Baedeker's

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NORTHERN GERMANY

Comparative Tables of Measures.

Engl. Feet	Metres	Metres	Engl. Feet	Engl. Miles	Kilo-metres	Kilo-metres	Engl. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0·30	1	3·28	1	1·61	1	0·62	1	0·40	1	2·47
2	0·61	2	6·56	2	3·22	2	1·24	2	0·81	2	4·94
3	0·91	3	9·84	3	4·83	3	1·86	3	1·21	3	7·41
4	1·22	4	13·12	4	6·44	4	2·49	4	1·61	4	9·88
5	1·52	5	16·40	5	8·05	5	3·11	5	2·02	5	12·35
6	1·83	6	19·69	6	9·66	6	3·73	6	2·42	6	14·82
7	2·13	7	22·97	7	11·27	7	4·35	7	2·83	7	17·30
8	2·44	8	26·25	8	12·87	8	4·97	8	3·23	8	19·77
9	2·74	9	29·53	9	14·48	9	5·59	9	3·63	9	22·24
10	3·05	10	32·81	10	16·09	10	6·21	10	4·04	10	24·71
11	3·35	11	36·09	11	17·70	11	6·84	11	4·44	11	27·19
12	3·66	12	39·37	12	19·31	12	7·46	12	4·85	12	29·65
13	3·96	13	42·65	13	20·92	13	8·08	13	5·25	13	32·12
14	4·27	14	45·93	14	22·53	14	8·70	14	5·66	14	34·59
15	4·57	15	49·21	15	24·14	15	9·32	15	6·06	15	37·05
16	4·88	16	52·49	16	25·75	16	9·94	16	6·46	16	39·53
17	5·18	17	55·78	17	27·35	17	10·56	17	6·87	17	42·00
18	5·49	18	59·06	18	28·97	18	11·19	18	7·27	18	44·47
19	5·79	19	62·34	19	30·58	19	11·81	19	7·67	19	46·95
20	6·10	20	65·62	20	32·19	20	12·43	20	8·08	20	49·42

1 gramme = $^1/_{28}$ oz.; 1 kilogramme = $2^1/_5$ lbs.; 1 litre = $1^3/_4$ pint.

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade
+30·22	+100	+37·78	+21·78	+81	+27·22	+13·33	+62	+16·67	+4·89	+43	+6·11
29·78	99	37·22	21·33	80	26·67	12·89	61	16·11	4·44	42	5·56
29·33	98	36·67	20·89	79	26·11	12·44	60	15·56	4·00	41	5·00
28·89	97	36·11	20·44	78	25·56	12·00	59	15·00	3·56	40	4·44
28·44	96	35·56	20·00	77	25·00	11·56	58	14·44	3·11	39	3·89
28·00	95	35·00	19·56	76	24·44	11·11	57	13·89	2·67	38	3·33
27·56	94	34·44	19·11	75	23·89	10·67	56	13·33	2·22	37	2·78
27·11	93	33·89	18·67	74	23·33	10·22	55	12·78	1·78	36	2·22
26·67	92	33·33	18·22	73	22·78	9·78	54	12·22	1·33	35	1·67
26·22	91	32·78	17·78	72	22·22	9·33	53	11·67	0·89	34	1·11
25·78	90	32·22	17·33	71	21·67	8·89	52	11·11	0·44	33	0·56
25·33	89	31·67	16·89	70	21·11	8·44	51	10·56	0·00	32	0·00
24·89	88	31·11	16·44	69	20·56	8·00	50	10·00	−0·44	31	−0·56
24·44	87	30·56	16·00	68	20·00	7·56	49	9·44	0·89	30	1·11
24·00	86	30·00	15·56	67	19·44	7·11	48	8·89	1·33	29	1·67
23·56	85	29·44	15·11	66	18·89	6·67	47	8·33	1·78	28	2·22
23·11	84	28·89	14·67	65	18·33	6·22	46	7·78	2·22	27	2·78
22·67	83	28·33	14·22	64	17·78	5·78	45	7·22	2·67	26	3·33
22·22	82	27·78	13·78	63	17·22	5·33	44	6·67	3·11	25	3·89

To turn Centigrade (Celsius) into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32. — To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

NORTHERN GERMANY

EXCLUDING THE RHINELAND

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 165 MAPS AND PLANS

SEVENTEENTH REVISED EDITION

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1925

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"Go lytel boke god sende the good passage . . .
And specyally let this be thy prayere
Unto hem al that the wyl rede or here
Where thou art wronge after her helpe to cal
The to correcte in any parte or al."

Sir Richard Ros (15th cent.).

Made and Printed in Germany.

PREFACE.

The Handbook for Northern Germany, which was first issued in 1870 and now reappears after a long interval in its seventeenth revised edition, is compiled almost entirely from personal observation, the country having been repeatedly explored with a view to obtaining the latest possible information from the most trustworthy sources. The British editors of Baedeker's Handbooks, collaborating with the German editors, have specially adapted it to the requirements of British and American visitors. The chief aim of the book is to enable the traveller so to employ his time, his money, and his energy that he may derive the greatest possible amount of pleasure and instruction from his visit. — Fuller details are contained in the smaller volumes devoted to separate districts, which are published in German.

The handbook is divided into three sections (I. North-Western Germany, pp. 1-152; II. Central Germany, pp. 153-316; III. North-Eastern Germany, pp. 317-406), each of which may be separately removed from the volume by cutting the gauze visible on bending the book sharply back at the beginning and the end of each section. The introduction (pp. i-xlviii) also forms a separate section. — The description of Berlin and Potsdam is only a brief extract of the most important points; full details are given in Baedeker's Handbook for Berlin. For that part of the Rhenish district which properly belongs to Northern Germany, the traveller is referred to Baedeker's Handbook for the Rhine.

The latest Information about travelling, health resorts, etc., is obtainable gratis from the 'German Railroads Information Office', 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, and from 'German Health Resorts', 2402 Park Row Building, New York City.

The Air Services in Northern Germany are mentioned on p. xvii.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions. Their charges are, of course, liable to fluctuations. Those which the Editor has reason to believe especially worthy of commendation are denoted by asterisks. To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from this handbook. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

The utmost care has been bestowed on the MAPS and PLANS, with which this volume is most plentifully supplied. They have been revised with the aid of recent authorities and from the Editor's own experience.

The Editor will highly appreciate any CORRECTIONS and SUGGESTIONS with which travellers may favour him. Hotel-bills, with annotations showing the traveller's opinion as to the accommodation, are particularly welcome.

Abbreviations.

Abp. = archbishop.
adm. = admission.
B. = breakfast.
b. = born.
Bp. = bishop.
c. = circa, about.
D. = dinner.
d. = died.
d. = English penny.
G = gulden (Danzig).
h = heller (Czecho-slovakia).
K = Krone (Czecho-slovakia).
km. = kilometre.
l. = left.
l. = English pound.
M. = mile.
ℳ = mark (Germany).
P. = pension (i.e. board, lodging, and attendance).
pf. = pfennig (Germany, Danzig).
Pl. = plan.
R. = room or route.
r. = right.
rfmts. = refreshments.
s. = English shilling.

The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above sea-level. — Distances on railways are given in English miles, reckoned from the starting-point of the route; those on walking routes are reckoned from point to point and are sometimes expressed by the time taken by an average walker.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Routes to Northern Germany.

The data in the following lists are in accordance with the latest information available (spring 1925), but the reader is warned that the routes and fares are liable to frequent alteration. — The Hamburg, Bremen, and Danzig agencies of the following lines are mentioned on pp. 99, 86, 326.

A. From the United States and Canada.

American, Cunard, and *White Star Lines.* Joint service from New York to Hamburg (calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg on the eastbound, at Southampton, Cherbourg, and Halifax, N.S., on the westbound route), by the 'Andania' (14,000 tons) and 'Arabic' (16,786 tons; formerly the 'Berlin' of the Norddeutscher Lloyd).

Baltic America Line. From New York to Copenhagen and Danzig every three weeks by the 'Estonia' and 'Lituania' (12,000 tons; returning viâ Halifax, N.S.). Fares to Danzig $ 130 (cabin class), $ 106.50 (third class).

Canadian Pacific. From Montreal or Quebec (in winter from St. John, N.B.) to Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg every fortnight by the 'Empress of Scotland' (25,000 tons; formerly the 'Kaiserin Auguste Victoria' of the Hamburg-America line; first class $ 205, second class $ 135, third class $ 103.50), 'Empress of France' (18,500 tons; same fares), and the 'Marlock' (10,600 tons; second class $ 130, third class $ 103.50).

Hamburg-America and *United American Lines* (Harriman Line). Joint service weekly from New York to Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg by the 'Albert Ballin' and 'Deutschland' (21,000 tons; $ 220, $ 145), 'Cleveland' (17,000 tons; cabin class $ 150; these three returning viâ Boulogne and Southampton), 'Resolute' and 'Reliance' (20,000 tons; formerly the 'William O'Swald' and 'Johann Heinrich Burchard' of the Hamburg-America line; $ 225.50, $ 145), 'Thuringia' and 'Westphalia' (11,600 tons), and 'Mount Clay' (8,200 tons; these three returning viâ Halifax, N.S.).

Norddeutscher Lloyd. From New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen (returning viâ Southampton and Cherbourg) by the 'Columbus' (32,354 tons; see p. 87), 'Stuttgart' (13,367 tons), and 'München' (13,410 tons). A frequent service is also maintained between New York and Bremen (returning viâ Halifax, N.S.) by the cabin class steamers 'Bremen' (10,826 tons), 'Lützow' (8,718 tons), and 'Sierra Ventana' (11,392 tons).

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. From New York and Halifax to Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg by the 'Ohio' (19,000 tons), 'Orca' (16,063 tons), 'Orduna' (15,499 tons), and 'Orbita' (15,486 tons).

United States Lines. From New York to Plymouth and Bremen, returning viâ Southampton and Cherbourg, by the 'George Washington' (23,788 tons; formerly owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd), 'President Harding' (14,127 tons), 'President Roosevelt' (14,127 tons), 'America' (21,144 tons), and 'Republic' (18,400 tons). The last two are 'cabin ships'.

B. From England.

Air Services, see p. xvii. — Travellers who are not pressed for time may reach Germany by the transatlantic liners sailing from Plymouth or Southampton to Bremen or Hamburg (comp. p. xi). Fares (including meals) about 5*l.* (1st class) and 3*l.* (2nd class). Average passage 28-30 hrs.

From London to Berlin.

1. *Viâ Harwich and the Hook of Holland* (comp. R. 7). Once daily (including Sun.) from London (Liverpool St.; London & North Eastern Railway) to Berlin in 23½ hrs. (sea-passage, by night, 8 hrs.); fares 7*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, 4*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Holders of 2nd class tickets may travel 1st class on the steamer on payment of 10*s.* extra. Hand-luggage examined at the Hook of Holland and at Bentheim; registered luggage at Bentheim. — The journey may be accomplished in 21 hrs. by utilizing the train de luxe (1st class only; fare from London 10*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*), which leaves the Hook of Holland on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., Berlin on Mon., Wed., and Friday. The frontier examination takes place in the train de luxe while in motion.

2. *Viâ Folkestone and Flushing* (comp. R. 7). Once daily (including Sun.) from London (Victoria; Southern Railway) to Berlin in 22 hrs. (sea-passage, by day, 6 hrs.); fares as by the Harwich route (see above). Hand-luggage examined at Flushing and Bentheim, registered luggage at Bentheim.

3. *Viâ Dover and Ostend* (comp. R. 1). Once daily (including Sun.) from London (Victoria; Southern Railway) to Berlin in about 24½ hrs. (sea-passage, by day, 3 hrs.); fares 7*l.* 13*s.*, 5*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Change of class on steamer 3*s.* 3*d.* Hand-luggage examined at Ostend and in the train at Herbesthal and Aix-la-Chapelle, registered luggage at Aix-la-Chapelle.

4. *Viâ Dover and Calais* (comp. R. 1). Once daily (including Sun.) from London (Victoria; Southern Railway) to Berlin in 26½ hrs. (sea-passage 1-1¼ hr.); fares 8*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, 5*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Change of class on steamer 3*s.* 6*d.* Hand-luggage examined at Calais, Blandain, Herbesthal, and Aix-la-Chapelle; registered luggage at Blandain and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sea Routes to Hamburg and Danzig.

London & North Eastern Railway. From Grimsby to Hamburg (Royal Mail Route; average passage 30 hrs.) every Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (returning from Hamburg on the same days). Fare (excluding food) 3*l.*

Currie Line. From Leith to Hamburg every alternate Tuesday by the 'Breslau' (1358 tons) and 'Weimar' (1590 tons). Average passage 44-48 hrs.; fare (including food) 5*l.*, return fare 9*l.*

Ellerman's Wilson Line. From Hull to Hamburg (in conjunction with the London & North Eastern Railway Co.) every Sat. by the 'Selby' (1039 tons) or 'Harrogate'; fare (including food) 3*l.* 15*s.* — From London to Danzig every alternate Thurs. by the 'Kolpino' (1820 tons); fares (including food) 12*l.* 12*s.* (1st class), 10*l.* 10*s.* (2nd class), 7*l.* 7*s.* (3rd class). From Hull to Danzig every Sat. by the 'Smolensk' (2486 tons) and 'Kovno' (2000 tons); fares as from London.

United Baltic Corporation, Ltd. From London to Danzig and Memel (viâ the Kiel Canal) once weekly by the 'Baltannic' and 'Baltriger' (1147 tons). Fares (including food): to Danzig 12*l.* 12*s.* (1st class), 8*l.* 8*s.* (3rd class); to Memel 15*l.* 15*s.* (1st class), 10*l.* 10*s.* (3rd class).

London Midland & Scottish Railway (limited passenger accommodation). From Goole to Hamburg on Wed. and Saturday. Average passage 36 hrs.; fare (including food) 4*l.*

Tyne-Tees Steam Shipping Co. From Newcastle to Hamburg on alternate Fridays. Fare (including food) 3*l.*

II. Language. Money. Expenses. Passports. Custom House. Time.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

The following list of German words, which occur frequently in the handbook, with their English equivalents, will, it is hoped, prove useful to the traveller. The abbreviations which are commonly found on the maps and plans are printed in brackets.

Aktien-Gesellschaft (A.-G.) = joint-stock company.
Alt = old.
Altstadt = Old Town.
Anlage = ornamental grounds.
Anstalt (Anst.) = establishment, institute.
Arbeit = work.
Bach = stream.
Bad = bath.
Bahnhof (Bhf.) = railway station.
Baude (Bde.) = hut (hotel in the Riesen-Gebirge).
Berg (B., Bg.) = hill, mountain.
Bibliothek = library.
Börse = exchange.
Bräu, Brauerei = brewery.
Brücke (Br.) = bridge.
Brunnen = fountain.
Burg = castle, stronghold.
Bürger = burgher, citizen.
Denkmal (Denkm., Dkm., D.) = monument.
Dom = cathedral.
Dorf (Df.) = village.
Dreifaltigkeit = Trinity.
Eisenbahn = railway.
Evangelisch (Ev.) = Protestant.
Fabrik (Fabr.) = factory.
Fähre = ferry.
Feld = field.
Fels, Felsen = rock, cliff.
Flugplatz = aerodrome.
Forst = forest.
Friedhof = cemetery.
Gasse (G.) = lane, alley.
Gasthaus, Gasthof (Gasth.) = hotel, inn.
Gebäude (Geb.) = building.
Gebirge (Geb.) = mountain range.
Gericht (Ger.) = law-courts.
Gesellschaft (Ges.) = society, company.
Gross (Gr.) = great, large.
Grund = dale, glen.
Gymnasium (Gymn.) = grammar school.
Hafen (Hfn.) = harbour.
Haltestelle (Hst.) = railway or tramway halt.
Handel = trade, commerce.
Haupt (Hpt.) = main, chief.
Heide = heath.
Heim = home.
Hof = court, hotel.
Höhe = height.
Holz = wood.
Hütte = hut, foundry.
Insel (I.) = island.
Kamm = ridge.
Kammer = chamber.
Kapelle (Kap.) = chapel.
Kaserne (Kas.) = barracks.
Katholisch (Kath.) = Roman Catholic
Keller = cellar.
Kirche (K.) = church.
Klamm = gorge.
Klein (Kl.) = little, small.
Klinik = clinic, hospital.
Klippe = cliff.
Kloster = monastery, convent.
Kopf = head, peak.
Krankenhaus = hospital.
Kreuz = cross.
Krieg = war.
Kunst = art.
Kuppe = dome-shaped peak.
Laube = portico, arcade.

Markt = market-place.
Marstall = stables.
Mühle (M.) = mill.
Neu = new.
Neustadt = New Town.
Nieder (Nd.) = lower.
Nord = North.
Ober = upper.
Ort = place.
Ost = East.
Palas = residential part of mediæval castle.
Platz (Pl.) = place, square.
Quelle = source, well.
Rathaus (Raths.) = town-hall.
Realschule = modern school.
Regierung = government.
Reich = state, realm, etc.
Schauspiel = drama.
Schenke = tavern.
Schlachthof = slaughter-house.
Schloss (Schl.) = palace, mansion.
Schlucht = gully, ravine.
Schule (Sch.) = school.
See = sea, lake.
Spitze = summit, peak.
Stadt = town.
Stein (St.) = stone, rock.
Stift, Stiftung = (charitable) foundation, institution.
Strasse (Str.) = street.
Strassenbahn = tramway.
Stube = room, apartment.
Süd = South.
Sund = sound, strait.
Tal, Thal = valley.
Tor = gate.
Turm = tower.
Turnhalle = gymnasium.
Unter (Unt.) = lower.
Verein = society.
Vorstadt = suburb.
Wald = wood, forest.
Wand = wall.
Weg = way, path.
Werder = islet, flat ground by a river.
Wiese = meadow.
Wirtschaft, Wirtshaus (Whs.) = tavern.
Zeche (Z.) = mine.
Zimmer = room.
Zollamt = custom-house.
Zwinger = den, space between walls, ward.

Money. The monetary unit of the new stabilized currency introduced in 1923 is the *Reichsmark* (or 'Rentenmark'), which is divided into 100 pfennigs and is nearly equivalent to the English shilling. Notes of 1000, 100, 50, 20, and 10 ℳ are issued by the Reichsbank and there are also 'Rentenmarkscheine' of 1000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1 ℳ. The 50 ℳ notes issued by the state banks of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden are not universally accepted. The following coins are current: 5, 3, 2, and 1 ℳ in silver; 50, 10, and 5 pf. in aluminium bronze; 2 and 1 pf. (partly pre-war coins) in bronze or copper. All other coins issued prior to or during the war are demonetized. — Danzig currency, see p. 326.

English and American bank-notes, gold, and silver are generally received at the full value. The rates of exchange are published daily in the newspapers. Large sums of money should be changed at a bank or money-changer's. A safe mode of carrying money from England or America is in the shape of letters of credit, which are readily procurable at the principal banks. The travellers' cheques issued by the American Express Co. or the circular notes of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son are convenient also.

Expenses. The expense of a tour in Northern Germany depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany, as in most other countries, is now more expensive than it was before the War. Persons of moderate requirement may reckon on a daily expenditure (excluding railway

fares) of at least 15-20 ℳ, or 10-15 ℳ when a prolonged stay is made at one place.

Passports and visas are essential for all foreigners entering Germany. Persons wishing to stay several months in the same place are advised to write for a permit from the local police authorities before beginning their journey.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., London, S.W. 1, or through the usual tourist agents. In the United States applications for passports should be made to the Bureau of Citizenship, State Department, Washington, D.C. — Visas for Germany must be obtained from a German consulate (in London, 21a Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C. 1).

Those intending to enter Polish or Czechoslovakian territory should provide themselves with the necessary visas before leaving. — For the regulations affecting passengers travelling from Germany to Danzig, see p. 318; to Czechoslovakia, see p. 187; through the 'Polish Corridor', see p. 318.

Custom House ('Zollamt'). The customs examination of tourists entering Germany is now fairly lenient, but new articles of all kinds, even clothes and linen for personal use, and tobacco are, as in other countries, liable to duty and must be declared at once. The regulations concerning the import of money into Germany have been abolished.

The chief articles dutiable in England are tobacco, spirits, optical glass, perfumes, and sweets. Foreign reprints of English copyright books are confiscated.

Time. *Central European Time* (M.E.Z., i.e. Mitteleuropäische Zeit; Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Scandinavia, etc.) is 1 hr. in advance of West-European or Greenwich Time (Great Britain, France, Belgium, occupied German territory, etc.), 40 min. in advance of Amsterdam Time (Holland), and 6 hrs. in advance of the Eastern Zone of the United States. — *Summer Time* has not been adopted in Germany.

III. Railways. Air Services.

The **Railways** in Germany, no longer state property, have been owned since 1924 by the 'Deutsche Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft', a company formed in accordance with the Dawes Plan. — Good restaurants are to be found at the larger stations. Hand-luggage may be left in the cloak-room ('Handgepäck-Aufbewahrungsstelle') on payment of 20 pf. per package for the first two days and 20 pf. for each additional day. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket ('Fahrkarte') or a platform-ticket ('Bahnsteigkarte'; 10 pf.). The policemen posted at the exit of many of the larger stations will, if requested, hand the traveller a metal ticket with the number of one of the cabs drawn up in the station-yard. *Porters* ('Gepäckträger') are provided with a copy of the official

tariff and with a numbered identity-ticket (which may be demanded by the hirer). They are entitled to charge (within the station) 20 pf. for one piece of hand-luggage or a trunk weighing less than 30 kilogrammes (66 lbs.) and 15 pf. for each additional package or 30 kilogrammes or less; an extra charge of 10 and 5 pf. is authorized when luggage is conveyed to a point outside but near the station.

On the trains de luxe (L-Züge, i.e. 'Luxuszüge'; 1st class only), owned, like the restaurant and sleeping-cars, by the 'Mitteleuropäische Schlafwagen- und Speisewagen-A.-G.' (Mitropa), and on the corridor-trains (D-Züge, i.e. 'Durchgangszüge') the seats are numbered and may be reserved (see below). — The ordinary or slow trains ('Personenzüge') have four classes; the trains on local lines have no first class and occasionally only fourth class compartments. Only the first and second class seats are upholstered. The second-class carriages are sometimes as good as the first class in England. Special compartments are reserved for ladies ('Frauen') and non-smokers ('Nichtraucher'), where smoking is forbidden, even when none of the inmates objects. Smoking is permitted in all other compartments, but in the 1st class the other passengers should be first consulted. Tickets for the sleeping-car ('Schlafwagen') cost 26 ℳ (1st class), 13 ℳ (2nd class), and $6^1/_2$ ℳ (3rd class), and may be bought in advance from the 'Mitteleuropäisches Reisebureau' ('MER'; 10% extra). Luncheon or dinner in the restaurant-car 'Speisewagen'; special compartment for smokers) costs $3^1/_2$ ℳ.

On May 1st, 1925, the *Fares* per kilometre were: 1st class 10.5 pf., 2nd class 7.5 pf., 3rd class 5 pf., 4th class 3.3 pf. Passengers on the 'D-Züge' and 'Schnellzüge' (but not 'Eilzüge') must pay on each ticket an extra charge of 2 ℳ (1st class), 1 ℳ (2nd class), or 50 pf. (3rd class) for distances up to 75 kilometres ($46^1/_2$ M.), 4, 2, or 1 ℳ for 76-150 kilometres (47-93 M.), 6, 3, or $1^1/_2$ ℳ for distances exceeding 150 kilometres. Tickets for reserved seats ('Platzkarten'; comp. above), costing 2 ℳ (1st class), 1 ℳ (2nd class), or 50 pf. (3rd class), are obtainable (not more than three days in advance) at the departure station or at stations where an extra coach is attached to the train. A ticket (either single or return) is valid for four days and permits the journey to be broken once without any formality; the journey must, however, be continued not later than the next day. There is no reduction on return-tickets ('Rückfahrkarten'). Passengers who wish to travel in a higher class than that denoted on their tickets must first obtain permission from the guard ('Schaffner'), even when there is no room for them in the class to which they are entitled; they will otherwise have to pay not only the difference in fares but also an additional fine.

No *Luggage* ('Gepäck') is allowed free except smaller articles taken by the passenger into his carriage. Heavy luggage may either be registered as passenger-luggage (on production of the railway-

ticket) or sent as goods ('Expressgut'; no ticket necessary, but more expensive). The charge for a trunk weighing, for example, 10 kilogrammes (22 lbs.) is 60 pf. for 93-117 kilometres (58-73 M.), 1 *M* for 193-217 kilometres (120-135 M.), 1 *M* 90 pf. for 476-516 kilometres (296-321 M.). Trunks should be at the station at least $^1/_4$ hr. before the train starts. Luggage once registered and a voucher ('Gepäckschein') obtained, the passenger need not enquire after it until he arrives at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody (24 hrs. gratis), until he presents his voucher. Carriage of cycles, see p. xxvi.

In tourist districts (The Harz, Thuringia, North Sea and Baltic coasts, etc.) a service of **Motor Diligences** (carrying passengers and mails) is maintained by the government postal authorities. These services provide a convenient connection between outlying places and the railway.

Time Tables. The official time-table is the *Reichskursbuch* ($6^1/_2$ *M*). *Storms Kursbuch fürs Reich* (3 *M*) and the *Lloyd-Kursbuch der Schnellzüge* (for express trains only; $3^1/_2$ *M*) may also be recommended. The summer services are usually in force from June 1st till the beginning of October.

In some of the tables one list of stations serves for both directions. In these cases the times on the left of the names are to be read downwards, but those on the right must be read upwards. The reckoning of time from 1 to 24 o'clock has not been adopted in Germany; the times of trains running during the night (i. e. from 6 p.m. to 5.59 a.m.) are denoted by the underlining of the minute figures (e.g. from 6.0 p.m. to 5.59 a.m.).

The **Air Services** in Northern Germany are run, in conjunction with foreign companies, by the Deutscher Aero-Lloyd (Berlin) and the Junkers-Luftverkehr A.-G. (Dessau). The routes mentioned below are, as a rule, traversed in both directions once daily (except Sun.) by aeroplanes carrying passengers and mails. Passengers are, in most cases, conveyed by motor-car, free of extra charge, to and from the aerodromes. Hand-luggage to the extent of 10 kilogrammes or 22 lbs. (30 lbs. on the English lines) is free. — Postal rates, see p. xxi.

The following Routes are to be traversed in 1925 (most of them suspended in winter).

From *London* to *Brussels* and *Cologne* (Imperial Airways Ltd.) in $5\text{-}5^3/_4$ hrs. Fare 6*l.*, return-ticket 10*l.* 10*s.*

From *London* to *Amsterdam*, *Hanover*, and *Berlin* (Imperial Airways Ltd., Deutscher Aero-Lloyd) in 8 hrs.; fare 8*l.* From London to Hanover in 6 hrs.; fare 6*l.* 5*s.* From Hanover to Berlin in 2 hrs.; fare 1*l.* 5*s.*

From *Rotterdam* to *Amsterdam*, *Bremen*, *Hamburg*, and *Copenhagen* (connection for Malmö in Sweden; Aero-Transport Co.) in $6^1/_2$ hrs.; fare 125 *M.* From Bremen to Hamburg in $^3/_4$ hr.; fare 20 *M* From Hamburg to Copenhagen in 2 hrs.; fare 60 *M.* — Connecting services (Deutscher Aero-Lloyd) from Bremen to *Hanover* in $^3/_4$ hr. (fare 20 *M*) and from Hamburg to *Hanover* in $1^1/_2$ hr. (fare 35 *M*).

From *Berlin* to *Stettin* (Junkers-Luftverkehr) in 1 hr.; fare 30 *M*.

From *Berlin* to *Danzig* and *Königsberg* (Deutscher Aero-Lloyd, Junkers-Luftverkehr) in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs.; fare 80 *M*. From Berlin to Danzig in $3^3/_4$-4 hrs.; fare 60 *M*. — Connecting services from Danzig to *Marienburg* in $^1/_2$ hr. (fare 20 *M*) and from *Königsberg* to *Smolensk* and *Moscow* in $9^1/_4$ hrs. (fare $ 75 or 320 *M*).

From *Königsberg* to *Memel, Riga, Reval,* and *Helsingfors* (Junkers-Luftverkehr) in $8^3/_4$ hrs.; fare 151 *M* or $ 36.

From *Danzig* viâ *Warsaw* to *Cracow* or *Lemberg* (Polish Aero-Lloyd); flying time from Danzig to Warsaw $3^1/_2$ hrs. (fare 65 Zloti); thence to Cracow or Lemberg in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (fare 65 Zloti).

From *Dresden* viâ Berlin, Warnemünde (connection for Stockholm, $6^1/_2$ hrs.), Malmö, and Gothenburg to *Oslo* in 11 hrs. From Dresden to Berlin in 1 hr. 20 min.; fare 35 *M*. From Berlin to Malmö in 4 hrs.; fare 80 *M*.

From *Berlin* to *Leipzig* in $1^1/_4$ hr.; fare 35 *M*. Thence either to *Munich* ($5^1/_4$ hrs. from Berlin; fare 100 *M*), or viâ Erfurt to *Frankfort* ($4^1/_2$ hrs. from Berlin; fare 95 *M*), or viâ Stuttgart to *Zürich* ($6^1/_2$ hrs. from Berlin; fare 171 fr., Swiss money).

From *Gleiwitz* viâ Breslau (connection for Berlin, $4^1/_4$ hrs. from Gleiwitz; fare 90 *M*), Görlitz, Dresden, Leipzig, Erfurt, and Cassel to the *Ruhr District* (Dortmund or Dorsten, 21 M. to the N. of Essen) in 11 hrs.; the fare averages 30 *M* for each stage. The Ruhr District is also connected by air services with Berlin ($4^1/_4$ hrs.), Hamburg (viâ Bremen; $3^3/_4$ hrs.), Frankfort ($1^1/_2$ hr.; connection for Zürich $7^1/_2$ hrs. from Hamburg, and Munich, 3 hrs. from Frankfort), and Amsterdam (2 hrs.; connection for London, $3^1/_4$ hrs.).

It is intended shortly to carry on regular air services also on the following routes: from Danzig to Stockholm; from Bremen viâ Hanover and Leipzig to Chemnitz; from Bremen to Malmö viâ Copenhagen; from Bremen to Borkum and Norderney; from Berlin to Copenhagen.

IV. Hotels and Pensions.

The first-class **Hotels** in the principal towns and health-resorts are provided with every modern luxury and comfort. The average charges are as follows: bedroom (including light and attendance) from 6 *M*, breakfast ('Erstes Frühstück', i. e. coffee or tea, with rolls and butter) from 2 *M*, luncheon or dinner ('Mittagessen' at midday or 'Dîner' in the evening) $3^1/_2$-6 *M*. The charges at the more unassuming houses and residential hotels ('Hotels garnis'; no meals, except breakfast, provided) are about one-fourth or one-third lower. The visitor should enquire the price of the room before engaging it and should remember that in noisy streets back-rooms are preferable. Breakfast, and sometimes one other meal, must be taken at the hotel, otherwise the price of the room may be raised. When a prolonged

stay is contemplated, 'en pension' prices (i. e. an inclusive charge for board and lodging) should, if desired, be arranged immediately on arrival at the hotel. The bill ('Rechnung') should be called for in good time before the visitor's departure, in order that errors may be detected. In Northern Germany a special charge for attendance (amounting to 10% or more) is included in the bill, so that there is no necessity to distribute gratuities ('Trinkgeld').

During the season it is advisable to reserve rooms well in advance. This is most effectively done by telegram or reply-paid postcard, although even these methods have been known to fail. To simplify telegraphic orders for rooms the International Hotelkeepers Association, covering most of the first-class hotels, has agreed upon the following code:

alba, one room with one bed; *akka*, one room with double bed; *arab*, 1 R., 2 B.; *abec*, 1 R., 3 B.; *belab*, 2 R., 2 B.; *birac*, 2 R., 3 B.; *bonad*, 2 R., 4 B.; *ciroc*, 3 R., 3 B.; *carid*, 3 R., 4 B.; *calde*, 3 R., 5 B.; *caduf*, 3 R., 6 B.; *casag*, 3 R., 7 B.; *danid*, 4 R., 4 B.; *dalme*, 4 R., 5 B.; *danof*, 4 R., 6 B.; *dalag*, 4 R., 7 B.; *dirich*, 4 R., 8 B.; *durbi*, 4 R., 9 B.; *kind*, child's cot; *sal*, sitting-room; *bat*, private bathroom; *serv*, servant's room. The style of the rooms may be indicated by *best*, *bon*, or *plain*. The day and hour of arrival must be given (*aurora*, between midnight and 7 a.m.; *matin*, between 7 a.m. and noon; *sera*, between noon and 7 p.m.; *nocte*, between 7 p.m. and midnight) and the length of stay (*pass*, one night; *stop*, several days). The telegram should be signed with the name and address of the sender. To cancel the order only the word *cancel* and the name are necessary.

Hostels or **Hospices** ('Hospize') are cheap and quiet boarding-houses, often conducted on religious (generally Protestant) lines. Members of all confessions, but not Jews, are welcome. They are especially recommended to ladies travelling alone.

Pensions or boarding-houses are cheaper than hotels. For a sum of 7-10 ℳ per day the visitor receives lodging, breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, taking his meals (except breakfast) with the other guests at fixed hours. The terms and length of notice should be arranged in advance. Reduced terms may be arranged if luncheon is not taken, but no reduction is made for missed meals.

English and American travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country.

V. Restaurants and Cafés.

Restaurants. The charge for luncheon or dinner in the wine-restaurants (where wine is often 'de rigueur' and beer is not served) is upwards of 3 ℳ, exclusive of wine. The municipal 'Ratskeller' (in the Rathaus basement) are usually good. Cold dishes only are procurable at the wine-rooms ('Weinstuben'), where the wine is less expensive.

In the beer-restaurants (less expensive than wine-restaurants) a table d'hôte meal ('Gedeck') is generally served from 12 to 3 at a charge of $1^1/_2$-3 *M*. In the evening meals are more often served 'à la carte'. Munich beer ('Münchner' or 'Bayrisch') is universally procurable; locally brewed beer ('Lager') is often quite good. Dark beer is known as 'Dunkles', light-coloured beer as 'Helles'.

In the **Cafés** a cup of coffee costs 35 pf. or more. Beer and cold snacks are obtainable, but warm dishes seldom. Music is provided at the larger establishments.

Gratuities are generally included in the bill (comp. p. xix).

Although most of the waiters (who are addressed as 'Kellner' or 'Ober') in the first-class restaurants have a good command of English, the following list of words commonly required in a restaurant may possibly prove of use.

Ananas, pine-apple.
Apfelsine, orange.
Birne, pear.
Blumenkohl, cauliflower.
Bohnen, beans.
Brot, bread.
Ei (hart gekocht, weich gekocht), hard or soft boiled egg.
Erbsen, peas.
Erdbeeren, strawberries.
Forelle, trout.
Gabel, fork.
Gänsebraten, roast goose.
Gemüse, vegetables.
Gurke, cucumber.
Hammelfleisch, mutton.
Hasenbraten, roast hare.
Johannisbeeren, red-currants.
Kabeljau, cod.
Kalbfleisch, veal.
Kartoffeln, potatoes.
Käse, cheese.
Kirschen, cherries.
Kohl, *Kraut*, cabbage.
Lachs, salmon.
Leber, liver.
Löffel, spoon.
Marmelade, jam.
Messer, knife.
Milch, milk.
Nachtisch, dessert.
Obst, fruit.
Ochsenfleisch, beef.
Pfeffer, pepper.
Pflaumen, plums.
Rindfleisch, beef.
Rote Rübe, beetroot.
Salz, salt.
Schellfisch, haddock.
Schinken, ham.
Schnitzel, veal cutlet.
Schweinefleisch, pork.
Senf, mustard.
Speisekarte, menu.
Spiegeleier und Speck, fried eggs and bacon.
Spinat, spinach.
Stachelbeeren, gooseberries.
Suppe, soup.
Tasse, cup.
Teller, plate.
Torte, pastry-cake.
Trauben, grapes.
Wasser, water.
Wurst, sausage.
Zitronenwasser, lemonade (non-aerated).

VI. Postal Information.

	Inland	Foreign
LETTERS	10 pf. for 20 gr., 20 pf. for 250 gr.	25 pf. for 20 gr., then 15 pf. per 20 gr.
POSTCARDS	5 pf. (reply-paid 10 pf.).	15 pf. (reply-paid 30 pf.).
PRINTED PAPERS	3 pf. for 50 gr., 5 pf. for 100 gr., 10 pf. for 250 gr., 20 pf. for 500 gr., 30 pf. for 1 kg.	5 pf. per 50 gr.
REGISTRATION	30 pf.	30 pf.
TELEGRAMS	1 *M* for 10 words, then 10 pf. per word.	See below.

The inland postage rates are valid also for Danzig, Memel, the Saar, Luxemburg, and Austria.

Letter-boxes ('Briefkasten'; painted blue and generally attached to walls) are found in nearly every street.

Urban Rates (i. e. for letters, etc., despatched and delivered within the same town). Letters ('Briefe') 5 pf. for 20 gr., 10 pf. for 250 gr.; postcards ('Postkarten') 3 pf.; telegrams 50 pf. for 10 words, then 5 pf. per word.

Air Mail ('Flugpost'). Inland: 10 pf. extra for postcards and letters up to 20 gr., 20 pf. for letters up to 50 gr., 40 pf. for 100 gr., 1 ℳ for 250 gr., $1^1/_2$ ℳ for 500 grammes. — Foreign: postcards and letters, 20 pf. extra per 20 grammes.

Telegrams to Austria and Czechoslovakia 12 pf. per word; to Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland 13 pf.; to Denmark, France, Poland, Sweden, and Hungary 16 pf.; to Italy 19 pf.; to Great Britain 27 pf. For the United States the rate varies according to distance: to New York 1 ℳ 10 pf. (by wireless 1 ℳ).

Telephone ('Fernsprecher'; 3 min. conversation allowed): 5 km. 15 pf., 15 km. 30 pf., 25 km. 45 pf., 50 km. 90 pf., 100 km. 1 ℳ 35 pf., 200 km. 1 ℳ 80 pf.; 200-300 km. 2 ℳ 10 pf. or (4 min. conversation) 2 ℳ 80 pf.

In those towns where the automatic system has not yet been installed, the visitor should remember that in passing a call, the numbers are not given separately, but in this order: e. g. 6471 as 'vier und sechzig, ein und siebzig'; 13609 as 'dreizehn, sechshundert, neun' or 'dreizehn, sechs, null, neun'; 52861 as 'zwei und fünfzig, acht, ein und sechzig'; 43079 as 'drei und vierzig, null, neun und siebzig'.

Broadcasting. Concerts, lectures, readings, café and dance music, the latest news, etc., are broadcasted daily from numerous stations. For programmes ('Rundfunk-Programm'), see the daily newspapers. Central European time.

VII. Plan of Tour.

The following sketch of the chief points of interest in Northern Germany is intended rather as a specimen list than as a complete catalogue.

To *Berlin*, the capital of Prussia and of the German Reich, with over 4,000,000 inhab. (including the suburbs and incorporated towns), a separate volume has been devoted (Baedeker's 'Berlin', 6th ed., 1923); it is the greatest industrial city on the Continent and, with, the possible exception of Hamburg, the most important commercial place in Germany. Berlin's oldest art-monuments of any importance are the Arsenal, the Schloss, and the statue of the Great Elector, none of which date earlier than the beginning of the 18th century. In 1871 began a period of brilliant prosperity which continued uninterrupted until the Great War. The number of imposing public

buildings and educational establishments of every kind erected during this time enabled Berlin to rank equally with older capitals. The Emperor Frederick Museum, Altes Museum, Neues Museum, National Gallery, and Schloss Museum all contain collections of the highest value.

Potsdam, once the favourite residence of Frederick the Great and now the capital of the province of Brandenburg, is peculiarly attractive by reason of its beautiful surroundings and its monuments of Prussia's former glory (Schloss Sanssouci). — *Brandenburg*, the oldest town in the Mark, possesses noteworthy mediæval buildings, including the fine late-Gothic Katharinen-Kirche.

The free Hanseatic Towns of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief seats of German maritime trade. *Hamburg*, of purely modern appearance, in spite of its age, with its magnificent harbour, over 60 M. above the mouth of the Elbe, is the second largest city in Germany (over 1,000,000 inhab.) and was, before the War, the greatest seaport on the Continent. Its fore-port is *Cuxhaven*. *Bremen*, the port of which is *Bremerhaven*, at the mouth of the Weser, 40 M. distant, has retained, in the Altstadt, some imposing buildings of the 15-17th centuries. *Lübeck*, on the Baltic, the third of the free Hanseatic towns, was once the powerful head of the Hanseatic League (p. 128). Its Gothic churches, its imposing Rathaus, the Holsten-Tor, and its wealth of late-Gothic and Renaissance gabled houses still testify to its mediæval greatness.

The most important towns in the province of Schleswig-Holstein are *Altona*, which adjoins Hamburg, and *Kiel*, beautifully situated at the S. end of the Kieler Förde. The latter was formerly Germany's chief naval harbour on the Baltic. — Of the islands lying off the W. coast of Schleswig-Holstein the following are frequented for sea-bathing: *Heligoland*, formerly a rock-fortress, and the sandy islets of *Sylt*, *Norderney*, and *Borkum*.

Schwerin, the capital of the free state of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is pleasantly situated amid several lakes. Its Gothic cathedral is an important monument of North German brick-architecture. Mediæval buildings are also to be seen in the old Hanseatic towns of *Wismar* and *Rostock*.

Stettin, on the Oder, the capital of the province of Pomerania and the chief seaport in Prussia, is entirely modern in appearance. — *Rügen*, Germany's largest island, is separated from the mainland by the Strelasund, on the W. bank of which lies the old-fashioned town of *Stralsund*. The finest points in Rügen are the chalk cliffs of *Stubbenkammer* and the beech-woods of *Stubnitz*. The most visited bathing resorts on the Baltic are *Sassnitz* and *Binz* (in Rügen) and *Heringsdorf*, *Ahlbeck*, *Swinemünde*, and *Misdroy*.

Danzig, the former capital of West Prussia, was separated from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and now forms, with its environs,

a free state under the protection of the League of Nations. It was of great commercial importance during the middle ages, and its art-loving citizens endowed it with numerous fine old buildings during the 15-17th centuries. Its environs also are attractive.

The architectural monuments of the province of East Prussia mostly belong to the period during which the knights of the Teutonic Order held sway over the territories of the heathen Prussians (13th-15th cent.; comp. p. 335). The order's chief creation was the residence of the Grand Master, the *Marienburg*, the noblest secular building of mediæval Germany. — *Königsberg*, the capital of East Prussia and the scene of the labours of the philosopher Kant, has an old Schloss, in which Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg crowned himself king of Prussia in 1701.

Breslau, on the Oder, is the capital of the province of Lower Silesia and the chief commercial town in E. Germany. Gothic architecture is brilliantly represented here by the church of St. Elizabeth, the cathedral, and the Rathaus, the last being the finest secular building of the later middle ages in E. Germany. *Görlitz*, the second largest town in the province, possesses some noteworthy buildings of the 16th century. The *Riesen-Gebirge*, which separates Silesia from Czechoslovakia, includes the highest mountain (*Schneekoppe*, 5266 ft.) in Northern and Central Germany. *Schreiberhau*, *Krummhübel*, and *Brückenberg* are favourite summer and winter-sport resorts. *Hirschberg* is the chief starting-point for tourists in the Riesen-Gebirge.

Oppeln is the capital of Upper Silesia, a province formed in 1919. The S.E. portion of the province is covered by a large industrial district, the most important part of which has been ceded to Poland as a result of the Treaty of Versailles.

Dresden, on the Elbe, is the capital of the former kingdom (now a free state) of Saxony. The beauty of its situation, the richness of its art-treasures, and its splendid baroque buildings have earned for Dresden the title of 'the German Florence'. The picture-gallery is one of the finest in the world, while the treasures in the Grünes Gewölbe, the porcelain collection, and the Historical Museum are important also. *Saxon Switzerland*, a wild and picturesque sandstone district, extends up the Elbe as far as Czechoslovakia. Downstream lies *Meissen*, with the oldest porcelain factory in Europe (Dresden china). — *Bautzen*, in Upper Lusatia, is with its towers and gateways one of the most picturesque towns in Saxony. — *Leipzig* is the chief commercial and industrial town in Saxony, with the supreme courts of justice in Germany, a university, and a conservatoire of music, and it is the centre of the German book and fur trades. The sample fairs held here twice yearly are world-renowned. A huge monument commemorates the Battle of Leipzig (1813). *Chemnitz*, *Plauen*, *Zittau*, *Zwickau*, and many other Saxon towns

are actively engaged in coal-mining, textile industries, the manufacture of machinery, etc.

The Prussian Province of Saxony includes a part of the Harz mountains. *Magdeburg*, its capital, on the Elbe, is the leading sugar-market of Germany and possesses important factories. Its mediæval prosperity is commemorated by its Gothic cathedral. The industrial activity of *Halle* is furthered by the propinquity of brown-coal measures. *Eisleben*, the scene of the birth and death of Martin Luther, and *Wittenberg*, famous as the cradle of the Reformation, are both in this province. — The wooded *Harz* is the northernmost mountain system in Germany, arising abruptly from the plain on every side. Its highest point is the *Brocken* (3745 ft.). *Bad Harzburg*, on its N. slopes, *Thale*, at the entrance to the wild valley of the Bode, and *Schierke* and *Braunlage*, farther S.E., below the Brocken, are its most popular summer resorts. The last three places are also frequented for winter sports. Several small towns at the foot of the Harz, such as *Quedlinburg*, *Halberstadt*, and *Goslar*, are rich in mediæval secular and sacred buildings. — The *Kyffhäuser*, lying to the S. of the Harz, bears a mighty monument to Emp. William I.

Thuringia is now a free state, formed in 1920 by a combination of several small principalities. The capital, *Weimar*, formerly the residence of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, is famous for its memorials of Goethe, Schiller, and Herder, and as the birthplace of the new German constitution (1919). The cathedral and church of St. Severus at *Erfurt*, an industrial town of some importance, form a splendid architectural group. *Naumburg*, on the Saale, should be visited on account of the magnificent sculptures in its 13th cent. cathedral. — The *Thuringian Forest*, in the S.W. of Thuringia, is a narrow range of wooded hills. The finest landscapes are to be found in the *Schwarza-Tal*, with the *Schloss Schwarzburg*, and in the neighbourhood of *Eisenach*, with the imposing *Wartburg*. The chief summer resorts are *Friedrichroda*, on the N. slopes, below the *Inselsberg* (3005 ft.), and *Oberhof*, also a great winter-sport centre.

The hilly and wooded province of Hessen-Nassau lies between the Weser and the Rhine. The important picture-gallery at *Cassel*, its capital, possesses several masterpieces of the Dutch school. The neighbouring *Schloss Wilhelmshöhe* is surrounded by a magnificent park. *Marburg* and *Giessen* (the latter in the free state of Hesse) are university towns in the beautiful valley of the Lahn. Limburg, Bad Ems, Frankfort, Wiesbaden, and Homburg are described in Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

Hanover, now a handsome modern town, with numerous factories, is the capital of the Province of Hanover. It was once the chief seat of the Electors of Hanover, one of whom ascended the British

throne as George I. in 1714. — Under its art-loving bishops of the 11-12th cent. *Hildesheim* became an important centre of early-Romanesque art in Germany. The churches of St. Michael and of St. Godard and the cathedral treasury are the chief memorials of that period. Timbered buildings in the Renaissance style are a characteristic feature of the town. — *Brunswick*, capital of the former duchy, also offers many points of interest to the lover of art, who will be attracted by its mediæval churches and burghers' houses dating from the late Gothic and Renaissance periods. *Lüneburg*, in the N. part of the province, possesses Gothic brick churches and handsome private houses of the 14-16th centuries.

Münster, capital of the province of Westphalia, contains fine churches, mostly in the Gothic style, numerous burghers' houses, with lofty gables and arcades, and aristocratic mansions ('Höfe') in the baroque style. The churches at *Soest*, *Paderborn*, and *Minden* are also noteworthy. — The W. portion of Westphalia unites with the adjoining part of the Rhine province to form the most important industrial region in Germany, the prosperity of which is based on the coal measures stretching from Duisburg along the valley of the Ruhr. Krupp's Works at *Essen* are world-famed. *Bochum*, *Dortmund*, *Gelsenkirchen*, and *Hagen* are scarcely less important as centres of the iron industry and coal-mining. The manufacture of steel ware has been carried on in *Solingen* and its environs since the middle ages. Textile industries flourish at *Bielefeld*, *Elberfeld*, *Barmen*, and, on the left bank of the Rhine, at München-Gladbach, Crefeld, and Aix-la-Chapelle (see Baedeker's 'Rhine').

A visit to the chief points in Northern and Eastern Germany may be accomplished in about four weeks (excluding railway travelling): *Berlin* and *Potsdam*, 4 days. — *Hamburg*, 3 days. — *Lübeck*, 1 day. — *Bremen*, 1 day. — *Hanover*, 1 day. — *Hildesheim*, 1 day. — *Brunswick*, 1 day. — *Goslar*, 1/2 day. — *Thale* and the *Bode-Tal*, 1 day. — *Schierke* and the *Brocken*, 1 day. — *Cassel* and *Wilhelmshöhe*, 1 day. — *Eisenach* and the *Wartburg*, 1 day. — *Weimar*, 1 day. — *Leipzig*, 1 day. — *Dresden*, 2 days. — The *Bastei* and *Schandau*, 1 day. — Eastern Germany: *Danzig*, 1 day. — *Marienburg*, 1/2 day. — *Breslau*, 1 day. — *Riesen-Gebirge*, 3-4 days. — For the Rhine, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

VIII. Motoring and Cycling.

The rule of the road in Germany and generally on the Continent is to keep to the right (to the left in overtaking another vehicle).

Motoring. Motorists entering Germany must hold a driving licence and a certificate of car registration and must deposit the amount of the customs duties on the motor-car. These formalities are lightened for members of the *Automobile Association* (Fanum House, New Coventry Street, London, W. 1; entrance fee 21*s*., annual subscription 42*s*.; for members of the American Automobile

Association 31*s.* 6*d.*) or the *Royal Automobile Club* (89 Pall Mall, S.W. 1; annual subscription for associate members 42*s.*), with which the customs duties may be deposited and from which the entry permit ('triptyque', or, for more than one country, 'carnet de passage') is obtained. For Germany, however, the 'carnet de passage' does not apply, a German 'triptyque' being necessary. When more than one country is being visited, motorists who obtain a 'carnet de passage' deposit the duty for the country only where the highest duty is payable. For the 'triptyque' the A.A. charges 25*s.* for one country and 5*s.* for each country extra, for the 'carnet de passage' 25*s.*; no charge is made for these by the R.A.C. The motorist should also obtain from the A.A. or R.A.C. an 'international driving pass', which takes the place of a driving licence and certificate of car registration in Germany. The cost of this pass, including the plates which must be carried on British cars when travelling abroad, is 26*s.* if there is one driver, and 7*s.* extra for each additional person authorised to drive the car. Foreign cars entering Germany must also pay a tax according to the length of their stay: 2 days 5 ℳ, 5 days 10 ℳ, 15 days 20 ℳ, 30 days 30 ℳ, 60 days 60 ℳ. — The chief motorists' organizations in Germany are the *Automobilclub von Deutschland* (Leipziger Platz 16, Berlin; annual subscription 100 ℳ) and the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobilclub* (Neuturm-Str. 5, Munich; annual subscription 30 ℳ).

Cycling is very popular in Germany. Adequate lamps (showing a white light), brakes, and bells are required by the authorities (hooters and lamps with coloured glass are prohibited). Some of the busier streets in towns are closed to cyclists ('Für Radfahrer gesperrt'); in public parks the cyclist is often forbidden even to wheel his machine.

On the railways uncrated bicycles are carried at ordinary passenger-luggage rates, when accompanied by the owner. For distances up to 100 km., however, the rider may take a bicycle-ticket ('Fahrradkarte'; 30 pf.); he must then himself take his machine (without a lamp or packages) to and from the luggage-van, and must also transfer it from one train to the other, if a change is made en route. Motor-cycles are carried at passenger-luggage rates only

Cycles (unless new) accompanied by their owners are admitted to Germany duty-free. — The chief cycling club in Germany is the '*Bund Deutscher Radfahrer*' (Schiffbauerdamm 19, Berlin N.W. 6; annual subscription 12 ℳ). — A number of interesting cycling routes are described in 'Das Wanderfahren auf dem Rade', by Gregers Nissen (published by the 'Verlag der Radwelt', Berlin).

Motor Tours. Among the best Road Maps are those issued by *Ravenstein-Liebenow* and *Mittelbach* (both 1 : 300,000); the *Offizielle Automobil-Tourenkarten des Automobilclubs von Deutschland* (1 : 200,000); the *Continental-Atlas für Mitteleuropa* (1 : 100,000 and 1 : 300,000) and the *Continental-Strassenkarte* (1 : 300,000; 50 sheets), both published by the Continental Tyre Co. at Hanover; and the *Deutsche Motorradfahrerkarte*

(1 : 300,000), published by the Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme (Government Survey Office).

I. Circular Tour through N.W. Germany (1240½ M.). *Cologne.* — 22 M. Neuss. — 27¾ M. Düsseldorf. — 44 M. Duisburg. — 57½ M. Essen. — 74 M. Witten. — 110¾ M. Soest. — 140½ M. Paderborn. — 162 M. Wiedenbrück. — 196¼ M. Münster. — 231 M. Osnabrück. — 273½ M. Minden. — 302 M. Hameln. — 332 M. Hildesheim. — 359¾ M. Brunswick. — 400½ M. Hanover. — 469½ M. Bremen. — 541 M. *Hamburg.* — 576½ M. Lüneburg. — 608½ M. Dannenberg. — 645¼ M. Ludwigslust. — 669 M. Perleberg. — 728¼ M. Nauen. — 755¼ M. *Berlin.* — 773¼ M. Potsdam. — 799 M. Brandenburg. — 816¼ M. Genthin. — 833 M. Burg. — 848 M. Magdeburg. — 863¾ M. Egeln. — 881 M. Halberstadt (to Wernigerode, 13 M.; circular tour through the Harz, see below). — 889½ M. Quedlinburg. — 904 M. Aschersleben. — 931½ M. Sangerhausen. — 944½ M. Berga-Kelbra (The Kyffhäuser). — 955 M. Nordhausen. — 967¼ M. Sondershausen. — 979½ M. Mühlhausen. — 1001 M. Eisenach (circular tour through Thuringia, see below). — 1050¼ M. Cassel. — 1068½ M. Fritzlar. — 1107¼ M. Marburg. — 1124½ M. Giessen. — 1132¾ M. Wetzlar. — 1175¾ M. Siegen. — 1193¼ M. Olpe. — 1240½ M. *Cologne.*

Circular Tour through the Harz (182½ M.). *Wernigerode*, see above. — 9½ M. Blankenburg. — 14¾ M. Thale (walk along the valley of the Bode; visit the Rosstrappe and Hexentanzplatz, motors prohibited). — 20½ M. Gernrode. — 29 M. Harzgerode. — 40½ M. Stolberg. — 52½ M. Hasselfelde. — 60¾ M. Rübeland (visit the stalactite caves). — 63¼ M. Elbingerode. — 70¾ M. Schierke. — 77½ M. The Brocken. — 84¼ M. Schierke. — 91¾ M. Braunlage. — 103 M. Hohegeiss. — 109¾ M. Walkenried. — 125¼ M. Herzberg. — 136½ M. St. Andreasberg. — 140¼ M. Clausthal-Zellerfeld. — 160 M. Goslar. — 169½ M. Bad Harzburg. — 176¾ M. Ilsenburg. — 182½ M. *Wernigerode.*

Circular Tour through Thuringia (285 M.). *Eisenach*, see above. — 4½ M. Hohe Sonne. — 14¾ M. Barchfeld. — 17½ M. Bad Liebenstein. — 40½ M. Gotha. — 55½ M. Erfurt. — 75½ M. Weimar. — 88¾ M. Jena. — 99¼ M. Kahla. — 112½ M. Rudolstadt. — 119½ M. Saalfeld. — 136¼ M. Probstzella. — 157½ M. Sonneberg. — 169½ M. Coburg. — 183 M. Eisfeld. — 195¾ M. Ölze. — 209½ M. Schwarzburg (walk along the valley of the Schwarza to Blankenburg, motors prohibited; motor route to Blankenburg, 10¾ M., viâ Unter-Köditz, Ober-Rottenbach, and Watzdorf). — 216½ M. Unter-Köditz (to Blankenburg, see above). — 224 M. Gehren. — 229¼ M. Ilmenau. — 239¾ M. The Schmücke (ascend the Schneekopf). — 247½ M. Oberhof. — 257¾ M. Ohrdruf. — 266½ M. Friedrichroda. — 274½ M. Mechterstädt. — 285 M. *Eisenach.*

II. Tour through N.E. Germany.

A. Baltic Coast (1081¾ M.). From *Berlin* to *Hamburg*, 214¼ M., see above. — 215½ M. Altona. — 254 M. Itzehoe. — 282¾ M. Rendsburg. — 300¾ M. Schleswig. — 321 M. Flensburg. — 345½ M. Kappeln. — 361¾ M. Eckernförde. — 378½ M. Kiel. — 396¾ M. Plön. — 405¾ M. Eutin. — 428¾ M. Lübeck. — 443 M. Ratzeburg. — 458¾ M. Gadebusch. — 473¾ M. Schwerin. — 492¾ M. Wismar. — 512¾ M. Kröpelin. — 518¼ M. Doberan. —

527¾ M. Rostock. — 572¾ M. Stralsund (excursion by train to Rügen). — 594¼ M. Greifswald. — 612¾ M. Wolgast (ferry across the Peene to Wolgaster Fähre). — 635¾ M. (viâ Zinnowitz, Heringsdorf, and Ahlbeck) Swinemünde. — 665½ M. (viâ Usedom, crossing the Peene by ferry) Anklam. — 686¼ M. Pasewalk. — 719½ M. Stettin. — 747½ M. Parlowkrug (hence to Wollin, 5¾ M.). — 770 M. Cammin. — 808¾ M. Kolberg. — 836½ M. Köslin. — 878½ Stolp. — 909 M. Vietzig. — 938½ M. Neustadt. — 966¾ M. Danzig. — 987½ M. Dirschau. — 999½ M. Marienburg. — 1019½ M. Elbing. — 1081¾ M. *Königsberg.*

Circular Tour through East Prussia (244 M.). *Königsberg.* — 31 M. Labiau. — 56 M. Gross-Skaisgirren. — 74 M. Tilsit. — 114¼ M. Insterburg. — 146 M. Angerburg. — 161½ M. Lötzen (visit the battlefield of the Masrian Lakes). — 181 M. Rastenburg. — 208¼ M. Barte nstein (diversion, of 41¼ M., to Allenstein, whence the battlefield of Tannenberg may be visited). — 244 M. *Königsberg.*

B. Circular Tour through Silesia and Saxony (880½ M.). *Berlin.* — 54 M. Frankfort-on-the-Oder. — 105¾ M. Grünberg. — 156½ M. Lübben. — 200¾ M. Breslau. — 252¼ M. Oppeln. — 297¾ M. Gleiwitz. — 325½ M. Ratibor. — 348 M. Leobschütz. — 379¾ M. Neisse. — 416¼ M. Glatz. — 425¾ M. Mittelsteine. — 467¼ M. Landeshut. — 491½ M. Hirschberg (excursion in the Riesen-Gebirge by rail and on foot). — 519 M. Lauban. — 533 M. Görlitz. — 558¾ M. Bautzen. — 593½ M. Dresden (circular tours through Saxon Switzerland and the Erzgebirge, see below). — 607¾ M. Meissen. — 646¼ M. Wurzen. — 663 M. Leipzig. Connection may be made here with Tour I (p. xxvii) by proceeding to (75¼ M.) Erfurt viâ (31¾ M.) Naumburg and (61½ M.) Weimar. — 684¼ M. Halle. — 701½ M. Bitterfeld. — 726 M. Wittenberg. — 737½ M. Wörlitz. — 748¼ M. Dessau. — 761¾ M. Zerbst. — 787¾ M. Magdeburg. Thence to (880½ M.) *Berlin*, see Tour I.

Circular Tour through Saxon Switzerland (79½ M.). *Dresden*, see above. — 7½ M. Pillnitz. — 19¼ M. The Bastei. — 29¼ M. Schandau. — 37¼ M. Sebnitz. — 44¼ M. Hinter-Hermsdorf. — 55¼ M. Schandau. — 58¼ M. Königstein. — 66½ M. Pirna. — 79½ M. *Dresden.*

Circular Tour through the Erzgebirge (272¾ M.). *Dresden*, see above. — 25½ M. Glashütte. — 34¼ M. Altenberg. — 53½ M. Sayda. — 69½ M. Marienberg. — 82¾ M. Annaberg. — 95¾ M. Ober-Wiesental (ascent of the Fichtelberg). — 116¼ M. Schwarzenberg. — 121¼ M. Johanngeorgenstadt. — 157¼ M. Markneukirchen. — 165¼ M. Bad Elster. — 180¾ M. Plauen. — 206¼ M. Zwickau. — 228¾ M. Chemnitz. — 249¾ M. Freiberg. — 272¾ M. *Dresden.*

IX. North German Art.†

Though many of the towns described in this handbook have been at different epochs the scene of a varied and important artistic activity, it is yet scarcely possible to speak of *North German Art* as an individual development. Not only is continuity of development wanting, but anything like a uniform cultivation of the different branches of art is also conspicuously absent. Painting, for example, was neglected to a remarkable extent in comparison with its sister arts, and North Germany can boast few original pictures of importance. The art of this district is also much more recent than that of other parts of Germany. On the Rhine, and in all other parts of the country where the Roman power was established, important buildings were erected in the earliest centuries of our era, and artistic handicrafts, such as pottery and glass-making, reached a state of considerable perfection. Even the art of the Carlovingian period (9th cent.), which produced works of such excellence at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), the second Rome, and in the Bavarian-Alemannian region, scarcely affected Northern Germany at all. It was not till the time of the Saxon emperors (10-11th cent.) that art began to show some signs of active life in the ancestral possessions of the Othos, partly evoked by the emperors themselves and transmitted by individual princes and bishops into wider circles, extending from Westphalia to the Elbe. Our knowledge of the art of this period is, however, based more upon tradition than upon an actual inspection of the monuments themselves, and only scanty remains of buildings of the 10th and 11th centuries are now extant (e.g. at Quedlinburg and Gernrode, pp. 287, 290). The architectural remains of Lower Saxony dating from the 12th century are, however, more numerous, and are sufficient to prove that an independent and definite style of building had been developed there at a comparatively early period.

It is customary to apply the name of **Romanesque Style** to the architecture prevalent in the W. half of Christendom from the 10th century to the end of the 12th, or even (in Germany at least) till the 13th century, and we find the prototype of the churches then built in the early-Christian basilicas. The common object of the churches in different lands accounts for the similarity of their exteriors. But this similarity is by no means carried to the length of identity. The principal divisions demanded by the religious services are common to all, but the detailed treatment of these parts varies very considerably. In all the space reserved for the congregation consists of a lofty and wide nave, flanked by two nar-

† Some additions have been made to this sketch, originally written by *Prof. Anton Springer* (d. 1891), in order to bring it up to date.

rower and lower aisles, while the clergy and altar occupy a chancel or apse with a semi-circular termination. In the larger churches these were supplemented by a transept, often wider than the nave, which gave a cruciform shape to the whole. The vestibule and the towers may also be regarded as constant features, though the latter vary in number and position.

Assuming, then, these necessary elements of the Romanesque style, we have now to consider the features specially characteristic of the Lower Saxon Architecture of the 11-12th centuries. In the first place we find no elaborate façade or richly adorned portico at the entrance. The W. end of the church consists of a lofty and plain projection flanked by towers and usually unbroken by either door or window. The ordinary entrance, especially in the case of monastic churches, was at the side and led from the cloisters or cloister-garth into the interior. The upper wall of the nave is generally supported by square pillars instead of columns, though an arrangement of alternate columns and square pillars ('Stützenwechsel') is not unusual. This latter arrangement indeed is an important characteristic of Lower Saxon architecture, and as it is not due to any structural necessity it must be referred to a sense of delight in rhythmical proportions, which finds additional expression in the decorations of the walls. Little or no attempt was made to produce buildings imposing through their mere mass or size, and structural skill developed but slowly. At first every part of the church, with the exception of the chancel and the crypt, was covered by a flat wooden ceiling; afterwards the aisles were vaulted, but it was not till the 12th cent. that the vaulting of the nave became the rule. On the other hand a lively sense for the decoration of the various members of the building is noticeable at an early period. The simple cubical capitals of the columns in the earliest period soon give way to more varied shapes, elaborately adorned with foliage and carvings. The cornices, friezes, and hood-mouldings of the interior also show the prevalence of this early-developed and refined feeling for ornament, in which the buildings of Lower Saxony are superior to all others on German soil. Neither the Rhenish churches, most of which are built of soft tufa, nor those of South Germany, in which the details are often singularly rude, can vie with them in this respect. Among the causes of this artistic development in North Germany may be mentioned the frequent residence of the emperors in that part of their realm, their immediate participation in the work of founding and maintaining churches, and the wealth placed at the disposal of pious founders by the rich mines of the Harz Mountains. *Quedlinburg* (p. 287) and *Merseburg* (p. 237) were intimately connected with Henry the Fowler, *Magdeburg* (p. 23) with Otho the Great, *Goslar* (p. 297) with Henry III. and Henry IV., and *Königslutter* (p. 20) with the Emp. Lothaire, while

the importance of towns like *Hildesheim* (p. 64), *Halberstadt* (p. 285), and *Brunswick* (p. 68) was due to the same causes. The extant edifices of the 11th cent. are, of course, few in number, and those that have retained their original appearance still fewer. Alterations and additions were frequently undertaken in the following century and many of the old buildings were replaced by entirely new ones.

Among the most important Romanesque buildings in Lower Saxony and the adjoining Thuringia are the following: the Liebfrauen-Kirchen at *Magdeburg* and *Halberstadt;* the ruined church of *Paulinzella* (p. 269), in which the arches are borne by columns; the church at *Wechselburg* (p. 212), interesting for the uniformity of its design and execution; the vestibule of the cathedral of *Goslar*, the only remaining fragment of the edifice; the *Kaiserhaus*, the most important secular work of the 11th cent., and the *Neuwerk-Kirche* (12th cent.), both also at Goslar; the *Wartburg* (p. 257), the chief secular building of the 12th cent.; the Benedictine abbey of *Königslutter;* and the two Cistercian churches of *Loccum* (p. 11) and *Riddagshausen* (p. 76), both of which belong to the 13th century. To the latest Romanesque period belong the nave and transepts of the cathedral of *Naumburg* (p. 238), with their pointed vaulting and rich articulation of pillars.

Such towns as *Hildesheim* and *Brunswick* on the other hand, contain a wealth of architectural interest, that will not fail to delight the visitor and put him in touch with the artistic spirit of mediæval Germany. The numerous Romanesque churches and quaint half-timbered dwellings of both towns leave the imagination an easy task in realizing the everyday life of the old German burghers. Most of the timber buildings are, it is true, of recent construction; but it is well known that timber architecture is the most conservative of all and adheres most closely to the traditionary forms. The originator of the artistic activity displayed in Hildesheim was *Bishop Bernward*, who filled the episcopal office there from 993 to 1022. Several small objects of this period are preserved in the treasure-chambers of the cathedral (p. 67) and the Magdalenen-Kirche (p. 65). The bishop's principal creation, the Michaelis-Kirche (p. 66), was restored in the 12th cent. after a fire, but retains its original appearance essentially unaltered. There are transepts and an apse at each end of the nave, and no fewer than six towers lend beauty and variety to the exterior. This church, like the cathedral and the Godehard-Kirche (p. 67), shows a mixture of columns and square pillars in the interior, but the abbey-church in the suburb of *Moritzberg* (p. 68) is a purely columnar basilica. While the buildings of Hildesheim thus afford us a good insight into the nature of the early-Romanesque style, those of Brunswick (p. 68), dating from the time of *Henry the Lion*, supply admirable examples of the skill in vaulting acquired at a later period. Square pillars

alone are here used in supporting the body of the church, but the varied form given to these, according as they merely bear the arcades or are connected with the vaulting, is a reminiscence of the former alternative system of square pillar and column. The vaults are destitute of ribs and form square compartments in such a way that only each alternate pillar is a supporter of the vaulting arch. The churches themselves are all distinctly cruciform in plan and gain great dignity from the two lofty towers at the W. end. The leading examples are the cathedral (p. 71), the Andreas-Kirche, Martini-Kirche, and Katharinen-Kirche. The plastic ornamentation of the individual features is not as a rule so elaborate as at Hildesheim, but there are nevertheless several fine sculptured portals.

Though, as has been said above, the art of Painting was comparatively little developed in N. Germany, it must not be supposed that it was altogether neglected in the districts we have been considering. No traces remain of the battle-scenes that Henry the Fowler is reported to have had painted in his palace at *Merseburg* (p. 237); but the painted wooden ceiling in the Michaelis-Kirche at *Hildesheim* (p. 66), the mural paintings in the cathedral of *Brunswick* (p. 72) and in the Neuwerk-Kirche at *Goslar* (p. 298), and the relics of coloured decorations in the Westphalian churches all seem to point to a considerable amount of practice in the use of the brush. It is now, of course, impossible to judge of the colouring of these works, but both the drawing and the composition reveal no ordinary degree of skill.

In the department of Sculpture, however, Lower Saxony can boast of much more important productions even in the early part of the middle ages. The energy with which mining was carried on could not fail to have a great effect in developing the arts of metal-founding and metal-working in all their branches. *Hildesheim* contains several monuments in cast metal reaching as far back as the episcopate of Bernward, and among the treasures of art in *Brunswick* are the Lion in Burg-Platz (p. 71), the seven-branched candlestick and the altar of the Duchess Matilda in the cathedral (p. 71), and several other works in bronze, all dating from the time of Henry the Lion. The art of sculpture in stone did not lag behind, and by the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent. it attained a pitch of excellence superior to that in any other part of Germany. A significant fact is the frequent use of the easily worked stucco instead of stone, a proof of the early desire to remove all merely material hindrances to the attainment of a high artistic ideal. Stucco reliefs are found in the Michaelis-Kirche and on the N.W. portal of the Godehard-Kirche at *Hildesheim* (pp. 66, 67) and in the Liebfrauen-Kirche at *Halberstadt* (p. 286). Among the finest sculptures in stone are reckoned the portal of the cathedral at *Paderborn* (p. 17) and the statues in the vestibule of *Münster*

Cathedral (p. 79), both in Westphalia; in Lower Saxony the tomb of Henry the Lion and his wife in *Brunswick Cathedral* (p. 71; 13th cent.), and the monument of Otho the Great (p. 25), one of the earliest equestrian statues in mediæval art, and the sculptures of the 'Paradies' of *Magdeburg* cathedral (p. 25); and in Upper Saxony the works that adorn the pulpit at *Wechselburg* (p. 212) and the Goldene Pforte at *Freiberg* (p. 199). The painted wooden group of the Crucifixion above the altar at Wechselburg may be mentioned also. The zenith of late-Romanesque sculpture in Germany was reached in the sculptures in *Naumburg Cathedral* (p. 239), the finest being the statues of the princes in the W. choir, which are distinguished by their lifelike and dignified appearance. Strictly speaking, these works fall outside the sphere of Lower Saxon art. But we shall not be far wrong if we assume that there was an art-movement from Lower Saxony towards the E. and S., and that the sculpture of Upper Saxony also had its foundations in N. Germany.

The German coast-districts make their début in art at a later period than the towns between the Harz Mountains and the Elbe. They occupy, however, an equally important position in the history of art on account of the remarkable development of their Brick Architecture. The first churches here were usually made of wood, sometimes of blocks of granite; and the novel material brought in its train novel forms and deviations from the traditional style. The builders had to renounce a sharply defined profile in the individual members, as well as elaborate ornamentation with the chisel. The angular replaces the round, the slender column gives way to the square pillar, the rounded corners of the old capitals are bevelled off. The larger surfaces are not relieved by projecting and receding members, but by moulded bricks, which are combined in various patterns and often in varied colours. The buildings in this style are by no means deficient in size or stateliness, as bricks are admirably adapted for vaulting large spaces, while their lightness makes it easy to attain a great height.

This brick architecture was introduced into Lower Saxony from Lombardy and the Netherlands and moved with the German colonists into Scandinavia and Russia. Romanesque architecture in brick may be studied to greatest advantage in the Mark of Brandenburg, the towns of which began to obtain some importance in the 12th century. Besides the cathedral and Nikolai-Kirche at *Brandenburg* (p. 28), we may instance the Cistercian church at *Dobrilugk* (p. 155) and the Premonstratensian church at *Jerichow* (p. 13), foundations of the two monastic orders which did such good service in opening up the North of Germany to civilization. Parts of the naves of *Lübeck* and *Ratzeburg* cathedrals (pp. 131, 140), which were erected under the influence of the buildings of Brunswick, also date from the 12th century.

The golden era of brick architecture, however, begins with the **Gothic Period.** But the Gothic style of the brick buildings of North Germany is something very different from the 'Cathedral Gothic' which found its way during the 13th cent. from France to the Rhine and thence to Central and Southern Germany, marking its course by a long series of imposing ecclesiastical edifices. The essence of French Gothic lies, as is well known, in its system of buttresses. The vaulting is not borne by the pillars of the nave alone, its outward thrust is counteracted by plain and flying buttresses. The solidity and unity of the exterior are lost in a multiplicity of detail. The building is, as it were, conceived as a mighty scaffolding of individual members all closely connected with each other. The intervening wall-spaces are considered, and in respect of ornamentation are treated, not as structural parts of the building but simply as a means of filling up the gaps in the framework. Even in the decorations the same idea is predominant. The tracery and mouldings of the windows and walls, the perforated surfaces are all in harmony with this peculiar constructive theory.

This style of Gothic does not occur in North Germany except sporadically, and as a rule only when favoured by external influences. The cathedrals of *Magdeburg* (p. 25) and *Halberstadt* (p. 285) may be adduced as examples. For buildings in brick this style of architecture was obviously not suitable; and it would also seem that it did not appeal to the practical common sense of the North German people, who wished to build for immediate use rather than for illimitable duration. The use of bricks as building material was as antagonistic to the employment of buttresses as it was favourable to vaulting. In brick buildings it is impossible wholly to renounce the appearance of solidity and mass, and difficult to relieve the surfaces of walls by pillars and other details. The airy pinnacle and aspiring turret, the delicate ornamentation of open tracery are alien to the spirit of brick architecture, which has to content itself with an imitation of tracery in coloured bricks and with the arch-mouldings of the Romanesque style. Altogether the contrast between the Romanesque and Gothic styles is by no means so sharp here as elsewhere. The pointed arch, for instance, had naturalized itself long before the use of buttresses came into vogue.

When we speak here of a transition style, we must remember that it is not a transition to the ordinary Gothic architecture but merely to that peculiar variety of it developed on the Baltic coasts. A large proportion of the churches are '*Hallenkirchen*', i.e. churches resembling halls. In these the traditionary disproportion between the nave and the aisles disappears, the latter being made as high and almost as wide as the former. This form of church is already met with in isolated examples in the 12th cent. and beyond the confines of the brick style of architecture, but it finds by far its

most general adoption in the Gothic period and in the North of Germany. The degradation of the choir goes hand in hand with the development of this style of church. While the choir of a Franco-German Gothic building spreads out like a fan with its ambulatory and radiating chapels, the Hallenkirche terminates most congenially in a straight gable-wall. The pillars of the nave also become simplified and are often square or octagonal; at a later period they not infrequently merge in the ribs of the vaulting without a capital to mark where the pillar ends and the vaulting begins. It is palpable that the architects do not consider it part of their function to promote the ornamental enrichment of the interior by a delicate and elaborate system of architectural articulation; they leave the internal decoration to consist of the altars, wood-carvings, metalwork, and the like. The exterior of the church makes no attempt to hide the unassuming nature of the design or the simple massiveness of the framework; but the appearance of rudeness and heaviness was avoided by the rich ornamentation of the gables and by a free use of coloured decorations. Glazed and coloured tiles, arranged in stripes and patterns, enliven the wall-surfaces and feast the eye in the portals and gables.

The critic, however, must not do the North German buildings the injustice of comparing them with the vast cathedrals of the West, such as those of Cologne and Strasbourg. The latter represent an entirely different school of art and are rooted in an entirely different conception of life. The power and charm of the brick buildings of North Germany — the territory of the Hanseatic League and the Teutonic Order — lie in their expression of well-considered strength, in their cheerful solidity, in their clear and definite intention. The purpose is never obscured, the essential never disguised by a mass of details. Here we may speak with justice of a national German architecture, in a sense which does not apply to the buildings of South Germany. Amid the general similarity of these brick buildings we can moreover distinguish several groups, defined by difference of style as well as by geographical position.

The large Marien-Kirche at *Lübeck* (p. 130), erected in the latter half of the 13th cent., adheres to the model of the great French cathedrals, and this may partly be accounted for by the jealousy of the bishop's cathedral felt by the merchants of Lübeck and their ambition to produce a church that would throw it into the shade. The nave towers high above the aisles; the termination of the choir is octagonal and it possesses an ambulatory and radiating chapels. This celebrated church was the model for the Cistercian church at *Doberan* (p. 138), the *Schwerin* cathedral (p. 142), the Marien-Kirche at *Rostock* (p. 137), the Marien-Kirche and the Nikolai-Kirche at *Stralsund* (p. 147), and many others.

Some of the churches of *Breslau* (e. g. St. Elizabeth's, p. 350), though quite outside the influence of the Lübeck building, show the same tendency to exalt the nave at the expense of the aisles. The 14th century was the golden age of architecture in Silesia, particularly in Breslau, and numerous important structures of this period testify to the fact. The different stages of development and varieties of style may here be studied with great convenience, for brick and freestone buildings, cruciform churches and 'Hallenkirchen', the simplest and the most complicated systems of vaulting are all found here side by side.

Another group of Gothic buildings meets us in the Mark of Brandenburg. Of these the two conventual churches of *Lehnin* (p. 28) and *Chorin* (p. 319), the latter now a ruin, the names of which occur so often in the history of Brandenburg, must first be mentioned. It must not, however, be supposed that Brandenburg differs from the other districts of North Germany in the prominence of its monastic buildings. The part played by religious establishments in the encouragement of mediæval art cannot be lightly spoken of, but when a fuller and freer artistic life began in these northern regions, the power and influence of the great monastic orders were already on the wane. The preaching and mendicant friars were still active and influential, but they had neither the means nor the desire to raise structures of monumental importance. The great majority of the Gothic churches of North Germany, and nearly all the most important ones, are town and parochial churches, founded by the citizens and standing in the closest connection with the civic community; and there is no doubt that this civil origin exercised a great influence upon their form and style. It explains, for instance, the modest dimensions of the choir, as it was not necessary to find room for a large number of clergy. The desire of the rich burgher to perpetuate his name accounts for the extraordinary number of private chapels in the town churches. These were often formed by continuing the buttresses through the wall into the interior and occupying the spaces thus indicated between them. The singular mixture of boldness and sobriety, exemplified in the loftiness of the nave and towers on the one hand and the sparing use of superfluous architectonic ornaments on the other, as well as the preference shown for the spacious, the airy, and the perspicuous, may also be ascribed to the dominant tendencies of the civic mind. It has long since been observed that the contrast between sacred and profane buildings is by no means so marked in North Germany as in most other countries.

Among the brick buildings of the Mark a prominent place is taken by the Katharinen-Kirche at *Brandenburg* (p. 27). It is a 'Hallenkirche', and the decoration of the exterior shows the utmost richness attainable by the use of polychrome painting and

coloured tiles. The buttresses, embellished with pointed gables, rosettes, and perforated work, are farther adorned with alternate bands of red and dark-green tiles. The art of sculpture was also freely laid under requisition for the adornment of the edifice, and more than a hundred niches were made in the buttresses and filled with statues in terracotta. Among the other churches of the Mark in which a similar style of ornamentation is used may be mentioned the Marien-Kirche at *Prenzlau* (p. 145) and the cathedral and the Marien-Kirche at *Stendal* (p. 12).

Turning our eyes now to the extreme North, we find that while several churches, such as those dedicated to St. Nicholas at *Lüneburg* (p. 96) and *Stralsund* (p. 147), as well as some in Mecklenburg, are evidently imitations of the proud Marien-Kirche at Lübeck, yet on the whole the form with nave and aisles of equal height is predominant, especially towards the E. and in the later periods. In such churches as the Marien-Kirche at *Danzig* (p. 330), the St. Jakobi-Kirche at *Stettin* (p. 321), and the Marien-Dom at *Kolberg* (p. 322) we are most struck by their huge proportions. These are due not to an empty striving after mere size, but to the necessity of providing accommodation for the large parishes of populous towns. In architectonic decoration the churches of the Baltic Towns do not vie with those of Brandenburg. The lover of art will, however, find ample satisfaction in the fine brasses that cover the tombs, e. g. in the cathedral of *Lübeck* (p. 131), the Nikolai-Kirche of *Stralsund* (p. 147), and the cathedral of *Schwerin* (p. 142), and in the carved wooden altars, which are most frequent in Pomerania.

The latest variety of North German brick buildings was developed in the territories of the Teutonic Order (p. 335). Tradition and the nature of the material here caused the elaborate external decoration to sink into a subsidiary place, while a plain, massive, and severe exterior was encouraged by the fact that the churches generally formed part of the fortified posts of the knights. The only church of the Order that displays any great attempt at external embellishment is the cathedral of *Frauenburg* (p. 337), which is also distinguished by the possession of a vestibule lavishly adorned with moulded bricks. The interiors of the churches, most of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are also simple and the pillars and piers are clumsy. The ceilings, however, often consist of elaborate net-work or fan-vaulting, formed by an increase in the number of ribs and showing not only great technical confidence but also delight in a rich play of lines. The effect of this vaulting is enhanced by the contrast with the plainness of the rest of the edifice. It is not, however, the churches that first engage our attention in the lands of the Teutonic knights; it is in the castles or palaces that the æsthetic feeling of the Order finds its most characteristic expression. Just as the members of the Order combined the characters of knight

and monk, so did their palaces partake of the double character of fortress and monastery. As in conventual establishments, the buildings are grouped round a quadrangular courtyard surrounded by arcades, but the strong walls and towers, the moats, the turrets, and other apparatus of defence betoken military purposes, while the splendid architectonic decoration suggests the interior of a nobleman's residence. The Order had strongholds of this kind at *Heilsberg* (p. 334), *Marienwerder* (p. 334), *Königsberg* (p. 339; rebuilt), and many other places, but the most imposing of all was the *Marienburg* (p. 335).

If the castles of E. and W. Prussia reflect the might and character of the Teutonic Order, no less do the Town Halls and Town Gates bear witness to the substantial prosperity of the North German towns. The brick buildings of the Hanseatic towns cannot, of course, vie with the hôtels-de-ville of Belgium, and even the town-halls of solid stone, such as those of *Brunswick* (p. 70) and *Münster* (p. 78), are inferior both in size and ornamentation to their Belgian prototypes, while the variety of outline afforded by the soaring clock-towers ('beffrois') is entirely wanting. The two distinguishing characteristics of the secular buildings of brick are the lofty gables, rising high above the roof and often erected merely as ornaments, and the polychrome decoration. As examples may be mentioned the town-halls of *Lübeck*, *Bremen* (p. 87), *Hanover* (p. 59), *Brandenburg* (p. 27), *Stargard* (p. 321), and *Tangermünde* (p. 13). The Holsten-Tor at *Lübeck* (p. 129) is esteemed the most important of the old town-gates, which were invariably flanked with towers, and there are similar gates at *Wismar*, *Stendal* (p. 12), *Tangermünde* (p. 13), *Brandenburg* (p. 28) and a few other places. There is also no lack of tasteful private houses in brick *(Rostock, Stralsund, Greifswald, Wismar)* and in the timbered style *(Brunswick, Halberstadt, Hanover)*.

The term of **German Renaissance** is used to comprehend all the creations of German art between about 1520 and 1640, especially those in the domains of architecture and the industrial arts. In regard to painting the name is somewhat less strictly limited, and even Dürer and the younger Holbein are ranked among the masters of the German Renaissance. Formerly critics were satisfied with the phrase 'Old German Style' and drew no sharp line of demarcation between these neglected later works and the products of the middle ages proper. Nuremberg, for example, long enjoyed the reputation of being the model of a mediæval town, whereas, as a matter of fact, it owes its distinguishing character to the Renaissance. The old view, however, was not wholly in the wrong. For though the Italian Renaissance exercised great influence upon German art from the 16th century onwards, it is also true that the connection with the inherited native style

was never wholly severed and that many elements of the Gothic manner of building were adhered to during the period of the Renaissance.

The development of the German Renaissance took place somewhat as follows. As early as the beginning of the 16th century German designers, painters, and engravers became alive to the beauty of the decorative works of Italy, especially of Northern Italy, and copied columns, pilasters, friezes, and mouldings used by Italian architects. Renaissance tendencies were also stimulated by the increasing interest in the material side of life inspired in the races of the North by classical antiquity, and by the theoretic studies of size and proportion which German artists delighted to pursue. The sculptors and metal-workers gradually followed suit, and the forms of the Renaissance became familiar in bronze gratings, sepulchral monuments, and small plastic decorative works of all kinds. An early example is the memorial brass of Godard Wigerinck in the Marien-Kirche at *Lübeck* (p. 131), cast soon after 1518. Architecture itself at last also yielded to the new fashion. The kernel of the buildings, their articulation, and their ground-plans remained, however, unchanged. The tall and narrow gable still characterized the private house; the arrangement of the château and the grouping of the dwelling-rooms recall in many respects the mediæval castle. The influence of the new style was mainly confined to the ornamental details of the design, such as the cornices, friezes, pillars, and columns. Particular parts of the building, such as the portals and bay-windows, were strongly emphasized in order to display the architect's knowledge of the fashionable Italian art. The typical Italian palace, with its façade looking as if cast in a mould and with its strict harmony of proportion between the different stories and the individual details, was seldom reproduced on German soil, and when met with may be referred to direct Italian influence. It was not till about the beginning of the 17th century, when German architects had begun to prosecute their studies in Italy, that the Italian palatial style became at all familiar in Germany. The peculiar character of the German Renaissance will, perhaps, be most justly appreciated, if we mark the following distinction between it and the Italian style of building. In Italy the chief weight is laid on the design; the harmonious disposition of spaces and surfaces is striven after as the highest aim, and regularity may be called the predominant feature of Italian structures. In German buildings the connection of the individual members is often entirely extrinsic, and unity of design entirely wanting. On the other hand the execution of the details delights by its thoroughness and variety of form and makes us forget the disjointed multiplicity of the design. It is quite in harmony with this distinction that the main

charm of the buildings of the German Renaissance is found in the internal decorations of the rooms.

In the period of the Renaissance Germany appears as a land open to influences of the most varied kinds. While the Italian style invaded it from the south, the influence of French and Flemish works made itself equally evident in the west. This fact of itself proves that it is impossible to speak of a uniform German Renaissance, since different parts of the country received their artistic impress from entirely different quarters. In addition to this, moreover, the Renaissance itself assumed different forms according to the style prevalent in the various territories it affected, while the mere material used, whether marble or stone or brick, was by no means without influence in determining the limits imposed upon the new style. The use of columns, for example, is much more common in the districts where hewn stone is employed than in those where brick buildings are the rule. On the whole, North Germany, and particularly the domain of brick architecture, may claim to have developed the Renaissance more consistently than other parts of the country, to have broken less abruptly with the past, to have adopted fewer utterly foreign elements, and to form the truest expression of a national taste in architecture. In the domain of ecclesiastical architecture the German Renaissance has few proofs of its activity to show. Here much more exclusively than in princely or civic buildings its task was confined to rearrangements of interiors. Monuments, stalls, and altar utensils are the most important examples of Renaissance art in the churches. In palaces and châteaux the North of Germany is poorer than Silesia and Saxony. In Saxony mention must be made of the palace at *Torgau* (p. 228), with its magnificent staircase, and the royal palace at *Dresden* (p. 161). A short excursion from Dresden enables us to compare this structure of the Renaissance with the earlier Gothic castle of *Meissen* (p. 211). In Silesia the handsome château at *Brieg* (p. 379; begun in 1544) takes the first place. We must, however, remember that this edifice was mainly erected by foreign architects and must therefore be regarded rather as an example of the far-reaching Italian style than as a creation of Teutonic art. The foremost place among the secular buildings of the period in the Baltic lands is due to the Fürstenhof at *Wismar* (p. 144). The newer wing dates from the second half of the 16th century, and the decorations on its exterior face are held to be in a different style from those turned towards the inner courtyard. A similar effective combination of stone and brick, borrowed from Dutch models, appears in other parts of North Germany, but the terracotta friezes and medallions of Wismar are unrivalled.

The whole tenor of the history of North Germany makes us turn naturally to the Municipal Buildings as the choicest results

of the Renaissance as well as of the Gothic period, in this part of the world. And our expectations are fully realized. The Renaissance may be more picturesque and show greater variety in South and West Germany, but in the North it appears in such solid array that, until quite lately, whole rows of streets and whole quarters of the town showed an unbroken series of Renaissance façades. Among civic buildings the palm must be given to the Rathaus of *Lübeck* (p. 129). A colonnade, supported by polygonal pillars, has been placed in front of the building. The arches are slightly flattened, a not unusual feature in Renaissance buildings. The double windows are separated by pilasters, alternately ending in an Ionic capital and in a herma, and three handsome gables, flanked with volutes and small obelisks, surmount the whole. The handsome flight of steps ascending from the street is supported by four pillars, and each of the square stones of which it consists is adorned with stellar ornamentation. The internal arrangements of some of the rooms are also most interesting, and the wooden panelling and marble chimney-piece of the 'Kriegsstube' are excellent examples of the success with which the artistic handicrafts were then plied. A new colonnaded vestibule, with Gothic vaulting but Doric columns, was added in the late-Renaissance period to the Rathaus of *Bremen* (p. 87). Above the vestibule is a balcony enclosed by an artistic balustrade and interrupted in the middle by a lofty gable. The plastic decorations skilfully conceal the lack of proportion in the outline. Other town-halls of architectural significance are those at *Paderborn* (p. 17), *Lüneburg* (p. 96), *Emden* (p. 82), *Danzig* (p. 328), *Brieg* (p. 379), and *Neisse* (p. 378). With these may be coupled the arsenal of *Danzig* (p. 329) and the guildhouses of *Brunswick*.

It is, of course, useless to attempt a catalogue of the interesting Private Houses, and even a detailed description could convey no adequate conception of their singularly homelike charms. It is often only a single feature, such as a bow-window or an elaborate doorway, a tasteful frieze or an ornamented gable, that delights the eye. The merchant princes of *Danzig*, redeemed from provincialism and incited to luxury and display by their far-reaching commercial relations, expended a special amount of attention on the internal comfort and external embellishment of their houses. They selected the most costly kinds of building stone, such as were seldom used for ecclesiastical edifices, and took care that the pilasters between the windows, the spaces between the different stories, and the balustrades in front of the gable were all profusely adorned with reliefs cut in the stone and reproducing the antique models of capital and friezes. One peculiar feature in these houses, significant of the easy comfortable life enjoyed by their inmates, is the so-called 'Beischläge', or raised landings surrounded with balustrades, in which the family could sit aloof from the tumult of the street

but yet in sight of all that was going on and within easy reach of neighbourly intercourse. The private dwellings of Lübeck and the other western Hanseatic towns are much soberer and less pretentious. Their solid magnificence is reserved for the interior (e.g. the house of the Kaufleute-Compagnie at *Lübeck*, p. 133), while the brick façades, apart from the doorways, are perfectly simple and invariably surmounted with the traditional crow-stepped gable. The inland towns of Lower Saxony, at a distance from the main arteries of modern traffic, have been more conservative in domestic architecture as in manners and customs.

Timber Architecture is found at its best in the towns last referred to. The construction is intimately connected with that of the Gothic period, almost the only marked differences being a diminution of the upper stories and a free use of Renaissance ornaments (masks, consoles, volutes, shells, fans, stars, etc.). In these buildings the frame or skeleton consists of wooden beams and posts while the intervening spaces are filled up with clay or brick-work. The main uprights stand upon wooden sills or horizontal beams and are connected by tie-beams and stiffened by shorter cross or diagonal ties. The blank wall-spaces afforded ample opportunity for ornamentation, and the ends of the tie-beams, the braces, the sills, and other parts of the wooden framework were freely enriched with carvings. The good examples of timber architecture in North Germany are too many to enumerate. Among the most important of the earlier period are the Rathaus of *Wernigerode* (p. 303), the Ratskeller of *Halberstadt* (p. 285), and the Alte Wage of *Brunswick* (p. 73). To the Renaissance period proper belong a great number of interesting structures at *Halberstadt*, *Goslar*, *Brunswick*, *Hanover*, *Hameln*, *Celle*, *Höxter*, *Stolberg*, and *Hildesheim*. The Knochenhauer-Amtshaus at *Hildesheim* (p. 65), dating from 1529, is a veritable gem of timber architecture. Above the five stories of the building proper rises a lofty roof, itself containing several other stories. The façade is covered with figures and other ornamentation, in which painting and wood-carving vie with each other. Here and there a few motives are visible that would be more allowable in a Gothic building (such as the frieze of oak-leaves), but on the whole the designs of the 'putti', the garlands, the small columns for candelabra, and the doorway evince a clear conception of the Renaissance ideal and an astonishing liveliness of fancy. The figures are treated with a good deal of humour, a characteristic which we find frequently recurring in the paintings and mottoes so freely used in the timber buildings of Lower Saxony.

The prominent place assigned to Wood Carving in the timber style of architecture gave a great momentum to the development of this art, which is always a natural growth in Alpine and coast districts. Shepherds and sailors alike find occupation and amusement

for the idle months of winter in carving objects in wood. A stroll through the Thaulow Museum at *Kiel* (p. 120) or the Museum of Industrial Art at *Flensburg* (p. 123) is enough to show what astonishing results in artistic cabinet-making can be produced even in a limited district like Holstein. The finest specimen of what may be called monumental wood-carving is the Altar of the Passion in the cathedral of *Schleswig* (p. 123), executed by *Hans Brüggemann* in 1521.

Metalwork, particularly in brass, was also zealously cultivated, and the candelabra, cups, flagons, plates, and grilles of cast or hammered and embossed metal found in the old Hanseatic towns prove how conspicuous a place was taken by objects of this kind in the domestic and ecclesiastical interiors of the period. For the productions of the Goldsmith's Art North Germany seems to have looked to Augsburg and Nuremberg, which were among the chief centres of this art in Europe.

The most important Paintings were also as a rule brought from other districts, particularly from the Netherlands, a land connected with North Germany by numerous ties of kinship and intercourse. It was, it is true, merely a happy accident that brought *Memling's* Last Judgment to *Danzig* (p. 330), but the altarpiece of the Crucifixion in the cathedral of *Lübeck* (p. 132), also from Memling's studio and dated 1491, one of the most elaborate works of the early Netherlandish school, seems to have been executed at the express commission of a Lübeck citizen. North German painting in the 15th and 16th cent. attained an independent development in Westphalia only, which boasts three important artists in *Conrad of Soest* (c. 1400), the *Meister von Liesborn* (c. 1465; the 'German Fra Angelico'), and *Ludger tom Ring the Elder* (1496-1547). Lower Saxony lagged almost wholly behind; *Johann Rap-Hon* of Einbeck (d. 1528; chief work at Halberstadt, p. 285), its one artist of eminence, was prevented by his isolation from reaching a full maturity. The Wittenberg School, founded in S. Germany by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), owed its popularity more to its close connection with the champions of the Reformation than to its intrinsic merits.

In the 17th cent., painting in N. Germany was entirely dependent on the Dutch Schools. Many Dutch painters here found a cordial reception and ample occupation, while the leading North German artists studied in Amsterdam. Among the latter may be mentioned *Juriaen Ovens* (1623-78), a native of Tönning in Schleswig and pupil of Rembrandt, some of whose altarpieces are still preserved in the cathedral of Schleswig (p. 123). We know also that some of the painters of Hamburg, which began to attain great wealth and commercial importance in the 17th century, formed themselves more or less upon the model of the Dutch school. The miserable political condition of Germany in the 17th century will go far to

account for the fact that this admiration of the Flemish and Dutch masters excited few attempts to follow their example by independent production. The industrial arts, however, were still actively practised, and in their own sphere afford a complete view of the transition from the Renaissance to the baroque style.

The stylistic peculiarities of **Baroque Art** are not always easily distinguishable from those of the German Renaissance. The column in the latter, for example, still preserves its antique capital and as a rule it is also fluted. It generally stands, however, on a high base, the middle of which is adorned with a mask. The lowest part of the shaft is often encircled by a band of reliefs, resembling a metal ring, and it often assumes a curved or swelling form, especially when used as the support of a balcony. The piers often consist of 'rustica' masonry and diminish in width towards the top. Their edges are sometimes raised so as to form a kind of frame, the flat surface within being decorated with branching vines. The keystones of the arches are often emphasized by a carved head or console. The sides of the gables do not always meet at the top, but break off short and leave the intervening space to be filled with a pyramid or some similar figure. The favourite ornaments are foliage and band-mouldings, the latter often represented as rolled up or intertwined. The ornaments constantly recall the work of the metal-founder, the carpenter, or similar artificers. When we try, however, to determine the exact difference between the forms of the German Renaissance and those of the baroque style of the 17th century, we soon find that the two often insensibly merge into each other and that it is impossible to draw a clear line of demarcation. Among the main characteristics of the baroque style may be instanced its exaggeration and overloading, its partiality for flowing and crooked lines, its sharp contrasts, its striving after effects of light and shade. Similar tendencies, however, are observable in the 16th century. Columns, for example, supporting garlands of fruit, and curving gables are forms common to both styles. Perhaps the difference may be placed in a clearer light if we consider that while the germ of the powerful forms of the baroque style already existed in the Renaissance period, we still find many echoes of the Gothic style in the latter, whereas the baroque style is entirely based on ancient art.

A new artistic era for North Germany opens towards the end of the 17th century in the building activity displayed in the capital of the vigorous and progressive state of Prussia. *Berlin* now first wins a place in the history of art. This remarkable and rapid advance may be linked with the names of two architects, *Johann Arnold Nehring* (d. 1695) and *Andreas Schüter* (1664-1714), and of two buildings, the Arsenal and the Schloss. A characteristic feature of the movement was the fact that sculpture advanced

equally with architecture, drawing its subjects mainly from the heroic myths or from idealizations of warfare. The trophies and the masks of dying warriors at the Arsenal, and the bronze statue of the Great Elector stand like symbols at the door of Berlin's artistic development and indicate the direction in which its future plastic triumphs were to be won. There was an interval of but a few years between the erection of the palace at Berlin and that of the Zwinger at *Dresden* (p. 164), its only possible rival for the first place among the architectural creations of the century. No other building of the period in Germany can be compared with the works of *Schlüter* and *Pöppelmann* (1667-1736). The two great edifices also resemble each other in the fragmentary execution of their original designs. In the plans themselves, however, lay an essential difference. Schlüter's ideal was a magnificent Roman forum, Pöppelmann aimed at the creation of a 'show palace', in which the pomps and pleasures of a luxurious court might find an adequate reflection. The impressions produced by the two buildings are thus markedly unlike. In Schlüter's work we recognize solid, somewhat heavy magnificence; in Pöppelmann's Zwinger, despite its splendour, the prevailing idea is that of careless pleasure, a revelation of the delights of the private life of kings.

The contrast between the artistic tendencies of the two towns at the beginning of the 18th century goes still farther. In Berlin monumental sculpture attains a most promising stage; Dresden at once calls up the idea of **Rococo Art** and porcelain. Böttger's discovery not only infused new life into the art of ornamenting vases and pottery, but for a time, so long as the sculptor *Kändler* modelled at Meissen, seemed to be on the point of entering the domain of pure art and of being applied to monumental sculpture. No advance, however, was made on the first attempts. The small world of the rococo style found its fitting incorporation in the charming little figures of Dresden china; with the close of the rococo period the art of modelling in porcelain lost its artistic importance and the real roots of its life.

A single glance at the architectural activity of Berlin and Dresden is enough to dissipate the current view of the artistic poverty of the 18th century. In addition to this, however, most of the German Collections and Galleries were either founded or greatly extended in the same period. Even in the 16th century German princes possessed 'Cabinets of Art', in which curiosities and objects of natural history lay in peaceful union with small objects of art, paintings (chiefly portraits), and a few plastic works. In several collections the contents of the cabinets of arts which formed their nucleus are still distinguishable. At *Brunswick* a

'Cabinet of Art and Natural History', in the old sense of the term, was established by Duke Charles I. as late as 1753; and from this, towards the close of the century, was evolved the Ducal Museum (now the Landes-Museum, p. 74). Travel and residence in foreign countries, and above all the tempting example of the kings and 'grands seigneurs' of France awoke a taste for art in the breasts of German princes also, and led to the better arrangement of the old collections and to the foundation of new. Thus Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse laid the foundation of the *Cassel Gallery* (p. 46), while the collections of *Schwerin* (p. 142) owe their extent mainly to Duke Christian Lewis (1747-56). The collections at *Gotha* (p. 255), begun by Duke Ernest the Pious (1640-75), were increased at the beginning of the 18th century by the art-treasures of Prince Anton Günther of Schwarzburg. The *Dessau* collections (p. 231) originated in a bequest of the Orange family in 1675. All these collections, and indeed almost all the galleries of Northern Germany, are rich in Flemish and Dutch paintings of the 17th century, a feature which must be referred to the ancient kinship of the Netherlandish and North German races and not to mere external and accidental intercourse. The *Dresden Gallery* (p. 165) alone, mainly the creation of Elector Augustus III., can boast the possession both of numerous gems of Netherlandish art and also of an equally excellent collection of Italian pictures. *Berlin*, however, lagged behind in the work of forming large picture-galleries. Frederick the Great's interest was confined mainly to ancient sculptures and to the creations of the French school. The fine museums of Berlin originated in the 19th century, a fact which accounts for the scientific arrangement by which they are characterized.

With the dawn of the Napoleonic epoch classical ideals triumphed. The archæologist J. J. Winckelmann (p. 12) had already prepared the way by unearthing the long forgotten simplicity and grandeur of ancient art. The great Goethe explored the philosophy of art and K. F. Rumohr (1785-1843) laid the foundations to its scientific study. Rome became the dream and goal of artists. There *Raphael Mengs* (1728-79) developed his eclecticism and *Asmus Carstens* (1754-79) pointed the direction in which German art was to travel. North Germany was then taking the lead, and this fact no doubt accounted for the cool and thoughtful element which pervaded the art of the time. Among the distinguished artists of this school of thought we must mention the architect *K. F. Schinkel* (1781-1841; comp. pp. 34, 37), and the sculptors *Gottfried Schadow* (1764-1850) and *Christian Rauch* (1777-1857), whose work reflected the spirit of national liberation from Napoleon's domination. His influence on the development of German sculpture was great. Among his pupils were *Ernst Rietschel*

(1804-61; pp. 73, 250) and *Reinhold Begas* (1831-1911; p. 34), who found wide scope for their activity in national and patriotic monuments. A small group of painters initiated the Romantic movement by seeking inspiration from the Catholic religion in Rome. They were therefore called the 'Nazarenes'. The leaders, *Peter Cornelius* (1783-1867), *Friedrich Overbeck* (p. 133), *Wilhelm Schadow* (1789-1862), and *Philipp Veit* (1793-1877), were jointly commissioned to decorate the Palazzo Zuccaro, which was then the residence of the Prussian consul Bartholdy. These frescoes are now in the National Gallery of Berlin. The influence of these artists spread over the whole of Germany. The leading stars of the Romantic movement, *Moritz von Schwind* (1804-71) and *Alfred Rethel* (1816-89), were among the crowd of pupils who gathered round them on their return from Rome. There followed a period, when art was mainly devoted to the glorification of the historic past. In Berlin *Franz Krüger* (1797-1857) painted military parades and *Adolf Menzel* (1815-1905) vividly resuscitated the age of Frederick the Great, and excelled in portraying court functions. The Hamburg painter *Philipp Otto Runge* (1777-1810; p. 110) devoted himself to the study of nature. He stood out as a solitary figure — a precursor of Impressionism. In Dresden *F. von Rayski* (1807-91) and *F. G. Kersting* (1783-1847) painted historical pictures. The latter also gave his services to the Meissen china works. While historic painters looked to Antwerp for inspiration, England's influence was felt in genre painting. *Eduard Meyerheim* (1808-79) and *Ludwig Knaus* (1829-1910) gave a sentimental touch to village anecdotes and country life. *Ludwig Richter* (1803-84) humorously and feelingly interpreted the life of German townsfolk.

After 1870 Germany entered upon the high road of the world's commerce, and the change in her life was reflected in her art. The somewhat provincial cast of mind disappeared. Architecture was faced with the task of having to create buildings for the modern requirements of stations, banks, department stores, hotels, and factories. The classical style was still adhered to for imperial institutions, for which it was well adapted. *Paul Wallot* (1842-1912) used it for the Reichstag in Berlin (p. 37) and *L. Hoffmann* (b. 1852) for the Supreme Court at Leipzig (p. 219). The style of the German Renaissance was preferred for civic institutions. It seemed to conform with the spirit of the old German towns. Thus *Hugo Licht* (b. 1842) designed the new town hall at Leipzig (p. 218). However, a new style was being evolved. *Gottfried Semper* (1803-1879; p. 164) may be considered the father of this movement, for he emphasized the artistic principle that the design of an object should conform with the materials used in its construction, and be expressive of the function it has to perform. His influence was

far-reaching both in the field of applied arts and in architecture. As timber was replaced by steel and stone by concrete, the architect turned to the engineer for inspiration. Of all the old styles the new construction resembled most the Gothic. Stone walls were replaced by glass windows, and spacious halls were spanned by steel girders. Fine buildings in modern style were designed by *Peter Behrens* (b. 1868), *Alfred Messel* (1853-1909; p. 37), *Fritz Schumacher* (b. 1869; p. 184), *Fritz Höger* (b. 1877; p. 104), and *Hans Poelzig* (b. 1869).

In Sculpture *Adolf Hildebrand* (1847-1921 ; p. 89) emphasized the classic Greek tradition of workmanship. His wholesome influence spread from Munich to the North German sculptors *Louis Tuaillon* (1862-1919), *Georg Wrba* (b. 1872; p. 218), and *Georg Kolbe* (b. 1877). *Max Klinger's* (1857-1920; p. 216) sculpture was pictorial and dramatic in conception. The modern movement, which subordinated sculpture to tectonic considerations, is represented by *Hugo Lederer* (b. 1871), the author of the colossal Bismarck monument at Hamburg (p. 106), and by *Bruno Schmitz* (1856-1916) and *Franz Metzner* (1870-1919), who jointly designed the Völkerschlacht-Denkmal at Leipzig (p. 221). *Wilhelm Lehmbruck* (1881-1919), *Bernhard Hoetger* (b. 1874), and *Ernst Barlach* (b. 1870) went still further in stylisation of form.

The art of Painting joined in the international movement of naturalism, and discarded the eclecticism of former days. The cause of Courbet, Millet, and the Dutch school was taken up in North Germany by *Max Liebermann* (b. 1847). *Count Kalckreuth* (b. 1855), *Gotthard Kuehl* (1851-1915), *Max Slevogt* (b. 1868), *Walter Leistikow* (1865-1907), and *Lovis Corinth* (b. 1858) followed the same trend. Groups of artists retired to the country to live in close touch with nature. Thus the artists of Worpswede (p. 92) interpreted the poetry of the moorlands. *Max Klinger's* (see above) phantasies recalled Wagnerian music. The Expressionist movement, which made it its aim to penetrate beyond external impressions, and make psychic experiences the subject of pictures, found a ready response in a country which was the home of abstract thought. Dresden became a centre of this school, which counted among its leaders *Emil Nolde* (b. 1867), *Max Pechstein* (b. 1881), and *Karl Schmidt-Rottluff* (b. 1884).

At the same time the Graphic Arts regained popularity and the old German craft of woodcutting and engraving, which is so peculiarly adapted to the expression of abstract ideas was revived. The various tendencies, which underlay the evolution of the fine arts were also reflected in the Decorative Arts of the time.

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365 M. Railway in 12-18 hrs.; comp. R. 2, 3. — From London to *Berlin* viâ Dover and Ostend or Dover and Calais, see p. xii. — From Cologne to *Hanover*, 202 M., in 11-13½ hrs.

From Cologne viâ Düsseldorf to (39½ M.) *Duisburg*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'. At Duisburg begins the *Rhine and Herne Canal* (constructed in 1907-14), which connects the Rhine with the Weser by means of the Dortmund and Ems Canal (p. 6) and the Ems and Weser Canal (p. 55). It is 23½ M. long, 112 ft. broad, and 11 ft. deep, and serves Oberhausen (p. 3) and Gelsenkirchen (p. 4). We now enter the **Ruhr Valley**, which we leave beyond Hamm (p. 7).

The **Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Measures** are situated on the N. slopes of the Rhenish schist range. They extend from W.S.W. to E.N.E. and occupy a rectangular area of 1764 sq. M., the four corners of which are Dinslaken and Hamm, on the N., and Ratingen and Schwerte, on the S. On the W. they are geologically connected with the carboniferous ranges on the left bank of the Rhine.

Mining began in the valley of the Ruhr itself and is first mentioned in 1302. The river, originally used as a cheap and convenient method of transport, has been superseded by railways and canals, and the mines in its vicinity now form but a small proportion of the whole.

Eppinghoven
Dinslaken
Hiesfeld
Eversael
Königshardt
Overbruch
Schmachtendorf
Walsum
Holten
Orsoy
Sterkrade
Alsum
Bruckhausen
BORN
Beeck
Meerbeck
Hochheide
Ruhrort
Neuenkamp
Essenberg
Oestrum
Hochemmerich
Rheinhausen
Schwarzenberg
Friemersheim
Buchholz
Ehingen
Huckingen
Mündelheim
Sermer
Borkum
Gellep
Stratum
Wittlaer
Angermund
Calcum
Kierst
Lank
Kaiserswerth
Lohausen
Lörick
Düsseldorf
Dr. Gottheim
Büderich
Lichtenbroich
Rath
Unterrath
Hasselbeck
Hubbelrath
Mettmann
Metzkausen
Meiersberg
Homberg
Ratingen
Cromford
Eggerscheidt
Heiligenhaus
Hösel
Lintorf
Breitscheid
Rahm
Selbeck
Mintard
Kettwig
Dreihonnschafen
Venden
Saarn
Mülheim
Duisburg
Styrum
Speldorf
Kaiserberg
Broich
Oberhausen
Osterfeld
Vonderort
Bottrop
Batenbrock
Prosper
Boy
Lohmühle
Binsheim
Fahrn
Aldenrade
Baerl
Meiderich
Hamborn
Emscher
Neumühl
Beeckerwerth
Marxloh
Schwelgern
Vierlinden
Diergardt
Dellwig
Frintrop
Heissen
Haarzopf
Rellinghausen
Werden
Heuperdonk
Kupferdreh
Byfang
Rüttenscheid
Altendorf
Bredeney
Fischlaken
Kupferdreh
Velbert
Langenberg
Hattingen
Blankenstein
Witten
Herbede
Bommern
Stockum
Düsseldorf
Rheinhafen
Rheinbahn
Bahnhof
Zollhaus
Hafen
Werft
Brücke
Schleuse
Kanal
Fluss
Bach
Graben
Wald
Park
Friedhof
Kirche
Schloss
Turm
Mühle
Gasometer
Bergwerk
Schacht
Stollen
Tagebau
Steinbruch
Grube
Halde
Ziegelei
Fabrik
Werk
Hütte
Gut
Hof
Haus
Häuser
Siedlung
Dorf
Stadt
Grenze
Landesgrenze
Kreisgrenze
Gemeindegrenze
Eisenbahn
Bahnhof
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Platz
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See
Quelle
Brunnen
Wasserturm
Wasserwerk
Kläranlage
Schleuse
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Damm
Deich
Ufer
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Werft
Brücke
Fähre
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Boot
Schiff
Dampfer
Segelboot
Motorboot
Ruderboot
Kanu
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Strauch
Busch
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Zaun
Mauer
Tor
Pforte
Fenster
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Antenne
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Leitung
Kabel
Rohr
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Hahn
Pumpe
Motor
Getriebe
Welle
Rad
Reifen
Felge
Speiche
Achse
Lager
Bolzen
Schraube
Mutter
Unterlegscheibe
Feder
Dichtung
Gummi
Metall
Eisen
Stahl
Kupfer
Messing
Aluminium
Blei
Zink
Zinn
Silber
Gold
Quecksilber
Schwefel
Kohle
Koks
Gas
Öl
Benzin
Diesel
Schmierstoff
Fett
Wasser
Dampf
Luft
Sauerstoff
Stickstoff
Wasserstoff
Kohlendioxid
Kohlenmonoxid
Methan
Ethan
Propan
Butan
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Düsseldorf
Bahnen mit Schnellzugsverkehr
ohne
Klein- u. Strassenbahn
1 : 250.000

Recklinghausen
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Wanne
Bochum
Castrop
Dortmund
Hörde
Hagen
Hattingen
Witten
Langendreer
Werne
Barop
Eving
Holthausen
Linden-horst
Bodelschwingh
Frohlinde
Kirchlinde
Dorstfeld
Marten
Lütgendort-mund
Oespel
Stockum
Annen
Kruckel
Löttring-hausen
Bitter-mark
Rüdinghsn.
Ardey
Syburg
Kirchende
Herdecke
Boele
Wetter
Vorhalle
Volmarstein
Hohenlimburg
Elsey
Hengsey
Delstern
Hasper-hammer
Hasper-bach
Hagen-Vorhalle
Hagen-Haspe
Haspe
Selbecke
Vogelsang
Hestenhard
Vörde
Hilspe
Rupsper Talsp.
Zurstrasse
Altenvörde
Oberbauer
Königs-hütte
Rüggeberg
Breckerfeld
Halver
Schwelm
Langerfeld
Winterberg
Barmen
Wuppertal
Elberfeld
Remscheid
Lennep
Mülheim
Leimep
Wuppe
Ruhr
Emscher
Rhein-Herne-Kanal
Dortmund-Ems-Kanal
Rhein-Weser-Kanal
Sauerland
Kohlenrevier
Bruch
Bruden-horst
Börnig
Grange
Riemke
Gerthe
Bövinghausen
Harpen
Grumme
Karolinenglück
Karoline
Volmarstein
Altenbochum
Dahlhausen
Querenburg
Weitmar
Höntrop
Stiepel
Linden
Herberle
Blankenstein
Holthausen
Hüsingholz
Durch
Scheidweg
Volmarsteiner Holz
Nd. Sprockhövel
Hiddinghausen
Silschede
Stüter
Obersprock
Winterberg
Hövel
Hassling-hausen
Herzkamp
Schmiede-strasse
Gevelsberg
Döuberg
Gennebreck
Vächstebreck
Schwelm
Langerfeld
Winterberg
Barmen
Rüggeberg
Breckerfeld
Halver
Königs-hütte
Oberbauer
Altenvörde
Zurstrasse
Rupsper Talsp.
Hilspe
Vörde
Selbecke
Vogelsang
Hestenhard
Haspe
Hagen-Haspe
Hasper-hammer
Hasper-bach
Hagen-Vorhalle
Delstern
Hengsey
Elsey
Hohenlimburg
Kohlenrevier
Sauerland
Rhein-Weser-Kanal
Dortmund-Ems-Kanal
Rhein-Herne-Kanal
Emscher
Ruhr
Lennep
Mülheim
Leimep
Wuppe
Wuppertal
Elberfeld
Remscheid
Brücke Dieringhausen
Kilom.
* Z. Kohlenzeche
* Erzbergwerk
Hütte u. Hüttenwerk
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Up to the beginning of the 19th cent. the output of coal was small. In 1800 there were 158 works employing 1546 men and producing 230,558 tons. Until 1840 mining operations were confined to the neighbourhood of the Ruhr, but in 1860 they had reached the Emscher and subsequently passed beyond the Lippe.

1860:	281 works	29,320 men	4,365,834 tons
1870:	220 ,,	51,391 ,,	11,812,528 ,,
1900:	167 ,,	226,902 ,,	59,618,900 ,,
1910:	165 ,,	345,136 ,,	86,864,504 ,,
1913:	168 ,,	397,339 ,,	110,765,495 ,,
1921:	240 ,,	507,708 ,,	91,006,087 ,,

The effects of the French occupation (see below) and the countermeasures of 'passive resistance' adopted by Germany may be seen in the great decrease of the coal output in 1923 (only 40 million tons), as compared with that of 1922 (93 million tons). The amount of coke produced fell from 24½ million tons in 1922 to 9 million tons in 1923.

Germany's total output of coal (reckoned in millions of tons) amounted approximately to 190 in 1913, 130 in 1922, 62¼ in 1923, and 118¾ in 1924. The amount of coke produced was 29 million tons in 1922, 12¾ in 1923, and 23¾ in 1924; the corresponding amounts of brown coal or lignite (chiefly mined in Central Germany) were 137 million tons in 1922, 118¼ in 1923, and 124¼ in 1924.

By the Treaty of Versailles 20 million tons of best coal were to be delivered annually to France. Alleged to have failed in carrying out this form of reparations, Germany was declared in default, and on Jan. 11th, 1923, the Ruhr district was occupied by French troops. During the course of the year the coal, iron, and steel industries were brought almost completely to a standstill, but they were resumed in 1924 under agreement with the French.

The iron and steel industries in the Ruhr are closely connected with the coal-mines. Among the most important concerns may be mentioned Friedr. Krupp at Essen (p. 5); Phönix, at Hörde (p. 14); Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks-Aktiengesellschaft; Deutsch-Luxemburgische Bergwerks- und Hütten-Aktien-Gesellschaft and the Bochumer Verein für Bergbau und Gussstahlfabrikation, both belonging to the Rhein-Elbe-Union (founded by Hugo Stinnes, d. 1924); Rheinische Stahlwerke, at Duisburg; Mannesmannröhren-Werke, at Düsseldorf; the Klöckner-Konzern; Gutehoffnungshütte, at Oberhausen (see below); and the Thyssen-Konzern, at Hamborn.

Beyond Duisburg some through-trains run to Dortmund viâ —

44 M. **Oberhausen** (Berliner Hof, 30 R.; Park Hotel), a modern town with 100,000 inhabitants. The Gutehoffnungshütte here is one of the largest iron and steel works in the Ruhr district. To Quakenbrück, see p. 94; to Emmerich viâ Wesel, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

From Oberhausen to Hamm, 53½ M., railway in 4 hrs. — 6¼ M. *Bottrop* (Hotel Mostert; Westfälischer Hof), with 73,000 inhab., and (13 M.) *Buer* (Hotel Post), with 100,000 inhab., are both colliery towns. — 22¼ M. *Recklinghausen* (p. 117). — Just beyond (32¼ M.) *Datteln* we cross the Dortmund and Ems Canal (p. 6). To the S. of the station are the elaborate locks of *Henrichenburg*, by which a difference in elevation of 46 ft. between two sections of the canal is overcome. Close by the Dortmund and Ems Canal is joined by the Herne and Henrichenburg Canal (see p. 4). — 53¼ M. *Hamm* (p. 7).

51 M. *Altenessen* is the junction for Essen ($3^1/_2$ M.; see below). — 56 M. **Gelsenkirchen** (Hotels Berliner Hof, Bahnhof, Post) is a great coal-mining centre with 207,000 inhabitants. — 59 M. *Wanne* (Hotel Präsident), with 40,400 inhab. and large collieries, is the junction for Osnabrück, Bremen, and Hamburg (see R. 17). — $61^1/_2$ M. *Herne* (Hotel Schlenkhoff; Schmitz, 25 R.), a town of 65,200 inhab., with coal-mines, machine shops, and ammonia factories. The *Herne and Henrichenburg Canal* (constructed in 1893-97; 5 M. long) connects the Rhine and Herne Canal (p. 2) with the Dortmund and Ems Canal (p. 6). Henrichenburg, see p. 3. — 73 M. *Dortmund* (p. 5).

Some of the expresses on this line run to Dortmund viâ Mühlheim and Essen.

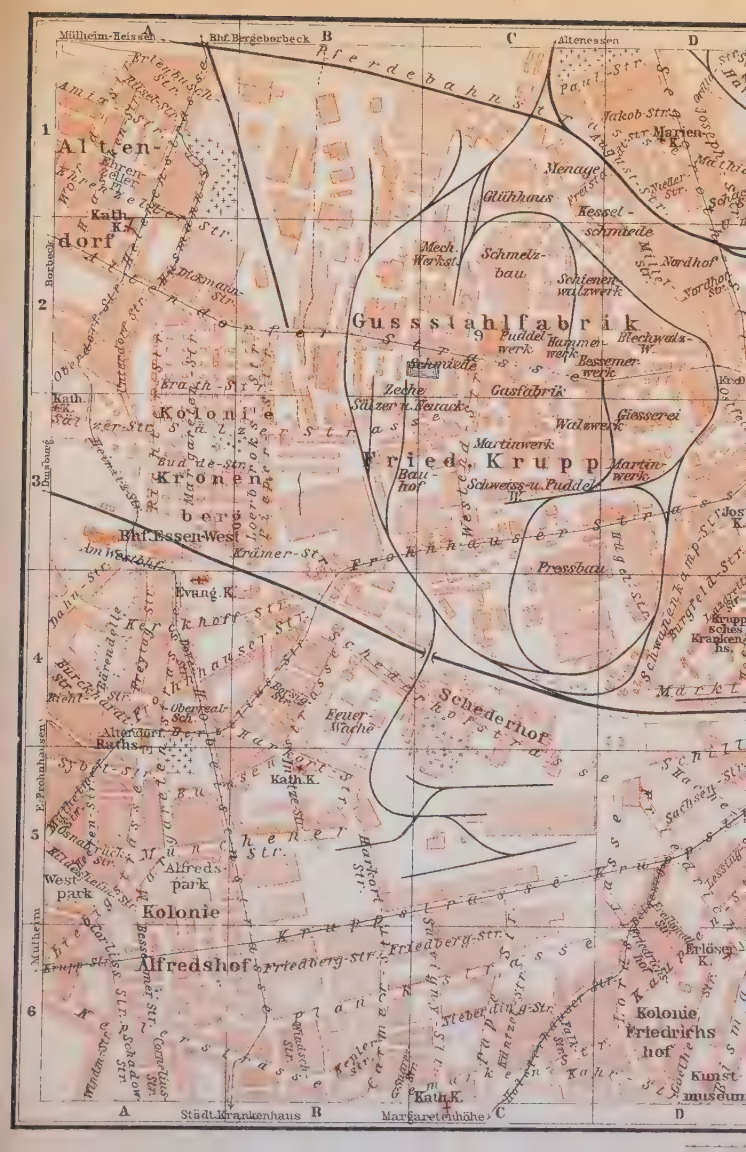
45 M. *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (Monopol, 25 R. from 4, D. 1-3 ℳ) a town of 127,000 inhab., with important coal trade and tanneries.

As Essen is approached we gain a view to the left of Krupp's Works (p. 5).

$51^1/_2$ M. **Essen.** — Air Service, comp. p. xviii. — Hotels. **Kaiserhof* (Pl. k; E, 4), 120 R. at 5 ℳ (50 with baths); **Park* (Pl. f; E, 5), 50 R.; **Handelshof* (Pl. E, F, 4); *Königshof* (Pl. b; E, 4); *Vereins-Haus* (Pl. c; F, 4), 100 R. (5 with baths), good; *Burghof* (Pl. d; E, 4), 35 R. at 4, D. $1^1/_2$ ℳ. — Restaurants. *Städtischer Saalbau* (Pl. E, 5); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (see below); *Deutsches Kaffeehaus*, Burg-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 3). — Post Office (Pl. E, 4), opposite the main station. — British Vice-Consulate, in the Bureau-Haus Glückauf, Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. D, 5, 6).

Essen, a town with 474,000 inhab., was founded at the end of the 9th century. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district (see p. 2), it has increased rapidly (in 1870 it had 43,500 inhab. only).

The new *Exchange* (Börse; Pl. F, 4), opposite the railway station, is a striking building by Prof. Kröner (1924). Kettwiger Str. leads from the station to Burg-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3), with a statue of Emp. William I. and the Municipal Museum (Pl. 7). On the N. side of the square stands the *Minster*, one of the most ancient churches in Germany. It was restored in 1881-86. The W. choir dates from the 10th cent.; the crypt under the E. choir dates from 1051; the Gothic nave and choir were completed in 1317; the sacristy is of 1554. The interior contains an altarpiece by Bartholomæus Bruyn (c. 1520), a large seven-branched candelabrum presented in 998, and the sarcophagus of St. Altfrid (13th cent.). The Goldene Kammer, or treasury, contains several valuable Romanesque works of art of the 11th century (sacristan, Burg-Str. 13a). — To the N.W. of the Minster is the Markt-Platz, with the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 3; 1887) and a statue of Alfred Krupp, by Schaper (1889). At the W. end of Limbecker Str. is another statue (1892) of Alfred Krupp (Pl. D, 2). — In Limbecker Platz (Pl. D, E, 3) is a monument to Friedrich Alfred Krupp (1854-1902), by Lederer (1907).


Mülheim-Heisen
Bhf. Bergeborbeck
Altenessen
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B
C
D
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2
3
4
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6
Alten-
dorf
Kath. K.
Borbeck
Gussstahlfabrik
Puddel werk
Hammer werk
Blechwalz-W.
Bessemer werke
Schmiede
Zeche
Gasfabrik
Kolonie
Kronen
berg
Martinwerk
Fried. Krupp
Bau-hof
Schweiss-u. Puddel-W.
Martin-werk
Walzwerk
Giesserei
Bhf. Essen-West
Kräner-Str.
Evang. K.
Pressbau
Schederhof
Feuer-Wache
Altendorf. Raths
Kath. K.
Alfreds-park
West-park
Kolonie
Alfredshof
Friedberg-Str.
Kolonie Friedrichshof
Kunst-museum
Städt. Krankenhaus
Margaretenhöhe
Kath. K.
Menage
Glühhaus
Kessel-schmiede
Mech. Werkst.
Schmelz-bau
Nordhof
Schienen-walzwerk
Jakob-Str.
Marien
Ehrenfeld
Ehrenfeld-Str.
Alma-Str.
Alfredstr.
Hohenzollern-Str.
Hermann-Str.
Obere Hasenfeld-Str.
Untere Hasenfeld-Str.
Krupp-Str.
Kruppstr.
Kerckhoff-Str.
Kerckhoffstr.
Schederhofstr.
Schederhofstrasse
Burg-Str.
Burgstr.
Bismarck-Str.
Bismarckstr.
Bismarckplatz
Steuer-Str.
Steuerstr.
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Münchener Str.
Barkhoff Str.
Barkhoffstr.
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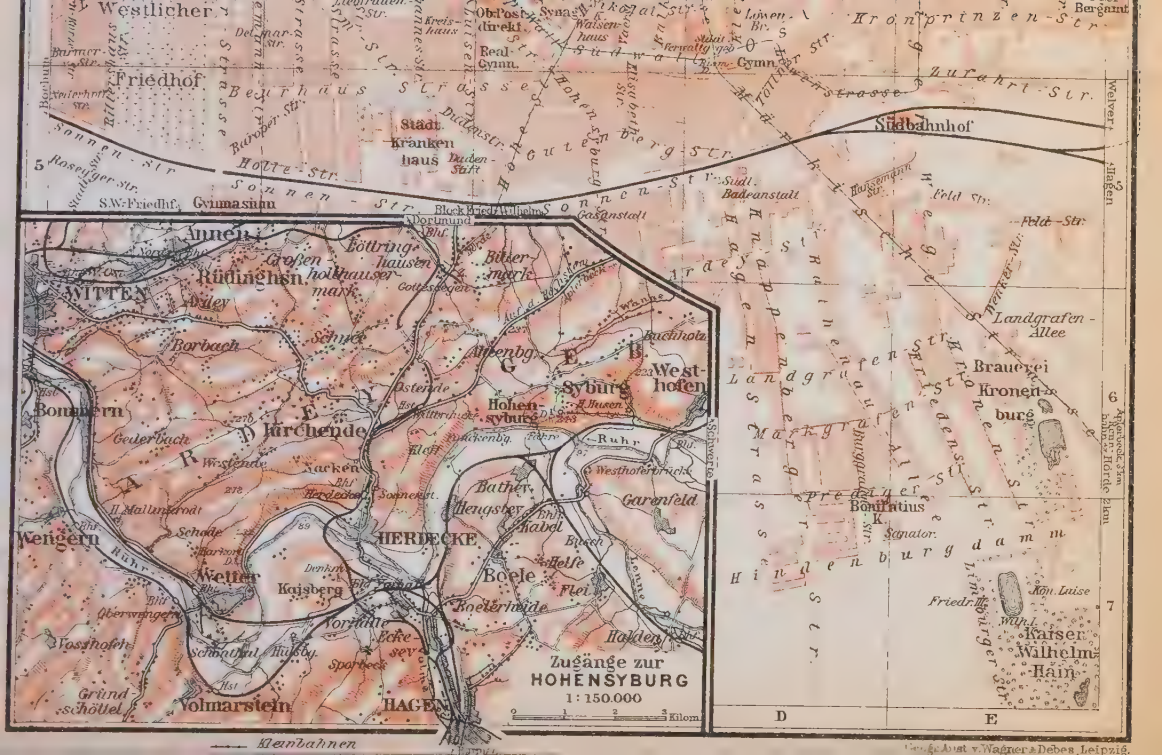
Kruppstrasse
Kruppstr.
Schadow-Str.
Schadowstr.
Wagner-Str.
Wagnerstr.
Kepler-Str.
Keplerstr.
Steinbrinck-Str.
Steinbrinckstr.
Schillerstr.
Sachsenstr.
Lessingstr.
Erlöser K.
Goethestr.
Mozartstr.
Mühlheim
E. Prohnhausen
Bhf. Essen-West
Dahlhausen
Bochum
Dortmund


Zugänge zur
HOHENSYBURG
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0 1 2 3 Kilom.
Kleinbahnen
Westlicher Friedhof
Südbahnhof
Bergamt
Stadt. Krankenhaus
Obrost (direkt.)
Synag.
Wasserhaus
Real-Gymn.
Gymn.
Gymnasium
S.W.-Friedhof
Gas-Anstalt
Stadt. Badeanstalt
Annen
Rüdinghsn.
MITTEN
Oder
Borbach
Schnee
Bonnern
Geierbach
Kirchende
Westende
Nacken
Sonnenst.
Wengern
Schede
Ruhr
Wetter
Koisberg
Oberwengern
Vosshofen
Schmattenf.
Hubby
Grund
Schlotel
Volmarstein
HERBECKE
Dorfmarke
Bather
Hengstey
Habel
Boele
Fley
Boeterlinde
Eckesey
Sportbeck
Halden
HAGEN
Ruhr
Westhofen
Garenfeld
Busch
Helfe
Brauerei Kronenburg
Landgrafen-Allee
Hindenburgdamm
Kron. Luise
Kaiser Wilhelm Hain
Bonifatius K.
Senator
Friedr.
Wilh.
Kronprinzen-Str.
Sonnen-Str.
Hohenhagen-Str.
Hohenzollern-Str.
Landgrafen-Str.
Markgrafen-Str.
Prediger-Str.
Hohenstaufen-Str.
Hohenstaufen-Allee
Arndt-Str.
Feld-Str.
Hagen
D
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5
6
7

To the W. of the Altstadt are **Krupp's Works** (Pl. B-D, 1-3), the largest steel works in Europe (no adm.). They were founded in 1811 by Friedrich Krupp (1787-1826) and owe their world-wide celebrity to Alfred Krupp (1812-87). The factory has long produced every kind of steel, tin plates, railway lines, etc. The former gun-shops (the first crucible-steel gun was made in 1847) now produce locomotives, goods-trucks, lorries, agricultural machinery, etc. The works at Essen alone employed 35,000 men in 1925, while nearly as many more are engaged in other plants belonging to the Krupp Co. (comp. pp. 27, 121). — The arrangements made for the welfare of the employees are unsurpassed. Of the eight workers' colonies that of *Altenhof* in Essen-Rüttenscheid is well worth visiting.

In the S. of the town, at Bismarck-Str. 78, is the municipal ***Kunst-Museum** (Pl. D, 6), which includes the Folkwang Collection from Hagen. Admission daily, except Mon., 10-1 & 3-6; 20 pf.

Among the painters and sculptors represented are Böcklin, Corinth, Daumier (Ecce Homo), Feuerbach, Gauguin (Contes barbares, 1902), Van Gogh, Hodler, Lehmbruck, Liebermann, Manet, Meunier (Miner, Puddler, Porter, etc.), Minne, Munch, Nolde, Pechstein, Renoir (Lise, 1867), Rodin (Jupiter and Antiope), Signac, Slevogt, Thoma, Trübner, and Uhde.

From Essen to Hagen, 29 M., railway in 1½ hr. — 4 M. *Steele* (Hotel Post), a town on the Ruhr, surrounded by coal-mines (pop. 15,600), is the junction for (20 M.) *Vohwinkel*. — 9½ M. *Hattingen*. — 12½ M. *Blankenstein* (Hotel Petring), one of the prettiest places on the Ruhr, with a ruined castle (1227). — 23 M. *Volmarstein*, opposite Wetter (p. 14). — 25½ M. *Vorhalle* (p. 14). — 29 M. *Hagen*, see p. 14.

Essen is also a station on the railway from Düsseldorf to Dortmund viâ Lintorf (see p. 7). — Branch-line to *Altenessen*, see p. 4. — From Essen to *Düsseldorf*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

54½ M. *Kray;* 57½ M. *Wattenscheid* (27,700 inhab.).

61 M. **Bochum** (Fürstenhof, at the main station; Reichshof, 22 R.; Monopol, 20 R.), an important industrial place with 145,000 inhab., possesses very extensive steel works, including the Bochumer Verein (p. 3), and several large factories, foundries, and coal-pits. The early-Gothic Peter-Paul-Kirche contains a font of the 12th cent. and a Romanesque shrine.

66 M. *Langendreer* (Hotel Burghof; pop. 26,800), junction of lines to Witten (4 M.; p. 14) and Löttringhausen (8½ M.; p. 14).

73 M. **Dortmund.** — Air Service, comp. p. xviii. — Hotels. **Fürstenhof* (Pl. d; C, 3), 100 R. (24 with baths) at 4-8, D. 2½-5, P. 10-15 *M*; **Römischer Kaiser* (Pl. a; C, D, 3), 95 R. (18 with baths) at 5½-7½, D. 1½-3½ *M*; **Lindenhof* (Pl. b; C, 3), near the main station, 100 R. (10 with baths) from 7 *M*; *Middendorf* (Pl. c; C, D, 3), 40 R. from 5, D. 1-1½ *M*; *Burghof* (Pl. i; D, 3); *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. g; C, 3), *Kaiserhof* (Pl. h; C, 3), both near the main station.

Restaurants. Beer at the *Löwenhof*, Königswall 12 (Pl. C, 3); *Stade's*, Beten-Str. 5 (Pl. D, 4); *Zum Biedermeyer*, Westenhellweg (Pl. B, C, 3); the *Unionbräu* and the *Krone*, in the Markt (Pl. C, 4). Wine at *Stade's* (see above) and at *Faber's*, Brauhaus-Str. 4 (Pl. C, D, 4). — *Café Central*, corner of Brück-Str. and Ludwig-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3).

Post Office (Pl. C, 4), Hiltrop-Wall.
Tramways. Several lines run through the town and extend to Fredenbaum, the Kronenburg, Hörde, Dorstfeld, Körne, Hösch, etc.
Enquiry Office, Markt 12 (Pl. C, D, 4).

Dortmund (260 ft.), the most important town in Westphalia, with 325,000 inhab., is the centre of a great mining district, with numerous foundries. Mentioned in history as early as 879, it afterwards became a free imperial and fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1388-89 successfully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and forty-eight other princes. The site of the town-walls is now occupied by promenades.

Dortmund is the seat of the *Harpen Mining Co.* To the W. of the town is the *Dortmund Union*, another mining company, and to the N.E. is the *Hösch Iron and Steel Works Co.*

Brück-Strasse (Pl. C, 3) leads from the station to the **Reinoldi-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3), one of the finest examples of architecture in Westphalia. It is a cruciform pillared basilica in the transition style of the 13th cent., with a Gothic choir of 1421-50 and a W. tower dating from 1662-1701. The interior (restored in 1898; verger, Friedhof 3) contains stained glass of 1456, late-Gothic choir-stalls (c. 1450), a font of 1469, and a bronze lectern of the 15th century. — The **Marien-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3; verger, Marien-Kirchhof 2) is a Romanesque pillared basilica, without transepts, of the end of the 12th cent., with a Gothic choir of 1350; the altarpiece is by a master of the early Cologne school. — The *Rathaus* (Pl. C, D, 4), in the Markt, was entirely rebuilt in 1899 in the original style of the 13th century. — The Roman Catholic *Propstei-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4; sacristan, Silber-Str. 11), a Gothic edifice of 1331-54, contains a late-Gothic tabernacle, one of the most beautiful in N. Germany, and an interesting but badly preserved altarpiece by Victor and Heinrich Dünwege of Dortmund (1521). — The *Petri-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3; verger, Petrikirchhof 8), begun in the Gothic style in 1319 but completely restored, contains a reredos of 1521. — In the Süd-Wall, opposite the Gymnasium (Pl. D, 4), is a bronze statue of Bismarck, by Wandschneider (1903). — The **Municipal Museum*, in the Ost-Wall (Pl. D, 4), contains prehistoric and Roman collections, Westphalian antiquities, costumes, furniture, coins, etc. (Sun. & holidays 11-1, 1 *M*; Mon., Tues. & Thurs. 11-1, 2 *M*; Wed. 10-1, 2 *M*; Fri. & Sat. 10-1, 1 *M*).

About $1^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the Markt is *Fredenbaum* (beyond Pl. B, 1), with a large park; 1 M. to the S.E. is the *Kronenburg* (Pl. E, 6), another pleasure resort (tramway). — The *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Hain* (Pl. E, 7), a park just beyond the Kronenburg, contains various monuments and affords fine views.

To the N.W. of the town are the extensive docks of the *Dortmund and Ems Canal* (Pl. A, 1; constructed in 1892-99), which joins the Dollart at Emden (p. 82) after a course of 169 M.

The **Hohensyburg** (comp. inset-map on plan of Dortmund) may be reached from Dortmund by carriage, tramway, or railway. The tramway (1 1/3 hr.) leads viâ Hörde (p. 14), Schwerte (p. 15), and Westhofen (p. 15) to the lower station of the cable-railway which ascends to within 7 min. of the top. Those who go by railway alight either at (20 min.) Löttringhausen (p. 14) or (1/2 hr.) Wittbräucke (p. 14), whence the summit is reached on foot in 1-1 1/2 hr. — The hill (790 ft.) played an important part in the wars of Charlemagne with the Saxons, and the ruined castle on the top was built by Emp. Henry IV. To the W. of the castle stands the *Kaiser Wilhelm Monument* (1902), designed by H. Stier and executed by A. and K. Donndorf, with bronze statues of Emp. William I., Emp. Frederick III., Prince Frederick Charles, Bismarck, and Moltke. Good view of the Ruhr and Lenne valleys.

Branch-lines run from Dortmund to *Hagen* (p. 14), to (29 M.) *Sterkrade* viâ Wanne (p. 4), to (48 M.) *Düsseldorf* viâ *Lintorf*, to (59 1/2 M.) *Gronau* viâ Dülmen (p. 117), and to *Unna* (15 M; p. 15).

81 M. *Kamen* (Hotel Goldener Stern), with 10,600 inhab., is the junction for Unna (p. 15).

92 M. **Hamm** (Hotel Continental; Kaiserhof, 40 R. from 3 1/4, D. 1 1/2 *M*; Bahnhof), with 46,500 inhab., on the N. boundary of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Measures (p. 2), and once the capital of the County of Mark, which in 1666 was annexed to Brandenburg, has ironworks and coal-mines. The Prot. church of St. Paul is a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 14th cent.; the Rom. Cath. church of St. Agnes was built in 1512. About 1 M. from the town (tramway) are the thermal brine baths of *Bad Hamm* (Hotel Feldhaus).

Hamm is the junction of lines: N. to *Münster*, *Emden*, and *Norddeich* (see R. 11), S.E. to *Soest* (see p. 16), S.W. to *Unna* (11 1/4 M.; p. 15), and W. to *Oberhausen* (see p. 3).

We cross the *Lippe*. — 105 1/2 M. *Neu-Beckum*, junction for Münster (see p. 81); for Lippstadt (21 1/2 M.; see p. 81) viâ (4 M.) *Beckum* (Hotel Goldener Engel; 9200 inhab.); and, to the N., for (13 M.) *Warendorf* viâ (10 1/2 M.) *Freckenhorst*, with an interesting early-Romanesque church (comp. p. 16). — Near (117 1/2 M.) *Rheda*, junction for Lippstadt or Münster (see p. 81), the *Ems* is crossed.

123 M. *Gütersloh* (Barkey, 20 R.), with 20,200 inhab., is a silk and cotton spinning town. Branch-line to Lengerich (p. 117). — Beyond (131 M.) *Brackwede* (10,600 inhab.; Hotel Deutsches Haus), to the right, is the Bethel Institute for epileptics. Brackwede is the junction for Osnabrück (33 M.; p. 55).

134 M. **Bielefeld.** — Hotels. **Bielefelder Hof*, opposite the station, 75 R. at 4 1/2-6, D. 2 1/2-3 1/2 *M*; *Drei Kronen*, Obern-Str. 25-27, 40 R.; *Deutsches Haus*, Obern-Str. 53-55; *Kaiserhof*, 50 R., *Vereins-Haus*, 60 R., *Post*, 60 R. from 4 1/2, D. 2-3 *M*. *Bahnhof*, all in Bahnhof-Strasse. — Restaurants. *Bielefelder Hof*, *Drei Kronen* (see above), *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (at these three wine); *Deutsches Haus*, *Vereins-Haus*, see above; *Berglust*, at the foot of the Sparenburg (p. 8), with view; *Café Fürstenhof*, Niedern-Strasse.

Tramway to Schildesche, Sieker, and Brackwede. — Post Office, Herforder Str. 14. — Enquiry Office, Lützow-Str. 18.

Bielefeld (387 ft.), with 79,100 inhab., has important machine-works (bicycles, sewing-machines) and is the central point of the

Westphalian linen industry, introduced by Dutch Protestant refugees in the 16th century. The *Altstädter* or *Nikolai-Kirche* has a large carved Flemish altar (16th cent.). The *Neustädter* or *Marien-Kirche*, of the 14th cent., restored in 1902, contains the tombs of Count Otho III. of Ravensberg (c. 1350) and Count Wilhelm von Jülich (15th cent.). In front of the Rathaus (1904) is a statue of Emp. William I. (1907). On the *Sparenberg* (577 ft.), reached in 10 min., is the castle of *Sparenburg* (adm. 10 pf.; restaurant), erected in the 13th cent. and partly rebuilt after a fire in 1877 (view from the tower). The *Johannisberg* (restaurant), 1 M. to the W., and the *Hünenburg* (1027 ft.; $1^1/_4$ hr.) are other good points of view. Light railway to Enger ($9^1/_2$ M.; see below). Branch-lines to Paderborn (see p. 18) and to Lage ($13^1/_2$ M.; see below).

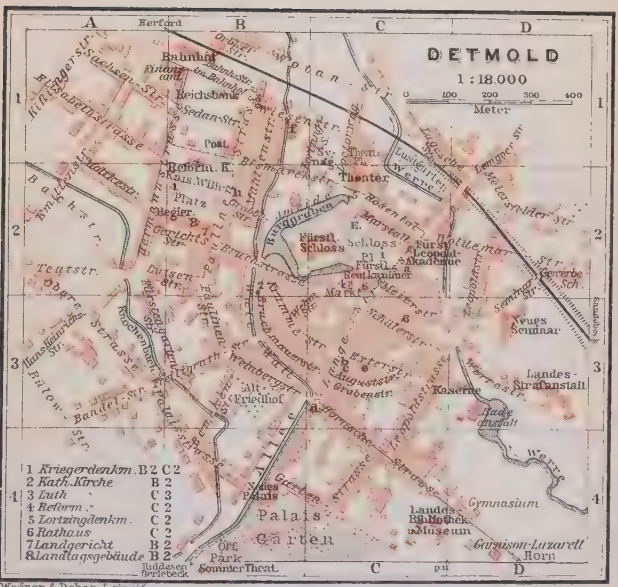
$142^1/_2$ M. **Herford** (233 ft.; Stadt Berlin, 12 R. from 2, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*, very fair; Stadt Bremen; Kaiserhof), situated at the influx of the *Aa* into the *Werre*, with 35,500 inhab., contains some 16th cent. houses. It is the birthplace of Captain Otto Weddigen (1882-1915), who with the submarine 'U 9' sunk three British cruisers (Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy) on Sept. 22nd, 1914. In front of the station is a bronze statue of the Great Elector, by Wefing (1902). In Wilhelm-Platz (8 min. from the station) is the Wittekind fountain (1899). To the S. of this is the *Münster-Kirche*, a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 13th cent., with a 16th cent. font. The *Marien-Kirche* (outside the town), built in the 13th cent., is a handsome church with a late-Gothic tabernacle on the high altar.

From Herford a light railway runs to (11 M.) *Wallenbrück* viâ ($5^1/_2$ M.) **Enger** (Hotel Herzog Wittekind), with 3500 inhab., the seat of Charlemagne's obstinate opponent, the Saxon Duke Wittekind, after he became a Christian. The abbey-church contains a 14th cent. side-altar (with the bones of Wittekind), a large carved altar of 1525, and a wooden carving of St. Dionysius (c. 1520). The bronze figure of Wittekind, in front of the church, is by Wefing (1903). Light railway to Bielefeld, see above.

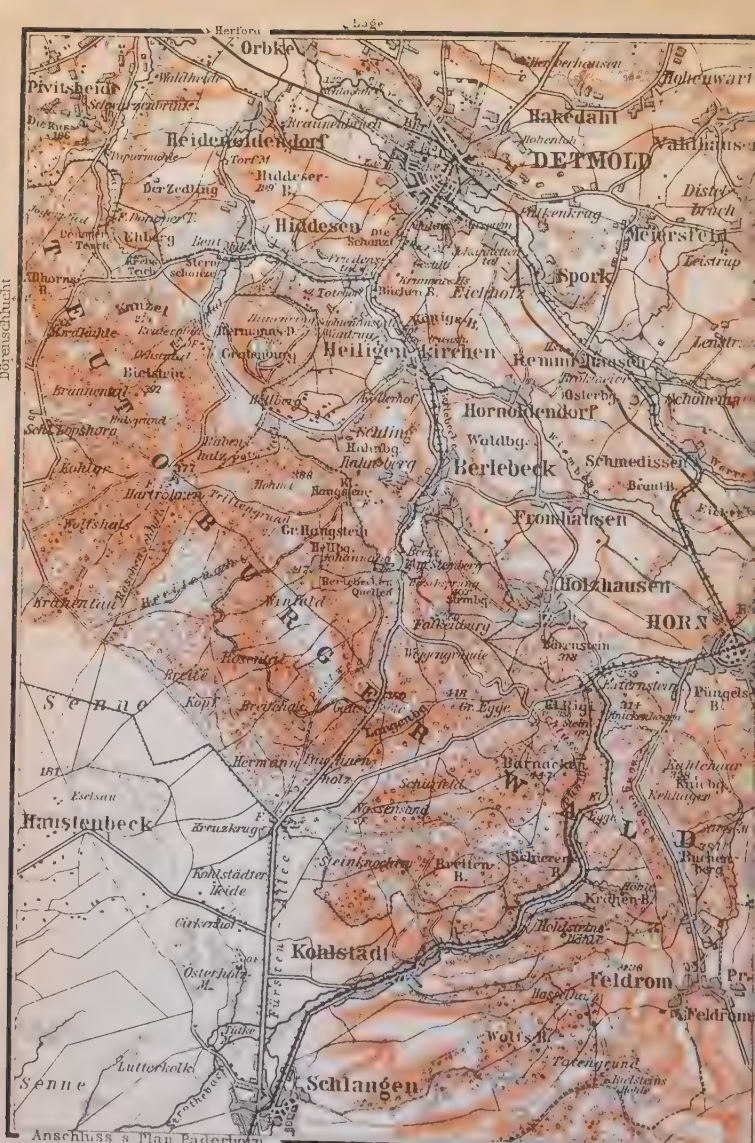
From Herford to Altenbeken viâ Detmold, 35 M., railway in $1^1/_4$-2 hrs. — 5 M. *Salzuflen* (7500 inhab.; Hotel Fürstenhof; Kaiserhof, 16 R.), with salt baths and a large starch factory. — 12 M. *Lage* (5800 inhab.; Hotels Freitag, Reichskrone), a small town in a hilly district on the Werre. Branch-line to Bielefeld, see above.

Another line runs from Lage to *Hameln* (31 M.; p. 19) viâ ($5^1/_2$ M.) **Lemgo** (322 ft.; Wülker, 14 R.; Köster), a town of 10,000 inhab., with two Gothic churches, the Marien-Kirche (c. 1300) and the Nikolai-Kirche (13th cent.). At Breite Str. 19 is the Hexenbürgermeister-Haus, a Renaissance building of 1571. The Rathaus is a picturesque group of buildings (14-17th cent.). Many old stone and half-timbered gabled houses.

To the right the Hermanns-Denkmal (p. 9) is visible. — 17 M. *Detmold*, see p. 9. — 23 M. *Horn-Bad Meinberg* (see p. 18). — 29 M. *Himmighausen* (p. 18). — 35 M. *Altenbeken* (p. 18).



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


Herford
Lage
Orbke
Pivitsheide
Heidenoldendorf
Hakedahl
DETMOLD
Hiddesen
Meierfeld
Spork
Heiligenkirchen
Remmighausen
Hornoldendorf
Berlebeck
Schmedissen
Frohnhausen
Holzhausen
HORN
Barnacken
Haustenbeck
Kohlstädter Heide
Kohlstadt
Feldrom
Schlangen
Paderborn
Anschluss s. Plan Paderborn
1 : 115 000

Detmold. — Hotels (all with restaurants). **Stadt Frankfurt* (Pl. a; C, 2), 40 R.; *Detmolder Hof* (Pl. b; C, 3), 16 R. from 3, D. $1^3/_4$-4, P. $6^1/_2$-10 *M*; *Lippischer Hof* (Pl. d; C, 3), 22 R. from 3, D. $1^3/_4$-3 *M*, well spoken of; *Fürst Leopold* (Pl. g; B, 1), 30 R. from 3, D. $1^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, P. $7^1/_2$-$12^1/_2$ *M*; *Zum Hermann* (Pl. h; B, 2); *Teutoburger Hof* (Pl. e; C, 3).

Tramway from the station through the town to (5 M.) Johannaberg and to ($2^1/_2$ M.) Hiddesen. — Post Office, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. B, 1).

Detmold (440 ft.), the capital of the free state of Lippe, with 15,300 inhab., is situated in the valley of the *Werre*. The *Schloss* (Pl. B,C,2), a Renaissance structure dating chiefly from the 16th cent., contains an ancestral hall, a collection of valuables, and tapestry (fee). On the N. side of Schloss-Platz is a statue of Count Ernst (1842-1904; Pl. E; C, 2), Regent of Lippe, by Wefing (1907). From the *Theatre* (1918; Pl. C, 2) the Rosental and Lange Strasse, the principal thoroughfare, lead to the Markt (Pl. C, 2), with the Donop-Brunnen (by Hölbe; 1902). A little to the W. is the house (Wehm-Str. 5) in which Ferdinand Freiligrath, the poet (1810-76), was born. At Hornsche Str. 41 is the *Library* (120,000 vols.; open on week-days 10-12.30 & 4-7). The *Neues Palais* (Pl. B, 4), in the 'Allee', was built in 1708-18 and now contains the Natural History Museum (week-days 9-1 & 3-6; 50 pf.). The palace gardens, with their fountains, are open to visitors.

Detmold is the most convenient starting-point for excursions in the **Teutoburger Wald,** a hilly region about 90 M. long and 5-10 M. broad, extending N.W. from near Warburg on the Diemel to the neighbourhood of Rheine. The S.W. portion of this region is covered with fine forests, but the lower N.W. portion is occupied by barren moors. The highest point is the *Völmerstod* (1535 ft.). The chief points (Hermanns-Denkmal, Berlebeck Springs, Externsteine) may be visited in one day from Detmold.

On the *Grotenburg* (1266 ft.; Zum Hermannsdenkmal, good), 3 M. to the S.W. of Detmold (tram to within $^1/_2$ hr. of the top), rises the colossal **Hermanns-Denkmal,** executed by Ernst von Bandel and inaugurated in 1875. Upon an arched substructure, 95 ft. in height (built in 1838-46), stands the figure (56 ft.) of Arminius (Hermann), the Cheruscan chief, with raised sword. The gallery of the monument (fee) commands an admirable panorama. The precise position of the battlefield in the Saltus Teutoburgiensis, where in the year A.D. 9 Arminius gained a signal victory over the Roman general Varus, is disputed; some authorities have been inclined to locate it near the *Dörenschlucht*, 6 M. to the W. of Detmold. — The **Externsteine** (Externsteine Hotel, Kaiserhof; electric railway from Paderborn or Detmold, see p. 18) are a curious group of five rocks, 100-130 ft. in height, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth (fine view; fee). In the westernmost rock is a grotto, at the entrance to which is a remarkable relief of the Descent from the Cross (c. 1115), hewn by Benedictine monks from Paderborn, probably the oldest sculpture in Westphalia. The grotto itself, according to an inscription of 1115, to be found therein, was fitted up by Bishop Henry of Paderborn as a chapel of the Holy Sepulchre.

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149 M. *Löhne* (Hotel zur Guten Hoffnung, 12 R.), junction for Hameln (see p. 20) and for Osnabrück and Rheine (R. 7).

$152^1/_2$ M. **Bad Oeynhausen.** — Hotels. **Königshof*, near the Kur-Park, with brine baths; **Vogeler*, 100 R.; *Hohenzollernhof*, opposite the station, 120 R. (18 with baths) from 4, D. 3, P. 9 *M*; *Victoria*; *Kaiser-*

hof. — Restaurants at the *Kurhaus* and the hotels. — Visitors' Tax after seven days.

Bad Oeynhausen (230 ft.; pop. 7400), a watering-place with about 22,500 patients annually, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Werre. In the Kur-Park are the Kurhaus and the bath houses, with the warm saline springs (75-92° Fahr.). Favourite walks are to the *Siel* and *Nadelwehr* (1¼ M.), to *Eidinghausen* (1¼ M.), and to *Bergkirchen* (3¾ M.).

The train crosses the Weser near the village of *Hausberge*, and soon enters the *Weserscharte*, or **Porta Westphalica**, a defile through which the Weser flows into the N. German plain.

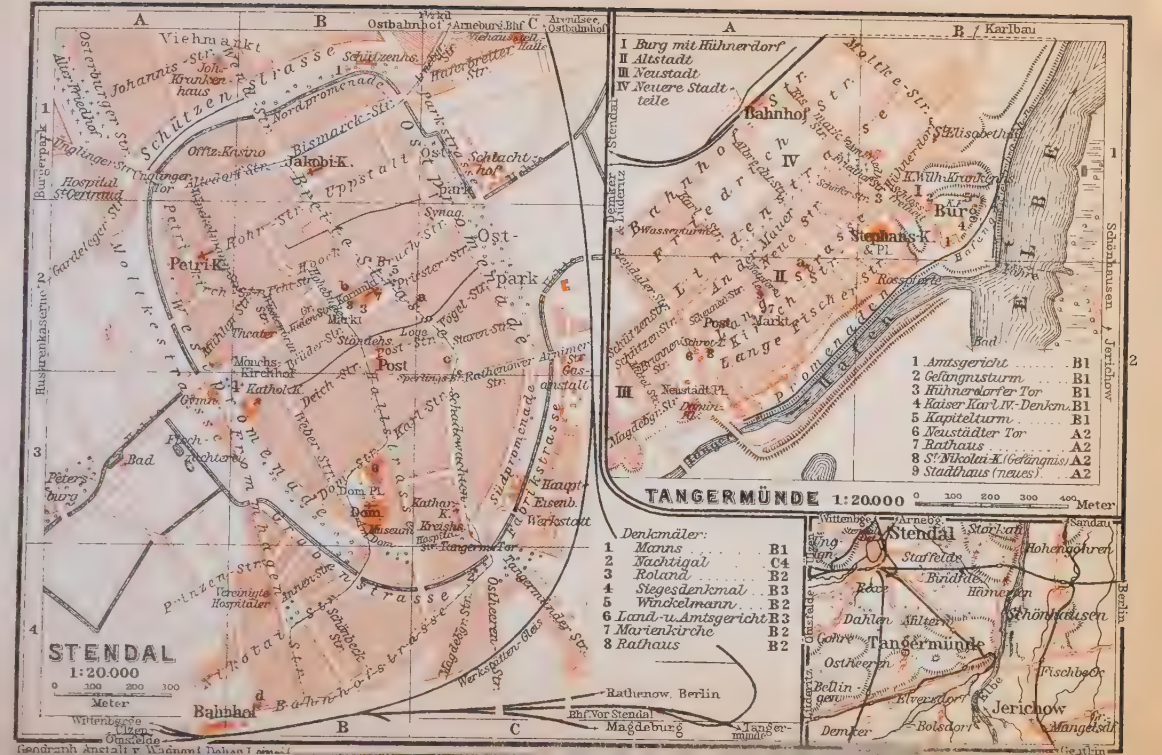
158½ M. **Porta.** — Hotels. *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c), with garden, 60 R., *Wittekindsburg* (Pl. d), 20 R. at 3½-5, D. 1½-2½ *M*, these two on the left bank; *Grosser Kurfürst* (Pl. a), 12 R., with view-terrace, *Schramm* (Pl. b), 15 R., with garden, *Weserhof*, with garden, these three on the right bank.

The railway station is on the right bank, at the foot of the *Jakobsberg* (780 ft.), on the top of which is a Bismarck Column. On the opposite bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed by a chain-bridge, rises the *Wittekindsberg* (919 ft.), on which is (25 min. from the Kaiserhof) an imposing monument to Emp. William I., by Bruno Schmitz and Zumbusch (1896).

162 M. **Minden.** — Hotels. *König von Preussen* (Pl. b; D, 2), 40 R., good; *Victoria* (Pl. a; C, 3), 40 R. from 4, D. 1½-3 *M*; *Bahnhof*; *Westfälischer Hof* (Pl. d; D, 2). — Restaurants. *Tonhalle* (Pl. e; C, 3); *Rheingold*, Markt 22 (Pl. C, 3); *Westfalia*, corner of the Markt and Obermarkt-Strasse (Pl. C, 3). — Post Office (Pl. D, 3), Grosser Domhof. — Enquiry Office in the Rathaus (Pl. C, 3). — Tramway to the Porta Westphalica every 20 min. in 27 minutes.

Minden (150 ft.), an old town with 25,900 inhab., lies on both banks of the Weser. On the N. of the town the river is crossed by the Ems and Weser Canal (p. 55). From the main station, which lies on the right bank, we follow Viktoria-Str. and Kaiser-Str. to (12 min.) the Weser Bridge (Pl. D, 2, 3; view of the Porta Westphalica). Near the W. end of the bridge is a statue of the Great Elector (Pl. 1; D, 3), by W. Haverkamp (1898). — The Rom. Cath. **Dom* (Pl. C, D, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 4) is the most important early-Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in Westphalia. Henry the Lion (p. 70) was married here in 1168 to Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England. The massive W. portion is early-Romanesque (after 1064), the choir and transepts late-Romanesque (middle of 13th cent.); the nave, containing six large windows with fine tracery, is early-Gothic (c. 1270). The treasury contains valuable Romanesque works of art. — The *Rathaus*, in the Markt-Platz (Pl. C, 3), has an arcade of the 13th century. Farther W. is the *Martini-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), converted from a Romanesque into a Gothic church, with notable tracery in the windows (1300-50); within are a bronze font (1583) and late-Gothic choir-stalls. — The *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2) was reconstructed in the 14th century.

MINDEN
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400 Meter
Oberpost-direktion
Neuer Friedhof 1 Kilom.
BEms-Weser-Kanal
Lübbecke
Echte
1 Denkm. d. Gross. Kurfürsten D 3
2 Krieger-Denkmal C 3, D 2
Bessel-Strasse
Strassenbahn
Hahler Str.
Bismarck-Str.
Hosental
Bhf. Minden-Stadt
Ob. Ober-Werft
Schlacht-hof
Ober-Realschule
Exerzier-platz
Finanzamt
Marien-Kas.
Marienwallstrasse
Reichsbanknebenstelle
Bad
Amtsgericht
Alter Friedhof
Königs-Platz
Dom
Post
Bhf. Minden 800 Meter
Bhf. Königstor 350 m
Martini-K.
Markt
Regierung
Museum
Handels-Kammer
Theater
Kreishs.
Petri-K.
Simeons-K.
Gymnasium
Schwichowalistr.
Bastau
Simeons-Pl.
Kas.
Porta Westfalica 4½ Kilom.
Offiz.-Kasino
Lazaret
Schiffbrücke
WESER
Bad
Minden
Parland-Zementfabr.
Kalkstein-Bergbaute
Mark-hausen
Alt-hausen
Glas-Fabr.
Kol. Ringerei
WIEDEN-GEBIRGE
Wittekindsberg
Kaiser-Denkm.
Bahnhof Porta
Wedigen-stein
Fürst Wittekindstein
WESER-GEB.
Jakobsberg
Bismarck-Säule
Hausberge
PORTA WESTFALICA
1 : 10.000
Kilom
Lohne
Rinteln


STENDAL
1:20.000
Meter
Denkmäler:
1 Manns B1
2 Nachtigal C4
3 Roland B2
4 Siegesdenkmal B3
5 Winckelmann B2
6 Land-u.Amtsgericht B3
7 Marienkirche B2
8 Rathaus B2
TANGERMÜNDE 1:20.000
Meter
I Burg mit Hühnerdorf
II Altstadt
III Neustadt
IV Neuere Stadtteile
1 Amtsgericht B1
2 Gefängnisturm B1
3 Hühnerdorfer Tor B1
4 Kaiser Karl IV.-Denkm. B1
5 Kapitelturm B1
6 Neustädter Tor A2
7 Rathaus A2
8 St. Nikolai-K. (Gefängnis) A2
9 Stadthaus (neues) A2
Viehmarkt
Johannis-Krankenhaus
Schützenhaus
Nordpromenade
Bismarck-Str.
Jakobi-K.
Schlachthof
Ostpark
Synag.
Petri-K.
Mönchskirchhof
Post
Theater
Dom Pl.
Dom
Kathar.-K.
Kreishaus
Hospital
Museum
Rathenow, Berlin
Bhf. Vor Stendal
Magdeburg
Tangermünde
Bahnhof
Ostbahnhof
Arneburg Bhf.
Arendsee Ostbahnhof
Karlbau
Bahnhof
Wilh.-Krankenh.
Burg
Stephans-K.
Pl.
Posta
Markt
Neustadt Pl.
Rosarium
Bad
Stendal
Hohengöhren
Bindfelde
Hämerten
Schönhausen
Tangermünde
Dahlen
Ostwerben
Fischbeck
Elversdorf
Jerichow
Bolsdorf
Demker
Mangelsall
Berlin
Jerichow
Schönhausen
Lüderitz
Demker
Stendal
Bahnhof
Wittenberge
Arneburg
Sandau
Staffelde
Ring
Elbe
Berlin

From Minden a light railway runs in $1^1/_2$ hr. to ($18^1/_2$ M.; see below) *Uchte* viâ ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Todtenhausen*, where a monument (1859) commemorates the Battle of Minden (Aug. 1st., 1759), in which the French were defeated by an Anglo-Hanoverian army under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick and Lord George Sackville.

$167^1/_2$ M. **Bückeburg** (197 ft.; Deutsches Haus, 24 R. from 2, D. $1^1/_2$, P. 6-8 *M*, good; Berliner Hof), the capital of the free state of Schaumburg-Lippe, is a quiet town of 5900 inhabitants. The chapel and the Goldener Saal in the **Residenz-Schloss* (daily 7-7, in winter 9-5; 1 *M*), dating from 1601-22, are gorgeously decorated. The *Lutheran Church*, built by Count Ernst in the baroque style, bears the appropriate inscription '*E*xemplum *R*eligionis *N*on *S*tructurae'. In the nave is a fine bronze font by A. de Vries (1615).

The *Papenbrink* (995 ft.), 4 M. to the S. (we follow the Rinteln road to *Klein-Bremen*, and beyond it turn to the left), commands an extensive panorama. The descent may be made to Rinteln (p. 20) viâ *Todenmann* in 1 hr. — About $3^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Bückeburg are the sulphur baths of *Nammen*; $4^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. are those of Eilsen (see below).

175 M. *Stadthagen* (Hotel Hasse; Goldener Engel), the largest town (7050 inhab.) of Schaumburg-Lippe, possesses a Schloss and a Rathaus of the 16th cent. and a mausoleum (1620-23) containing the tomb of Count Ernst (see above), by A. de Vries (1618).

From Stadthagen a branch-railway runs to *Rinteln* (12 M.; p. 20), viâ (8 M.) **Eilsen** (*Fürstenhof, 90 R., 20 with baths, at 5-12, D. 5-6, P. 14-20 *M*; Kurhaus; Rinne, 35 R.), with sulphur and mud baths. From Eilsen a walk of 4 hrs. may be taken viâ the Luhdener Klippen, Steinbergen, and Arensburg to the Paschenburg (p. 20).

From (184 M.) *Haste* branch-lines run viâ Barsinghausen (7 M.; p. 63) to Weetzen ($15^1/_2$ M.; p. 20) and viâ the baths of (3 M.) *Nenndorf* (*Kurhaus; Hannover; Stadt Cassel, 50 R.) to Münder (17 M.; p. 20). — $188^1/_2$ M. *Wunstorf* (pop. 4700; Hotels Bahnhof, Ritter), junction for Bremen (see p. 85).

From Wunstorf to Uchte, 32 M., light railway in $2^1/_2$ hrs. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Wunstorf-Stadt.* — 5 M. *Steinhude* (pop. 1800; Strand Hotel; Ratskeller), on the E. bank of the **Steinhuder Meer**, a lake 4 M. in length. On an artificial island in this lake Count Wilhelm zur Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress, where he established an artillery school. The fortress contains a collection of cannon. — 13 M. *Bad Rehburg* (Hotel Tegtmeyer; visitors' tax) is a pleasant watering-place, with mineral baths and whey-cure. — $18^1/_2$ M. **Loccum** (Hotel Rode) has a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1163, unique in N. Germany as a walled monastery in almost perfect preservation; it has served since 1820 as a Protestant seminary. The Romanesque church, rebuilt in the 13th cent., contains the old carved and gilded high altar (13th cent.) and some of the oldest choir-stalls (13th cent.) in Germany. The lecture-room was adorned in 1884-92 with seven mural paintings by E. von Gebhardt. — We cross the Weser. — 32 M. *Uchte*, see above.

202 M. **Hanover**, see p. 57.

From Hanover to Leipzig viâ Magdeburg, 168 M., railway in 5-6 hrs. — At (10 M.) *Lehrte* (p. 12) the line diverges from the Stendal and Berlin line. — 16 M. *Hämelerwald* (branch to Hildesheim, p. 68). About $^1/_2$ hr. N. lies *Sievershausen* (see p. 161). - 22 M. *Peine* (Hotel Tüllmann;

pop. 16,400). — 33 M. *Gross-Gleidingen* (p. 20). — 38 M. *Brunswick* (p. 68). From Brunswick to (91 M.) *Magdeburg*, see pp. 20, 21; from Magdeburg to (168 M.) *Leipzig*, see R. 35. Through-carriages run by this route from Flushing to Dresden and from the Hook of Holland to Leipzig, see p. xii.

212 M. **Lehrte,** junction for Hamburg (R. 15), Brunswick (see above), or Hildesheim (15 M.; p. 64).

From (237 M.) *Isenbüttel-Gifhorn* branch-lines run to Brunswick (20 M.; p. 68); viâ (22 M.) *Wittingen* to Ülzen (36½ M.; p. 13); and to Celle (29 M.; p. 95).

245 M. *Fallersleben,* birthplace of Hoffmann von Fallersleben, the poet (1798-1874; comp. p. 116), is the junction for Brunswick (15½ M.; p. 68). — 251 M. *Vorsfelde,* with *Schloss Wolfsburg* on the left. — 256½ M. *Öbisfelde,* junction of lines to Brunswick (27 M.; p. 68), viâ Neuhaldensleben (21¾ M.; p. 21) to Magdeburg (40 M.; p. 23), to Salzwedel (37 M.; p. 13), and to Helmstedt (see p. 21). — 275 M. *Gardelegen* (Deutsches Haus, 20 R.) is an old town of 8000 inhab., with dilapidated walls and a Romanesque church.

295 M. **Stendal.** — *Plan*, see p. 11. — Hotels. *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. b; B, 2), 20 R. from 3½, D. 2-4 *M*; *Bahnhof* (Pl. d; B, 4), 30 R. from 2, D. 1½ *M*. *Berliner Hof,* both by the station. — *Haupt's Restaurant*, Hall-Str. 55 (Pl. B, 3); *Café Sternberg*, Breite Str. 16 (Pl. B, 1, 2). — Horse Tramway from the station to the Unglinger Tor and to the E. station (Arendsee). — Post Office (Pl. B, 2), Hall-Strasse.

Stendal, on the *Uchte,* a town with 29,200 inhab., founded in 1151 by Albrecht the Bear, is the capital of the Altmark. From the railway station (Pl. A, B, 4) we follow Bahnhof-Str., passing a bust of G. Nachtigal (1834-85), the African traveller (born at Eichstedt, near Stendal), to (12 min.) the *Tangermünder Tor* (Pl. C, 3, 4), the lower part of which dates from the 13th cent., the upper from c. 1460. Thence we proceed to the left, along Hospital-Str., to the *Dom* (Pl. B, 3; verger, Deich-Str. 29), a cruciform 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) founded in 1188. The W. portions with the towers are in the early-Gothic style (c. 1250), the remainder was remodelled in the late-Gothic style in 1400-50; interesting interior. The Gothic cloisters contain the *Altmärkisches Museum* (open free on Sun. 11-1 & 2-3; at other times on application to the keeper, Weber-Str. 29, fee). To the N. is the imposing late-Gothic *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. 7, B 2; verger, Priester-Str. 17 a), completed in 1447. Adjacent is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 8), in front of which is a well-preserved *Roland Figure* (Pl. 3; comp. p. 88) of 1525. To the E. of the Marien-Kirche is a bronze statue (1859) of the archæologist J. J. Winckelmann (1717-68; Pl. 5, B 2), a native of Stendal. The *Ünglinger Tor* (Pl. A, 1), to the N.W. of the town, a brick structure of the beginning of the 15th century, is the finest town-gate in the Mark of Brandenburg.

From Stendal a railway runs in ½ hr. to (6 M.) **Tangermünde** (Plan, see p. 11; Schwarzer Adler, Pl. a, A 2, with 14 R.), a town with 13,400 inhab., picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Tanger, long the residence of the Margraves of Branden-

burg and possessing some highly ornate brick buildings of the 14th and 15th centuries. It is surrounded by a wall, still in fair preservation. From the railway station (Pl. A, 1) we proceed viâ Bismarck-Str. and the cemetery to the *Hühnerdorfer Tor* (Pl. 3, B 1; 15th cent.). A little to the E. are the remains of the *Burg* (Pl. B, 1), a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It was built by Emp. Charles IV., a bronze statue of whom (by L. Cauer, 1900; Pl. 4) stands in Burg-Platz. We now descend to the river and then ascend from the *Rossptorte* (Pl. B, 2) to the Altstadt, with the *Stephans-Kirche* (Prot.; Pl. B, 1), a Romanesque structure converted into a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in the 15th century (key at Pfarrhof 5; fee). In the Markt (Pl. A, 2) is the **Rathaus* (Pl. 7), a picturesque brick building with a fine gable (15th cent.; restored in 1850). Farther W. are the *Schrot-Turm* (154 ft. in height) and the *Neustädter Tor* (Pl. 6).

From Stendal to Bremen, 145 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. Country flat and uninteresting. — 35½ M. **Salzwedel** (Deutscher Hof, 22 R. from 3, D. 2-3 *M*; Schwarzer Adler), on the *Jeetze*, one of the oldest places in the Mark (14,400 inhab.), containing several interesting buildings. The chief of these are the Amtsgericht (District Court), formerly the Rathaus (early 15th cent.); the Marien-Kirche, transformed in the 15th cent. into a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv); the Katharinen-Kirche (13th cent.), another converted 'Hallen-kirche' of the 15th cent.; and the Lorenz-Kirche (Rom. Cath.; 13th cent), in the transition style. Branch-line to Obisfelde, see p. 12. — 67 M. **Ülzen** (p. 95) is the junction for Hamburg or Hanover. — From (87½ M.) *Munster* a branch-line runs viâ (9 M.) *Müden* to *Beckedorf* (15 M.; see below). — From (99 M.) *Soltau* (pop. 5700; Meyer's Hotel) branch-lines run viâ Beckedorf (20 M.; see above) to Celle (37 M.; p. 95); to Buchholz (28 M.; p. 116), passing the *Wilseder Berg* (555 ft.; view), the highest point in the Lüneburger Heide (p. 95); and viâ (11 M.) *Fallingbostel*, to the S.E. of which are the *Sieben Steinhäuser* (cromlechs; five extant), and (16 M.) *Walsrode* to Hanover (54½ M.; p. 57). — 110 M. *Visselhövede* is connected by branch-lines with Walsrode (9½ M.; see above) and Rotenburg (p. 116). — At (127 M.) *Langwedel* our line joins that from Hanover (R. 13); branch-line to Celle, see p. 95. — 145 M. *Bremen*, see p. 85.

From Stendal to *Hamburg* or *Magdeburg*, see R. 35; to *Wittenberge*, see also R. 35. — Light railways run to (30½ M.) *Arendsee* and to (11 M.) *Arneburg*.

Beyond (300 M.) *Hämerten* the train crosses the *Elbe*. — 303 M. **Schönhausen** (Hotel Fürst Bismarck), the property of the Bismarck-Schönhausen family since 1562. Bismarck was born here in 1815 (comp. p. 139). The mansion is not accessible, but the museum contains gifts presented to the prince (week-days 9-12 & 2-5; closed on Sun.). Noteworthy late-Romanesque church (1212).

From Schönhausen a light railway runs to (18 M.; p. 27) *Genthin*, viâ (7½ M.) *Jerichow* (Stadt Magdeburg, 4 R.; Poege, 8 R.), with a Premonstratensian *Church, begun before 1200, the first important example of brick building in the Mark.

316½ M. *Rathenow* (Grosser Kurfürst, 24 R.; Fürstenhof, 20 R., Deutsches Haus, 15 R.), a town of 24,900 inhab., on the right bank of the *Havel*, manufactures optical instruments. Branch-lines to Neustadt (p. 140) and Brandenburg (21 M.; p. 27); light railway to Paulinenaue (19½ M.; p. 140). — 355 M. *Staaken*.

353 M. *Spandau*, see Baedeker's 'Berlin'.

365 M. *Berlin*, see p. 28.

2. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Hildesheim.

358 M. Railway in 11 hrs.

From Cologne viâ (28 M.) *Elberfeld* to (30½ M.) *Barmen*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'. — We leave the Rhineland, cross the *Wupper* (the ancient boundary between the Franks and Saxons), and enter Westphalia. — 34½ M. **Schwelm** (702 ft.; Hotel Prinz von Preussen), a manufacturing town of 20,100 inhabitants. — 37½ M. *Milspe* (Hotel Post). About ¼ hr. S.E. is the *Klutert-Höhle*, the largest cave in W. Germany (total length over 2 M.). — The line now descends the industrial valley of the *Ennepe*. — 39 M. *Gevelsberg* (19,100 inhab.), with hardware factories. — 42 M. *Haspe* (417 ft.; Hotel Post; Märkischer Hof), a town of 23,700 inhab., with ironworks and forges.

45 M. **Hagen.** — Hotels. Near the station: *Zum Römer*, 20 R. from 5 *M*, good; *Lünenschloss*, R. from 4½ *M*; *Rheinischer Hof*, R. from 4 *M*; *Victoria*; *Deutsches Haus*. — Restaurants. Wine: *Zum Römer*, *Lünenschloss*, *Oberhauser*. Beer: *Nordstern*, *Hohenzollern*, *Monopol*, *Ratskeller*. — Cafés. *Victoria*, *Tigges*, *Hansa*. — Post Office near the main station. — Tramways from the station through the town to Oberdelstern, Vorhalle, Haspe, Kabel, Hohenlimburg, Iserlohn, etc.

Hagen (348 ft.), a flourishing town, with 97,796 inhab., and an important railway-junction, extends along the valleys of the *Volme* and *Ennepe* and possesses large ironworks and textile mills. The Johannis-Kirche (1748) contains a baroque pulpit of 1681 and an organ, in the rococo style, of 1778. — To the E. of the town is a colony for the textile workers.

From Hagen to Dortmund. *A.* Viâ Witten, 19 M., railway in 1 hr. — The train follows first the Ennepe and then the Volme. — 2½ M. *Vorhalle* (p. 5). — We now skirt the *Kaisberg* (right; 604 ft.) and cross the *Ruhr*. — 5 M. *Wetter* (pop. 9200; Hotel Harkortberg), prettily situated on the gentle slope of the *Ardey-Gebirge*. Volmarstein (p. 5) lies 1½ M. to the S. — 9 M. *Witten* (Dünnebacke, 25 R.; Voss), an industrial town with 37,200 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Ruhr. Branch-line to Langendreer (p. 5). — 19 M. *Dortmund* (main station), see p. 5.

B. Viâ Herdecke, 14 M., railway in ¾ hr. — We cross the Ruhr valley by a viaduct 343 yds. long. — 4 M. *Herdecke* (Hotel Zweibrücker Hof), with 5600 inhab., electricity works, and sandstone quarries. — 5½ M. *Wittbräucke* (p. 7). — We enter a tunnel 1036 yds. long. — 8 M. *Löttringhausen* (p. 7); branch-line to Langendreer (p. 5). — 12 M. *Hörde-Hacheney* (Hotel König von Preussen), with 33,500 inhab. and the iron and steel works and mines of the Phönix Co., after Krupp's (p. 4) the most important in the Ruhr district. — 14 M. *Dortmund* (S. station), see p. 5.

From Hagen to Siegen, 66 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. This line (Ruhr-Sieg-Bahn) connects the busy and picturesque valley of the *Lenne* with the coal measures of the Ruhr. — 11 M. *Hohenlimburg* (400 ft.; Hotel Könike; Bentheimer Hof), an industrial town with 13,800 inhab., is commanded by **Schloss Hohenlimburg* (c. 1230) on a precipitous wooded height (view from the top). — 13 M. *Letmathe* (425 ft.; Post, 29 R.), with 7600 inhab., lime-kilns, and a zinc-foundry, is the junction for Iserlohn and Fröndenberg (see p. 15). — 19 M. *Altena* (520 ft.; Hotel Märkischer Hof; Post, 30 R.; Zum Markaner) is a picturesquely situated little town (15,000 inhab.), with the Burg Altena, founded in 1122 and rebuilt

in 1909-13. The hills to the S. of the castle afford beautiful views. — From (38 M.) *Finnentrop* (755 ft.), junction for Meschede (26 M.; p. 42), a branch diverges viâ (15 M.) *Olpe* (1070 ft.) to (35 M.) *Kirchen*. Near (5 M.) *Attendorn* (Hotel Peiffer), the second station on this line, is the **Atta-Höhle*, a most remarkable stalactite cave (fee). — From (46 M.) *Altenhundem* (Hotel Post) branch-lines run viâ (11 M.) *Schmallenberg* and (15 M.) *Fredeburg* to (35½ M.; p. 42) Meschede and to (16 M.; p. 310) Erndtebrück. — 59½ M. *Creuztal*, junction for Marburg (see p. 310). — 66 M. **Siegen** (Hotel Meurer, 28 R. at 5½, D. 1¾ *M*; Deutscher Kaiser; Siegener Hof), a busy old mining town (29,700 inhab.), with two castles of the extinct Princes of Nassau-Siegen. Rubens (1577-1640) was born here while his parents were living in exile.

At *Betzdorf*, 10½ M. beyond Siegen, the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway (see Baedeker's 'Rhine').

From Letmathe to Fröndenberg viâ Iserlohn, 15½ M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. *Letmathe*, see p. 14. — The train crosses the Lenne. — At (1½ M.) *Dechenhöhle* is an interesting stalactite *Cave (lighted by electricity), extending about 330 yds. into the hill. Temperature 54° Fahrenheit. Open 8 (in winter 9)-7; 70 pf.; visit lasts ½ hr. — 3¼ M. **Iserlohn** (810 ft.; Ratshof, good; Deutsches Haus, 25 R. from 4, D. 1½-3 *M*, good; Bahnhof, 16 R. at 3½, D. 1½-2½ *M*), with 29,800 inhab., is one of the most important manufacturing places in Westphalia, the chief products being iron and brass ware, needles, and wire. The Stadt-Kirche contains a carved altar of the 15th century and late-Gothic choir-stalls. Picturesque environs. Near the station is the *Alexander-Höhe* (restaurant), whence a pleasant walk, commanding admirable views, may be taken along the *Kulturweg*. — Near (8½ M.) *Hemer* (Hotels Krone, Hellmann) is the *Heinrichs-Höhle*, another stalactite cave, and the *Felsenmeer*, a hollow 1¼ M. in circumference, with peculiar rock formations. — From (12½ M.) *Menden* (Hotels Mendener Hof, Post) a branch-line runs through the picturesque *Hönne-Tal* to (13½ M.) *Neuenrade*. — 15½ M. *Fröndenberg* (p. 41).

From Hagen to *Essen*, see p. 5; to *Dieringhausen* and *Siegburg*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

The train crosses the *Ruhr* just below its confluence with the *Lenne*. — From (51 M.) *Westhofen* (Hotel Amtshaus) a cable-railway ascends the Hohensyburg (p. 7).

53½ M. **Schwerte** (Hotel Bahnhof, 12 R.; Sternberg), an industrial town of 14,300 inhab., with a church altered in the Gothic period (Netherlandish carved altar of 1523). Line to Arnsberg and Cassel, see R. 5.

From (59 M.) *Holzwickede* a branch diverges to Dortmund (10½ M.; p. 5). — 63 M. **Unna** (Strube, 20 R.; Niemeyer, 20 R.), a town of 17,300 inhab., junction for Hamm or Dortmund (R. 1), possesses a large church of the 14th cent., with two tabernacles of the 15th.

A branch-line runs hence to *Kamen* (6 M.; p. 7) viâ (2½ M.) *Unna-Königsborn*, station for *Königsborn* (Kurhaus), with thermal saline springs. — Another branch-line runs to *Fröndenberg* (8 M.; p. 41).

73 M. *Werl* (Hotel Kluxen), a small town with salt-works and baths. The Stadt-Kirche, with fine window-tracery, dates from the 14th century.

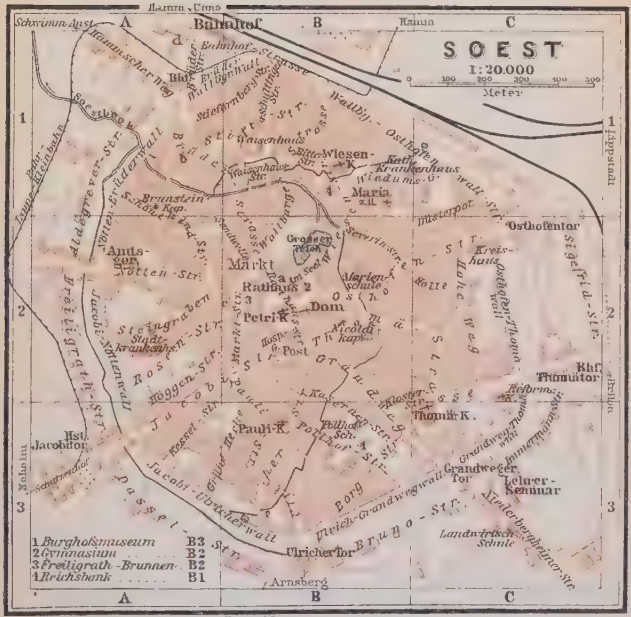
82 M. **Soest.** — Hotels. *Voswinckel* (Pl. c; A, B, 2); *Central* (Pl. b; A, 1); *Kaiserhof* (Pl. d; A, 1); *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. a; B, 2), 15 R. — *Topp's Beer Restaurant*, Osthofen-Str. 33 (Pl. B, C, 2), with old vestibule, kitchen, and winding staircase. — Post Office (Pl. B, 2), Rathaus-Str. 8.

Soest (pron. zōst; 320 ft.), with 20,600 inhab., in the fertile *Soester Börde*, became in the 13th cent. a fortified Hanseatic town of much importance. It is still partly surrounded by a rampart and contains interesting churches of moss-green sandstone and half-timbered houses with carvings and painted beams and posts 'Pumpernickel', a dark-brown wholemeal rye bread, is made here.

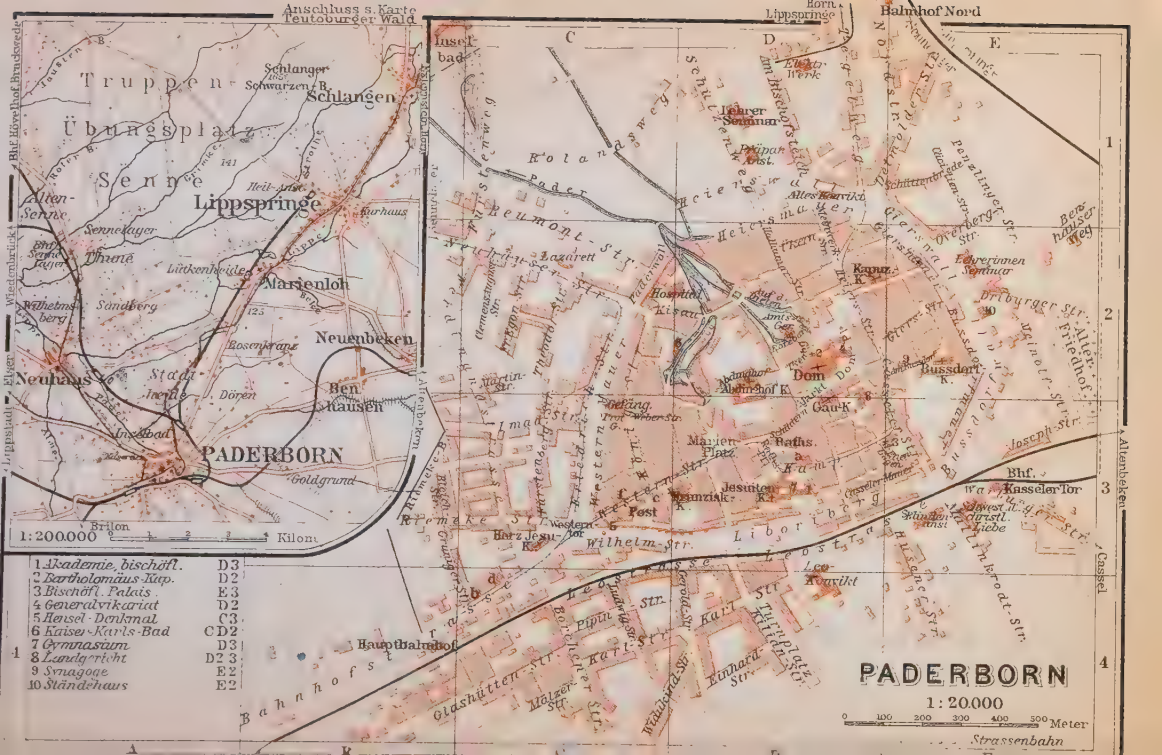
From the railway station (Pl. A, B, 1) we proceed S. to (12 min.) the *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 2), an edifice of 1713, with municipal archives. To the S. is the *Cathedral of St. Patroclus* (Pl. B, 2; Rom. Cath.; sacristan, Osthofen-Str. 1), after the church at Freckenhorst (p. 7) the most important early-Romanesque structure in Westphalia. It was founded c. 955 and extended in 1166. The tower, 249 ft. high, was built in 1220; below is a five-arched arcade. The mural paintings in the choir (restored in 1875) were executed under Byzantine influence in 1150-66. Painted stone statue of St. Patroclus (13th cent.). The sacristy contains a chasuble (15th cent.), an embroidered cushion (end of 12th cent.), and the base of an altar-cross by Anton Eisenhoit (c. 1600). — The *Petri-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), to the W. of the cathedral, was rebuilt c. 1150. — The *Nikolai-Kapelle* (Pl. B, 2; Rom. Cath.), a little to the E. (shown by the cathedral sacristan), contains mural paintings (restored) of the best Romanesque period (c. 1250); the altarpiece, by Konrad of Soest (early 15th cent.), is now kept at Osthofen-Str. 3. At Kasernen-Str. 22 is the *Burghofs-Museum* (Pl. 1, B 3; open 9-1 & 3-6, 25 pf.), containing local antiquities, in a residence of 1559. The adjacent 'Burghofs-Kapelle' (Romanesque; c. 1225) is one of the oldest extant burgher's houses in N. Germany. — The *Osthofen-Tor* (1536; Pl. C, 2), on the E. side of the town, is the only surviving town-gate. — The church of *St. Maria zur Höhe* (Pl. B, 1), or *Hohne-Kirche*, a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in the transition style of the early 13th cent., contains mural paintings of the 13th cent. and other interesting objects. — A little to the N.W. is the Gothic *Wiesen-Kirche* ('St. Mary of the Meadow'; Pl. B, 1), begun in 1331 and completed in the 15th century (verger, Wiesen-Kirchhof 10). The left apse contains an altarpiece, The Holy Relatives, of 1473. The stained glass in the window (15th cent.) over the entrance represents the Last Supper, in which ham, pig's head, bread, and a jug of beer appear. On the S. wall, to the right of the pulpit, hangs an embroidered altar-cloth of the early 14th century.

From Soest a branch-line runs through the *Möhne-Tal* viâ Belecke (19 M.; p. 17) to *Brilon* (34 M.; p. 42). — Another line runs to *Hamm* (15½ M.; p. 7), for Münster and Emden (R. 11). — Light railway to *Neheim-Hüsten*, see p. 41.

83 M. *Sassendorf* (Hotel Rasche), with salt baths. — 94½ M. *Lippstadt* (Köppelmann, with a rococo hall of the early 18th cent., 60 R.; Westfälischer Hof), a town with 17,800 inhab., on the Lippe. The Marien-Kirche dates from c. 1250.



Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


Anschluss s. Karte Teutoburger Wald
Truppen-Übungsplatz Senne
Schlangen
Schlanger Bad
Schwarzen B.
Alten-Senne
Lippspringe
Sennelager
Thune
Lippspringe
Marienloh
Wilhelmsberg
Sandberg
Neuenbeken
Rosenkranz
Neuhaus
Stadt
Dören
Ben-hausen
Inselbad
PADERBORN
Goldgrund
Brilon
1:200.000
Kilom.
Born
Lippspringe
Bahnhof Nord
Inselbad
Lehrer Seminar
Elektr. Werke
Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofstr.
Kölnerstr.
Paderborn
Neuenmont-Str.
Lazarett
Hospital
Kisau
Dom
Kapuz. K.
Gau-K.
Bussdorf K.
Marien-Platz
Raths. a. Kaun
Jesuiten K.
Raunzlak
Post
Western-Tor
Barz Jesu-K.
Wilhelm-str.
Libori-berg
Leostr.
Ico
Konvikt
Bhf. Kasseler Tor
Kasseler Tor
Joseph-str.
Busdorf
Alten-beken
Cassel
Glashütten-str.
Walzer Str.
Wilburg-str.
Linnard-str.
Thiepplatz
Karl-str.
Pipin-str.
Bonifacius-str.
Leo-str.
PADERBORN
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Strassenbahn
1 Akademie, bischöfl. D3
2 Bartholomäus-Kap. D2
3 Bischöfl. Palais E3
4 Generalvikariat D2
5 Hensel-Denkmal C3
6 Kaiser-Karls-Bad CD2
7 Gymnasium D3
8 Landgericht D2 3
9 Synagoge E2
10 Ständehaus E2

A branch-line runs from Lippstadt viâ *Belecke* (16 M.; branch to Brilon or Soest, see p. 16) to (19 M.) *Warstein* (Hotel Bergenthal), near which is the *Warsteiner Höhle*, a stalactite cave (May 1st-Oct. 15th, week-days 8-6, Sun. 8-7; 50 pf.). — From Lippstadt to *Münster*, see p. 81.

114 M. Paderborn. — Hotels. *Löffelmann* (Pl. a; D, 3), 30 R. from 4, D. 2½, P. 7½-10 ℳ; *Westfälischer Hof* (Pl. c; C, 3); *Bahnhof* (Pl. b; C, 4); *Post* (Pl. f; C, 3), a half-timbered house of 1665, 20 R. at 3½, D. 1¾-2¾ ℳ; *Luisenhof* (Pl. d; C, 4). — Restaurants. Wine: *Kirchmeyer*, *Görtz*. Beer: *Koch*. — Tramway from the station to Sennelager or the Electricity Works. — Electric Railway to Lippspringe, the Externsteine, Horn-Bad Meinberg, and Detmold (comp. p. 18).

Paderborn (390 ft.), an ancient town with 33,200 inhab., where Charlemagne held a diet in 777, has been an episcopal see since 805. From 1614 to 1819 it was the seat of a university. A few towers of the old fortifications still stand, but the ramparts have been converted into promenades.

From the main station (Pl. B, 4) we proceed past the *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3) and the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. C, D, 3), a baroque building of 1681, to the (¼ hr.) *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 3), of the 15th cent., with a W. façade of 1613-16. It is the most beautiful late-Renaissance structure in Westphalia. The interior contains a collection of Westphalian antiquities (Sun. 10.30-12.30, also on the 1st and 3rd Sun. of the month 3-5 p.m.; free). — A little to the S. is the former *Jesuit Church* (Pl. D, 3), erected in 1682-86 and except for that at Cologne the most important of its kind in N. Germany. Unspoilt baroque interior.

The **Dom** (Pl. D, 2), founded in 777 (?), is a wide 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) with double transepts. The early-Romanesque W. portion, with the massive tower, was built by Bp. Meinwerk (1009-36); the large E. crypt dates from the 12th cent.; the early-Gothic nave, which was a model for the development of the Westphalian 'Hallenkirche', was erected in 1233-67. The principal *Portal, on the S. side, is adorned with Romanesque sculptures (c. 1250-60). The 13th cent. sculptures on the lower part of the S. side of the E. transept consist of New Testament subjects and of a frieze with animals from old German fables.

Interior (sacristan, Am Ikenberg 2). In the N. transept are a late-Gothic altar and tabernacle. The choir contains the monuments and brasses of several bishops. In the treasury is the silver reliquary of St. Liborius, placed here in 1627 as a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1622. Other valuable objects of art are a reliquary of 1100, a gold chalice (1614), and silver statues (15th cent.) of SS. Kilian (an Irish missionary martyred at Würzburg in 697) and Liborius.

The *Bartholomäus-Kapelle* (Pl. 2; D, 2), erected in 1017 by Byzantine builders, is the oldest vaulted 'Hallenkirche' in Germany. The vaulting is borne by slender columns, with freely treated Corinthian capitals. — Beneath the cathedral the *Pader* takes its rise from various springs, which account for the name of the town, Pader-Born, or 'source of the Pader'. Some of them, such as the Wasch-

pader, near the Kaiser-Karl-Bad (Pl. 6; D, 2), are quite warm. — The *Abdinghof-Kirche* (Prot.; Pl. D, 2), a flat-roofed basilica with two towers, consecrated in 1031, was rebuilt in 1870. — The *Bussdorf-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2; verger, Am Bussdorf 8) was founded in 1033. The lower part of the W. tower is Romanesque, the upper Gothic; the nave and choir are Gothic. In the right aisle are a late-Gothic font and a Romanesque seven-branched candlestick. In the choir, behind the high altar, is a late-Gothic tabernacle.

The *Inselbad* (Pl. B, C, 1), with mineral springs (65° Fahr.), lies 20 min. N.W. of the Markt.

Paderborn is connected by steam and electric railways with (7 M.) **Bad Lippspringe** (404 ft.; Kurhaus, 50 R. from 2, D. 3, P. 7-10 *M*; Wegener, 30 R.; Hartmann, 46 R. at $2^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$, P. 5-6 *M*; Peters; Rummeny), a watering-place with 7000 inhabitants (visitors' tax). It possesses a spring containing nitrogen and lime (Arminius-Quelle; 70° Fahr.), which is beneficial in the case of lung complaints. The sources of the *Lippe* burst copiously from the earth here at two places; one of these, $^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the Kurhaus, was called the *Jordan*, in commemoration of the baptism of Charlemagne's Saxon converts; the other rises near the mineral spring, below the ruins of the old castle, which was founded c. 1300. — From Lippspringe the electric railway goes on to *Horn-Bad Meinberg* (10 M.; p. 8) or *Detmold* (15 M.; p. 9), viâ (2 M.) *Schlangen* and the *Externsteine* ($8^1/_2$ M.; p. 9). From Schlangen the 'Fürsten-Allee' leads through avenues of oaks to Detmold ($7^1/_2$ M.; p. 9).

Other branch-railways run from Paderborn to *Bielefeld* ($27^1/_2$ M.; p. 7) and to *Brilon-Wald* (see p. 42).

The railway now crosses a viaduct, 92 ft. high, just beyond which is another, 114 ft. high, crossing the *Beke Valley*.

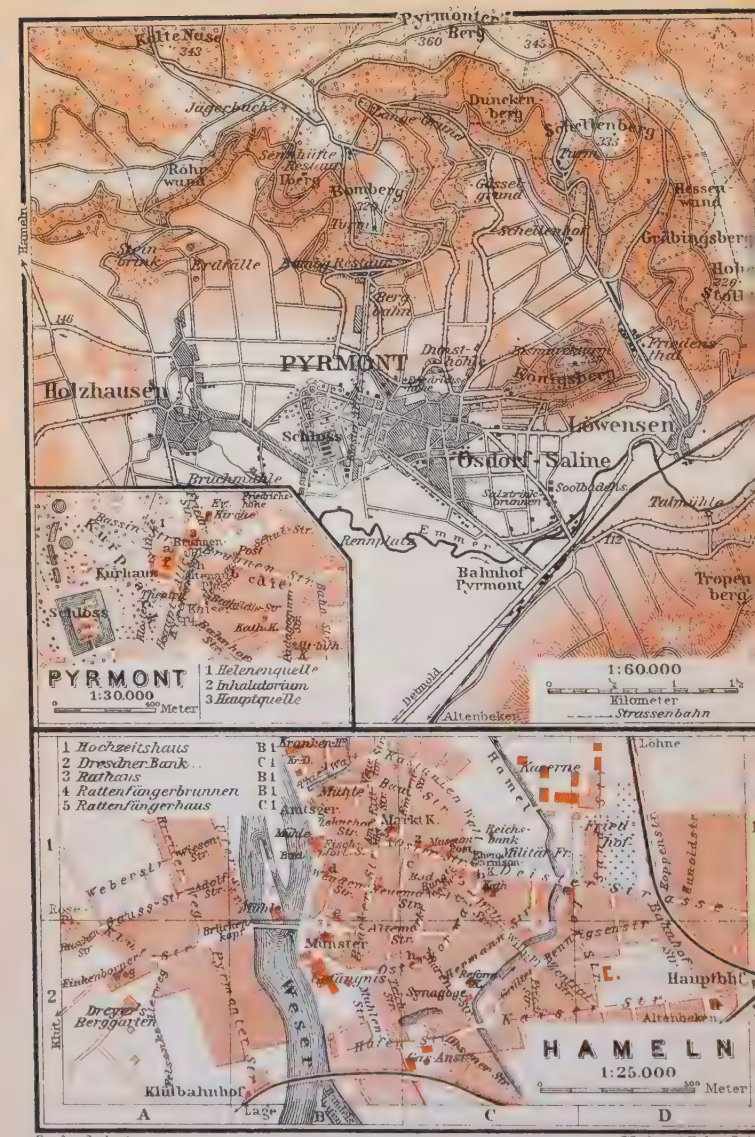
125 M. **Altenbeken** (787 ft.). Railway viâ Kreiensen to Magdeburg, see R. 3; viâ Detmold to Herford, see p. 8; viâ Warburg (23 M.; p. 42) to Cassel, see R. 5.

The train now passes through the *Egge-Gebirge* by the *Rehberg* tunnel, over 1 M. long. — 131 M. *Himmighausen* (p. 8). — $142^1/_2$ M. *Schieder* (Hotel Skidrioburg). We cross the Emmer. — 148 M. *Lügde* (Hotel Seiler) has a Romanesque basilica (12th cent.), with alternate square and round pillars.

149 M. **Pyrmont.** — Hotels. *Kur-Hotel* (Pl. f); **Grosses Bade-Hotel* (Pl. a), 75 R. at 5-12, D. $5^1/_2$, P. 12-20 *M*; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. g); *Rasmussen* (Pl. h); *Krone* (Pl. b), *Lippescher Hof* (Pl. c), 35 R., *Victoria* (Pl. e), *Waldecker Hof* (Pl. d), *Reichshof* (Pl. i), 20 R., these five in Brunnen-Strasse. — Restaurants. *Kurhaus; Riemenschneider; Giftbude.* — Pensions. *Richter*, Brunnen-Str., 40 R.; *Dr. Schücking's Sanatorium*, Bombergs-Allee, 50 R.; *Christliches Hospiz*, Friedrich-Str. 3. — Furnished Apartments numerous.

Visitors' Tax. — Brine, Chalybeate, and Mud Baths. — The Railway Station is about $1^1/_4$ M. to the S. of the town; horse-tramway (branch-line to the Unteres Badehaus) from the station to Brunnen-Strasse. — Post Office, Brunnen-Str. 4.

Pyrmont (374 ft.), a pleasant little town (7000 inhab.) in the valley of the *Emmer*, at the foot of the Bomberg (p. 19), with mineral springs which have been known since the 16th century, is a favourite watering-place (season, April 15th-Oct. 31st). The chief



Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Lpz

springs are the chalybeate Hauptquelle (Pl. 3), the Helenen-Quelle (Pl. 1), the Salz-Trinkquelle, and the Salzbrunnen, a saline spring near the station. The water is efficacious for diseases of the blood, nerves, and heart, also for female diseases, etc. In the Haupt-Allee, laid down in 1688, are the theatre and the Kurhaus; near by is a bronze bust, by Uphues (1901), of Albert Lortzing, who composed the opera 'Zar und Zimmermann' at Pyrmont in 1836. About $^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of the Hauptquelle is the *Dunst-Höhle*, a grotto which exhales carbonic acid (fee). — Excursions may be made to the *Bomberg* (1053 ft.; cable-tramway to the foot in 5 min.), the *Königsberg*, *Friedenstal* (hotel), and the *Schellenberg* (1093 ft.).

Beyond Pyrmont the train crosses the Emmer. — At (157 M.) *Emmertal*, whence a branch-line runs viâ Bodenwerder (9 M.; p. 52) to Vorwohle (20 M.; p. 22), we quit the valley of the Emmer; on the hill rises (3 M.) *Schloss Hämelschenburg*, a Renaissance edifice of 1588-1612. We then cross the Weser and the Hamel, passing *Schloss Hastenbeck* (right), where the Duke of Cumberland, son of George II., was defeated by Marshal d'Estrées in 1757.

161 M. **Hameln.** — Hotels. *Bahnhof* (Pl. a; D, 2), 35 R.; *Thiemann* (Pl. b; C, 1), 35 R. from $3^1/_2$, D. 2-3 *M*, good; *Monopol* (Pl. e; C, 1); *Sonne* (Pl. c; C, 1), 25 R. at $3^1/_2$-5, D. 2-$3^1/_2$ *M*; *Bremer Schlüssel* (Pl. d; B, 1), 24 R. from 3, D. $3^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ *M*, well spoken of; *Unter den Linden* (Pl. f; B, 1, 2), 12 R. — Cafés. *Quent*, *Rattenfänger-Haus* (see below). — Post Office (Pl. C, 1). — Motor Launch (in summer) to the Ohrberge ($^1/_2$hr.).

Hameln, a town of 26,000 inhab., with salmon-fishery and large mills, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Weser*, above the influx of the *Hamel*. It owes its existence to an abbey of St. Boniface, colonized from Fulda at the end of the 8th century. The stately stone and timbered Renaissance houses testify to its early prosperity.

From the railway station (Pl. D, 2), on the E. side of the town, the centre is reached viâ Bahnhof-Str. and Deister-Strasse. In Oster-Str., the W. prolongation of the latter, is the *Rattenfänger-Haus* (No. 28; Pl. 5, C 1), a richly ornamented building in freestone, of 1602. The name ('rat catcher') refers to the old legend made familiar to English readers by Browning's ballad, 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin'.

Continuing along Oster-Str., we pass, on the right (No. 9), the former Wallbaum House (1589), containing a little *Museum* (10-1 & 3-4 or 5, Sun. 11-1; 50 pf.), with early 19th cent. furniture and rustic implements; No. 8 is the *Dresdner Bank* (Pl. 2), in a building of 1558; No. 2 is the *Hochzeits-Haus* (1610; Pl. 1). In the Markt are the *Markt-Kirche* (rebuilt in the early 14th cent.), the *Rathaus* (Pl. 3; reconstructed in the baroque style in 1766), and the *Dempter House* (No. 7; 1607). Bäcker-Str. leads hence S. to the *Minster* (Prot.; Pl. B, 2), orginally the abbey-church of St. Boniface, rebuilt after a fire in the 14th cent. as a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in the early-Gothic style. In the choir is an early-Gothic tabernacle (c. 1270): a shrine borne by columns under a pyramidal

roof, probably the oldest example of its kind in Germany. — Down the river, in the Thiewall, is the *Rat Catcher Fountain* (Pl. 4; B,1), by Fasterling (1885).

The *Klüt* (846 ft.), a hill on the left bank near the town, is a good point of view (café, etc.). Walks may be taken on the right bank to *Heisenküche, Wehl, Ütznburg*, and the *Wehrburger Warte.*

Steamer from Hameln to *Münden*, see p. 52. — Railway to *Lage*, see p. 8.

From Hameln to Hanover, 34 M., railway in 1½ hr. — 7 M. *Münder* (Kurhaus; Brockhoff), with thermal, sulphur, and chalybeate springs. Branch-line to Haste, see p. 11. — 12 M. *Springe* (Hotel Meyer; Deutsches Haus; Stadt Bremen), with a large park once used for boar-hunting. In the foreground rise the wooded *Deister Hills.* — At (23 M.) *Weetzen* diverges a branch-line for Haste (p. 11). — Beyond (29 M.) *Hannover-Linden* (p. 63) we cross the *Leine.* — 34 M. *Hanover*, see p. 57.

From Hameln to Löhne, 33 M., railway in 1½ hr., descending the beautiful valley of the *Weser.* — 4 M. *Fischbeck*, with a former Benedictine nunnery founded in 954. The church (restored in 1904) dates from the early 12th century. — 15 M. **Rinteln** (pop. 5500; Stadt Bremen, 20 R.), formerly the capital of the County of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge across the Weser, was the seat of a Lutheran university from 1621 to 1809. Renaissance Rathaus of 1583 and old half-timbered houses. Museum. Branch-line viâ Eilsen to Stadthagen, see p. 11. The *Paschenburg* (1110 ft.; view) is situated 6 M. to the N.E., and the Papenbrink (p. 11) 4½ M. to the N. — 25 M. *Vlotho* (pop. 4700); 29 M. *Oeynhausen* (p. 9). — 33 M. *Löhne* (p. 9).

Our line now diverges from that to Hanover (see above) and runs to the E. (right) to (179 M.) *Elze* (see p. 54). — At *Nordstemmen* (183 M.; p. 54) we again diverge to the right and run towards the E.

190 M. **Hildesheim** (see p. 64). — Beyond Hildesheim the train runs N.W. — 211½ M. *Gross-Gleidingen*, junction for Hanover (33 M.; p. 57) viâ Peine (p. 11) and Lehrte (p. 12).

216 M. **Brunswick** (see p. 68).

231 M. *Königslutter* (463 ft.; Hotel Stadtkeller), a small town (5200 inhab.) on the *Lutter*, with a church of the 12-15th centuries.

Above the town, in the village of *Oberlutter*, is the former Benedictine abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, founded in 1135 in an earlier nunnery by Emp. Lothaire of Saxony, and now partly a lunatic asylum. The *Church (verger, Stobenberg 8), a cruciform Romanesque basilica, has a heavy W. façade with two low towers and a central tower 190 ft. high. The characteristic form of the capitals and the lions bearing the columns on the portal of the N. aisle (now set up in the S. aisle) point to the work of emigrant stonemasons from Northern Italy. The nave contains the tomb of Lothaire, his wife Richenza, and his son-in-law, Duke Henry the Proud, a reproduction (1708) of the original Gothic tomb destroyed in 1690. The Romanesque Easter candlestick is interesting. The N. wing of the cloisters is of peculiar charm.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Königslutter to (3 hrs.) *Schöppenstedt* (p. 77; pop. 2900; Hotel Deutsches Haus), past the *Tetzel Monument* (comp. p. 155).

242 M. **Helmstedt** (Hotel Petzold, 30 R. at 3½-5, D. 2½ *M*; Vier Jahreszeiten; Löwe, 20 R.), an ancient town with 16,400 inhab., was from 1576 to 1810 the seat of a Protestant university. The town-walls, dating from the 15th cent., are almost completely preserved. From the station we turn down Bahnhof-Str. to the

Benedictine abbey of *St. Ludger*, founded in the 9th cent. and secularized in 1803. The church (Rom. Cath.), originally a Romanesque basilica of the 11th cent., was partly rebuilt in 1556 and 1890. Remains of the old pavement (1150) are covered by the present flooring. The lower part of the adjacent double chapel probably dates from the Carlovingian era; the upper is of the 11th century. Farther on is the *Stephans-Kirche* (13th cent.), converted into a Gothic transeptless 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in the early 15th cent. (interior restored in 1906); it contains a brass font and a pulpit of 1590 and a high altar of 1644.

The **Juleum*, or old university building, in the German Renaissance style (1592-97), is one of the best architectural achievements of the late 16th century. — To the W. of the Gothic *Neumärker Tor* (15th cent.) is the Augustine nunnery of *Marienberg*, founded in 1176, a girls' school since 1569. The church (key in the small house opposite the W. front) is Romanesque, with a Gothic choir. The tower-chapels contain interesting mural paintings (middle of 13th cent.) and mediæval altar-cloths. — A little farther on are the cromlechs known as the *Lübbensteine*.

About $^3/_4$ hr. E. of Helmstedt is *Bad Helmstedt*. — The old Cistercian monastery of *Mariental*, $1^1/_2$ hr. N. of Helmstedt, possesses a simple basilica of 1138-46.

From Helmstedt branch-railways run to *Schöningen* (7 M.; p. 23) and *Oebisfelde* (22 M.; p. 12).

252 M. *Eilsleben*, junction for Schöningen (p. 23), Blumenberg ($15^1/_2$ M.; p. 225), and *Neuhaldensleben* (20 M.; p. 12). — 268 M. *Magdeburg-Sudenburg* (p. 24).

270 M. *Magdeburg* (p. 23); thence to (358 M.) *Berlin*, see R. 3.

3. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Holzminden and Magdeburg.

365 M. Express in 12 hrs.

From Cologne to (125 M.) *Altenbeken*, see R. 2.

131 M. **Driburg** (692 ft.; Hotel Schaper; Wiener Hof, 24 R.; Brockmann), with 3000 inhabitants. About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the station lies *Bad Driburg*, among wooded hills, with chalybeate springs and good baths. Excursions may be made to ($1^1/_2$ M.) the *Iburg* (1245 ft.; view-tower), *Neuenheerse* ($4^1/_2$ M.), with an old abbey-church, and other points.

$138^1/_2$ M. *Brakel* (Hotel Preussischer Hof). — From ($144^1/_2$ M.) *Ottbergen* a branch-line diverges to Northeim (40 M.; p. 54) viâ Carlshafen ($10^1/_2$ M.; p. 43). On the hill to the right are the white buildings of Schloss Fürstenberg (p. 52).

151 M. **Höxter** (Berliner Hof, well spoken of; Stadt Bremen; Reichspost, 12 R.), an old town with 7100 inhabitants. The Protestant

church of *St. Kilian*, with two unequal towers and a rectangular choir, is a Romanesque basilica of the early 13th century. It contains a pulpit of 1597 and a font of 1631 (by Berent Kraft). Adjacent is the *Minoriten-Kirche*, at present unused, built in the late 13th cent., with one low aisle (on the S. side; apply to the verger of St. Kilian's). The Roman Catholic *Nikolai-Kirche* contains a lectionary with an ornamental metal cover of the 14th century. Among the interesting Renaissance timber-buildings is the *Heisterhof*, with the restored *Tilly House*, in Westerbach-Strasse. The *Rathaus*, originally of 1466, dates in its present shape from 1613. — Steamers ply on the Weser from Höxter to Münden or Hameln (see p. 52).

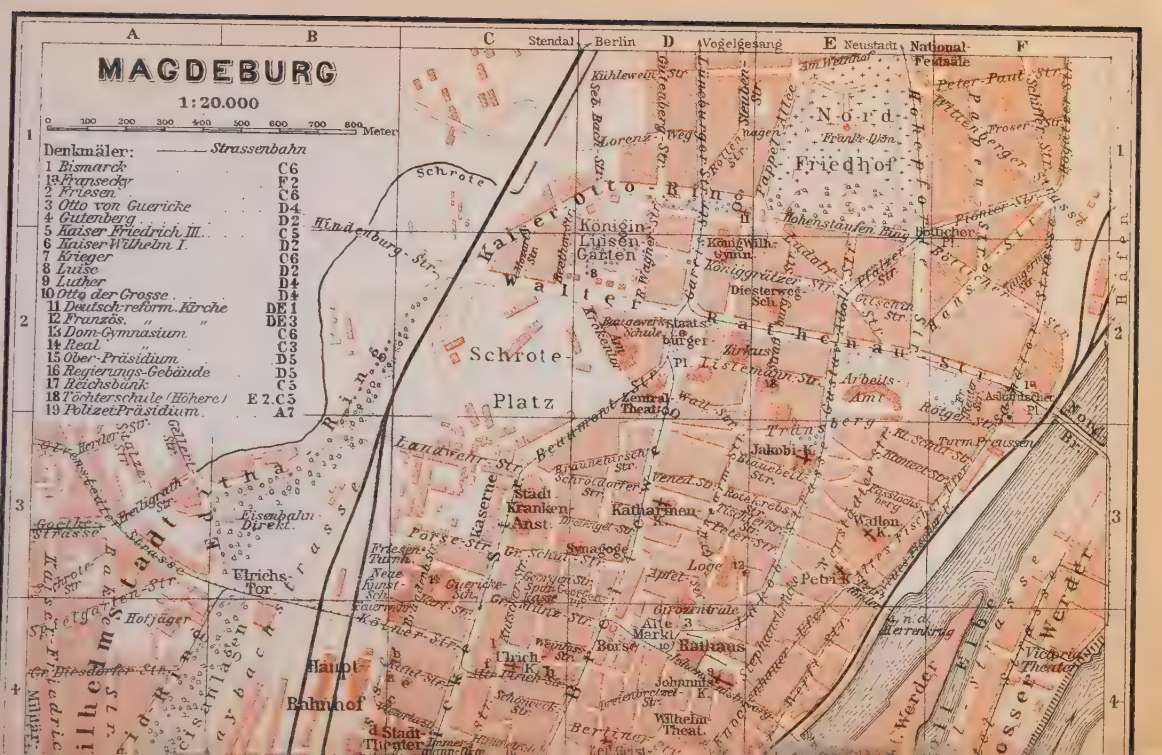
An avenue of chestnut-trees, passing the station, leads from Höxter to (1 M.) **Corvey** (Dreizehn Linden, 12 R.), once the most celebrated Benedictine abbey in N. Germany, founded by Louis the Pious in 822 as a stronghold of Christianity in Saxon territory and colonized by monks from Corbie near Amiens. It was secularized in 1803 and is now the property of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst. Adm., except Mon., on week-days 9-12 & 3-5, Sun. 11-12 & 3-4.30, in winter 9-11 & 3-4, Sun. 11-12 & 3-4; 30 pf. The abbey (rebuilt after 1700) contains portraits of the 65 abbots and a library of 64,000 vols., of which Hoffmann von Fallersleben (p. 12), who is buried behind the church, was custodian from 1860 to his death in 1874. The adjoining Romanesque church was decorated in a baroque style after 1675.

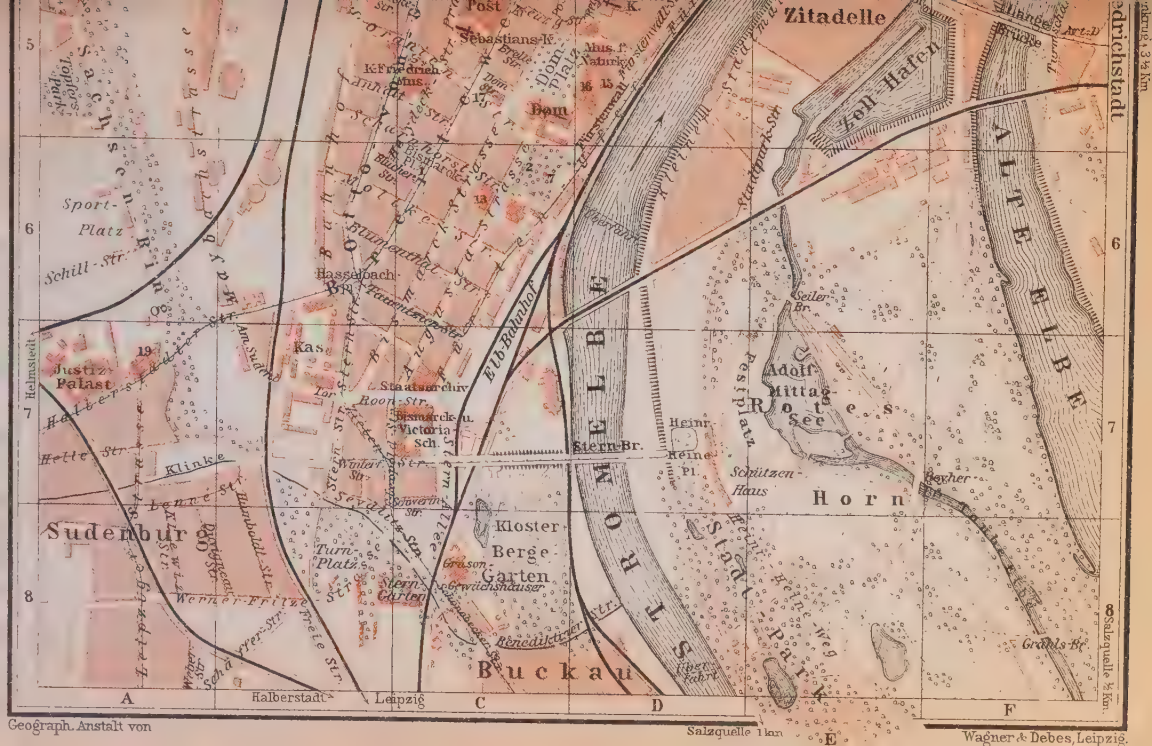
The train now crosses the Weser; on the left bank lies Corvey (see above). — 155 M. **Holzminden** (Buntrock, 30 R. at $3^1/_2$-6, D. 2 *M*; Reichskrone; Deutsches Haus, at the station), a town with 10,200 inhab., possesses a school for builders, founded in 1831. To the S. stretches the *Solling*, an almost circular woody sandstone plateau, its highest point being the *Grosse Blösse* (1732 ft.) and *Neuhaus* (1214 ft.; Kurhaus Düsterdiek; Brauner Hirsch, 13 R.) its most frequented summer resort. Railway from Holzminden to Scherfede, see p. 42; steamer to Hameln or Münden, see p. 52. — Beyond Holzminden we have a passing glimpse of the *Hoop Valley*, with the Cistercian monastery of *Amelungsborn* (founded in 1135). — 169 M. *Vorwohle*. Branch-line viâ Emmertal (p. 19) to Hameln.

183 M. **Kreiensen**, junction of the Hanover and Cassel line (R. 6). — 186 M. *Gandersheim* (pop. 2800; Hotel Weisses Ross), formerly the seat of a nunnery founded in 852, where lived, in the late 10th cent., Hroswitha or Roswitha, the first German poetess and woman dramatist. The abbey-church dates from the end of the 11th century. Branch-line to Grossdüngen (p. 68).

195 M. **Seesen** (Hotel Kronprinz; Bahnhof, 19 R.), with 6200 inhabitants. From Seesen to Halberstadt and Halle, see R. 48; to Herzberg, see p. 283.

From (199$^1/_2$ M.) *Neuekrug-Hahausen* through-trains from Holzminden to Berlin run viâ (209$^1/_2$ M.) *Goslar*, (217$^1/_2$ M.) *Vienenburg*, (240 M.) *Halberstadt* (comp. p. 286), (253 M.; p. 286) *Oschersleben*, and (277 M.; p. 23) *Magdeburg*.


MAGDEBURG
1:20.000
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 Meter
Denkmäler: Strassenbahn
1 Bismarck C6
13 Bronzefigur F2
2 Friesen C8
3 Otto von Guericke D4
4 Gutenberg D2
5 Kaiser Friedrich III. C5
6 Kaiser Wilhelm I. D2
7 Krieger C6
8 Luise D2
9 Luther D4
10 Otto der Grosse D4
11 Deutschreform. Kirche DE1
12 Prunksäs. " DE2
13 Dom-Gymnasium C8
14 Real. " C3
15 Ober-Präsidium D5
16 Regierungs-Gebäude D5
17 Reichsbank C5
18 Töchterschule (Höhere) E2.C5
19 Polizei-Präsidium A7
A
B
C
D
E
F
Stendal
Berlin
Vogelgesang
Neustadt
National-Festsäle
Nord-Friedhof
Kaiser-Otto-Ring
Königin-Luisen-Garten
Schrote-Platz
Walter-Rathenau-Str.
Hindenburg-Str.
Schrote
Hohenstaufen Ring
Diesterweg Sch.
Staats-burger Schule
Zirkus
Central Theater
Arbeits-Amt
Asylanten Pl.
Jakobi-K.
Stadt-Kranken-Anst.
Katharinen-K.
Walloon K.
Synagoge
Loge
Petri-K.
Alte Markt
Rathaus
Börse
Ulrich-K.
Johannis-K.
Wilhelm-Theat.
Hauptbahnhof
Stadt-Theater
Ulrichs-Tor
Hofjäger
Elbe
Werder
Hafen
Victoria-Theater
Landwehr Str.
Lüneburger Str.
Berliner Str.
Breiteweg
Sudenburger Chaussee
Eisenbahn Direkt.
Kasernen-Str.
Porse-Str.
Gr. Schul-Str.
Gr. Diesdorfer Str.
Militär-Str.
Friedrich Wilhelm Str.
Cismarbacher Str.
Peter Paul Str.
Brandenburger Str.
Lorenz Weg
Kühlewein Str.
Scharnhorst Str.
Gneisenau Str.
Yorck Str.
Blücher Pl.
Königgrätzer Str.
Leipziger Str.
Zentral Str.
Arbeits Str.
Rötger Str.
Turm Preussen
Jakobi Str.
Venet. Str.
Rote Krebs Str.
Fischer Str.
Fleischer Str.
Apfel Str.
Grosse Str.
Breiteweg Str.
Johannis Str.
Brezel Str.
Wilhelm Str.
Berliner Str.
Lüneburger Str.
Landwehr Str.
Brauneberger Str.
Schrotdorfer Str.
Bergkeller Str.
Turm Str.
Moenchs Str.
Kl. Schul Str.
Gr. Schul Str.
Gr. Diesdorfer Str.
Hofjäger Str.
Ulrichs Str.
Kasernen Str.
Porse Str.
Eisenbahn Str.
Militär



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

From Neuekrug-Hahausen (p. 22) slow trains to Magdeburg traverse the following route. 204¼ M. *Lutter.* — 208½ M. *Ringelheim*, junction for Hildesheim or Goslar (see p. 68). — 211 M. *Salzgitter* (Hotel Ratskeller; pop. 1800), with salt baths. — 220½ M. *Börssum*, junction of the Brunswick and Harzburg line (p. 77). — 235 M. *Jerxheim*, junction of the line from Brunswick to Oschersleben (p. 286) and Magdeburg. — 242 M. *Schöningen* (Bahnhof, 15 R.; Kurhaus), with 9200 inhab., has salt works and a church, the choir and transepts of which are Romanesque, the nave Gothic. Branch-lines to Helmstedt (p. 20), Oschersleben (15 M.; p. 286), and Brunswick (26½ M.; p. 68). — 252 M. *Eilsleben.* Thence to Magdeburg, see p. 21.

Magdeburg. — Hotels. Near the station: *Central* (Pl. a; B, C, 4), good; *Continental* (Pl. b; C, 4), 50 R. at 3-6, D. 3 *M.*, good; *Fürst Bismarck* (Pl. c; C, 4); *Palast* (Pl. d; B, 4); *Müller* (Pl. e; C, 4), 50 R., well spoken of. — In the town: **Magdeburger Hof* (Pl. f; C, 4), 100 R. at 4-10, D. 3½ *M.*; *Berg* (Pl. h; C, 4); *Stadt Prag* (Pl. k; D, 4), Bär-Str. 1; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. l; C, 4), 40 R. at 3½-5, D. 1¾-3½ *M.*

Restaurants. Wine: **Magdeburger Hof* (see above); **Fuhrmann & Co.*, Himmelreich-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 4); *Dankwarth & Richters*, Breiter Weg 55 (Pl. D, 3, 4); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (Pl. D, 4). — Beer: *Hackerbräu*, Himmelreich-Str. 3 (Pl. C, 4); *Eitel*, Schönecck-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 4); *Coburger Hofbräu*, Berliner Str. 30-31 (Pl. D, 4); *Patzenhofer*, in the Hotel Stadt Prag (see above); *Reichshalle*, Otto-von-Guericke-Str. 19 (Pl. B, C, 4). — Cafés. *Schloss*, *Weisser Schwan*, *Hohenzollern*, *Peters*, *National*, *Monopol*, all in the Breiter Weg; *Dom*, Oranien-Str. 11 (Pl. B, C, 5); *Kerkau*, Grosse Münz-Str. 18 (Pl. C, 3, 4).

Baths, Spielgarten-Str. 5a (Pl. A, 3, 4). — River baths in the Alte Elbe (Pl. F, 2, 3).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, C, 4), see p. 24; *Wilhelm-Theater* (Pl. D, 4); *Victoria* (Pl. F, 4), a summer theatre in the Werder; *Central* (Pl. D, 2), Staatsbürger-Platz. — *Libelle*, Otto-von-Guericke-Str. 94, opposite the Stadt-Theater, with dancing performances. — *Circus* (Pl. D, E, 2), Walter-Rathenau-Str. 62. — Concert Rooms. *Herrenkrug* (p. 27); *Kloster-Berge-Garten* (p. 26).

Post Office (Pl. C, 5), Breiter Weg 204.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways as shown on the Plan. The chief points of intersection are Staatsbürger-Platz (Pl. D, 2), the Alter Markt (Pl. D, 4), and Hasselbach-Platz (Pl. B, 6).

Enquiry Office, Breiter Weg 166 (open 9-1 & 3-6).

Times of Admission.

Gruson Conservatories (p. 26), daily (April 1st-Sept. 30th) 9-6 or (Oct. 1st-March 31st) 9-4; 20 pf.

Kaiser Friedrich Museum (p. 24), June 1st-August 31st daily (except Mon.) 10-1 & 3-6, Sept. 1st-May 31st 10-1 & 3-5; free.

Museum of Natural History (p. 26), week-days 10-1, Sun. 11-1; free on the 1st and 3rd Sun. of the month, on other days 20 pf.

Public Library (p. 25), Mon. & Thurs. 12-6, Tues., Wed., Fri. 12-4, Sat. 10-2.

Itinerary (½ day). From the station by tramway to *Staatsbürger-Platz* (p. 25); return on foot by the *Breiter Weg* (p. 25), *Alter Markt* (p. 25), and *Fürsten-Wall* to *Dom-Platz* (p. 25; Dom, Liebfrauen-Kirche). Hence by Augusta-Str. to the *Gruson Conservatories* in the Kloster-Berge-Garten (p. 26), and thence by tramway to the *Kaiser Friedrich Museum* (p. 24).

Magdeburg (177 ft.), with 300,000 inhab., the capital of the Prussian province of Saxony, and a fortress until 1912, is chiefly situated on the left bank of the *Elbe*, which is here divided into

three arms. It consists of the town proper and the five suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *Buckau*, to the S., *Neustadt*, to the N., *Wilhelmstadt*, to the W., and *Friedrichstadt*, to the E., on the right bank of the so-called *Alte Elbe*. An island in the river is occupied by the disused citadel. As a river-port and a point of intersection of numerous railways, Magdeburg is a most important commercial town and, moreover, the leading sugar-market in Germany. The chief of its numerous industries are iron-founding and machine-making. In recent years the façades of several buildings (including the Rathaus, p. 25) have been painted in gay colours, a vivid contrast with the general drabness of the town.

Magdeburg, which was founded as a commercial settlement at the beginning of the 9th cent., is chiefly indebted for its early prosperity to Emp. Otho the Great (936-973) and his consort Edith (see p. 26), who founded the Benedictine monastery of Bergen (p. 26) in 937. In 968 the town was raised to the rank of an archiepiscopal see, to become a stronghold of Christianity among the heathens of the East Mark. In the 13-15th cent. Magdeburg was a flourishing and powerful commercial place, with supremacy over an extensive territory, and a member of the Hanseatic League (p. 128). The turbulent citizens gradually threw off the archiepiscopal yoke, and towards the close of the 15th cent. compelled the prelates to move to Halle. As early as 1524 they eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg suffered terribly. In 1629 it successfully resisted the attacks of Wallenstein during seven months, but it was taken by storm by Tilly in 1631, and almost wholly destroyed. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was burgomaster of the town from 1646 to 1680. After the Reformation the see was presided over by three Protestant archbishops, and at length in 1680 became incorporated with the Mark of Brandenburg.

The chief street of the new quarter near the railway station is Otto-von-Guericke-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 6-3). Near the station is the *Theatre* (1875; Pl. B, C, 4).

Farther S. is the ***Kaiser Friedrich Museum** (Pl. B, C, 5), built by F. Ohmann (1906), with a statue of Emp. Frederick III., by W. von Glümer, in front of it. Its collections of arts and crafts have been admirably arranged in chronological order. Adm., see p. 23.

Ground Floor. We first visit three rooms illustrating the History of Magdeburg. 1b: Guild Room; 2: Room with coins, documents, old views, and three mural paintings by *A. Kampf*; 2a: Chapel. — Rooms 3-26 illustrate the Development of the Private House. R. 3 is Gothic, with Tyrolese fittings (c. 1490). R. 4: Household fittings of the 15-16th centuries. R. 5: Renaissance, with ceiling and panelling from S. Tyrol (1590). R. 6: 17th century. R. 7: Italian rococo style, with pier-glasses (c. 1730). Rooms 8a & 8b: 18th century. R. 9: Style of Louis XVI., from S. Italy. R. 10: Empire. R. 11: Style of the 2nd quarter of the 19th century ('Biedermeier'). Rooms 12-16: Living-rooms, with works of the 15-17th centuries. Rooms 18-21: Period of the conscious revival of older fashions. R. 22: Japanese and European ceramics, carpets. R. 23: Interior decoration (from the beginning of the 20th cent.). Rooms 24 & 25: Modern applied art (1906-14). R. 26: Gentleman's room (1913). — Rooms 27-34: Plaster Casts. Side-rooms 35-37: Small sculptures (15-20th cent.).

Upper Floor. The staircase is hung with tapestry. At the top is a bronze replica of *Lederer's* Fencer (original at Breslau, p. 352). To the left is a reading-room (40). Rooms 41-43: Graphic arts and the develop-

ment of book-printing. — On the other side, reached through the chapel (44), are the PAINTINGS OF OLD MASTERS. R. 45: Four paintings by *Lucas Cranach the Elder*. — R. 46: 17th century. R. 47: *A. Graff*, Cabinet Minister Horrizky. — MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES. R. 48: *A. Menzel, F. von Rayski, Lenbach, Spitzweg*. R. 49: *Knaus, Vautier*. R. 50: Bronzes by *C. Meunier*. R. 51: *A. Feuerbach, H. von Marées, A. Böcklin, Hans Thoma, Leibl, Lenbach, Schuch, Trübner, Corinth*. R. 52: *Leistikow, E. von Gebhardt*. R. 53: *L. von Hofmann, Haider, Bracht, Zügel;* R. 54: *Uhde, Cézanne, Van Gogh, Leibl, Liebermann*. R. 55: *Hodler, Heckel, Nolde, Lehmbruck*. R. 58: Varying exhibitions. R. 59: 19th cent. drawings. R. 60: reading-room. R. 61: Original model for the head of *Klinger's* Cassandra (p. 216). R. 62: Drawings by *Moritz von Schwind*. — Rooms 63-65: Collection of costumes and a Christmas crib.

Basement. COINS from Magdeburg and other places in Germany.

The BREITER WEG (Pl. D, C, B, 2-6), the principal business-street, intersects the Altstadt from N. to S., beginning at Staatsbürger-Platz, with an equestrian statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 6; D, 2), by R. Siemering (1897). The Breiter Weg contains numerous gabled houses dating from about 1700. The *Katharinen-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3), on the left, was completely renewed in 1672. The inscription on Breiter Weg No. 146, "Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631", is a reminiscence of the capture of the town by Tilly (p. 24). In Grosse Münz-Str., diverging to the W. a little farther on, is the *Sparkasse* (Savings Bank; Pl. C, 3, 4); sculptures from Guericke's house (p. 24) have been fixed in the gable of the adjoining house. On the opposite side of the Breiter Weg is the ALTER MARKT (Pl. D, 4), with the **Rathaus**, built in 1691 and enlarged in 1865. The **Monument of Otho the Great* (Pl. 10), in front of the Rathaus, was erected c. 1250. The four knights on foot, on the pillars of the base, are 19th cent. replicas of the 15th cent. originals. This equestrian figure and the one in Bamberg cathedral are the oldest and best examples of their kind. At the S. end of the Alter Markt is the *Börse* (end of 17th cent.). — In the little square to the N. is a statue of *Otto von Guericke* (Pl. 3; p. 24), by K. Echtermeier (1907). The Giro-Zentrale (Pl. D, 4) contains the *Public Library* (adm., see p. 23; 90,000 vols.). In front of the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4) stands a bronze statue of Luther (Pl. 9), by Hundrieser (1886).

Farther on, in the S. part of the Breiter Weg, is the *Post Office* (Pl. C, 5). Dom-Str., in which is the *Reichsbank* (Pl. 17), diverges on the right to DOM-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 5). On the S. side of this quiet square stands the ***Dom** (Pl. C, 5), or Church of SS. Maurice and Catherine, a noble Gothic basilica (length 394 ft., height of nave 102 ft.), erected after the destruction by fire (1208) of the Benedictine church of Otho the Great. To the first quarter of the 13th cent. belong the lower part of the choir and some of the nave-piers, with their extraordinarily varied Romanesque capitals. The upper part of the choir and the early-Gothic ambulatory (after 1230) are due to the architect of Walkenried Abbey (p. 283). About the same time every second nave-pier was removed and the aisles widened.

After 1274 the nave was completed in a pure Gothic style, with retention of the wide intercolumniation. The W. towers were not finished till 1520; that to the N. is 338 ft. in height; that to the S. is destitute of finial. Verger in the cloisters (see below; fee).

The Choir, which contains richly carved stalls (14th cent.), is separated from the nave by a late-Gothic screen (1445). The twelve columns below the painted statues of saints (early 13th cent.) originate from an Italian building and were utilized in the earlier church of *Emp. Otho the Great* (p. 24), who reposes beneath a simple marble slab in the choir. — The Retro-Choir contains a sixteen-cornered receptacle (13th cent.), with painted figures of Otho and his consort *Edith* (d. 947), daughter of Edmund of England, and the late-Gothic tomb (c. 1500) of Edith, with a painted figure (late 13th cent.) of St. Maurice behind it. — In the South Transept (E. side) are a Madonna and the tomb of Abp. Otho of Hesse (d. 1361), both in the Gothic style and painted. — The Nave contains numerous other monuments of about 1600. Alabaster pulpit of 1597. — In the Lady Chapel beneath the towers is the *Monument of *Archbishop Ernest* (d. 1513), one of the earlier works of the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, completed in 1495; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides are the Twelve Apostles, SS. Maurice and Stephen, and a variety of decorations. Here also is a large candelabrum, cast in 1494, probably by P. Vischer. — Outside the portal of the N. transept is the so-called *Paradies, a Gothic porch (c. 1350) with figures of the Ten Virgins (c. 1250; originally painted).

The Tower (427 steps; fee) commands a fine view, to which, however, that from the gallery (166 steps) is almost equal. The handsome *Cloisters (12-14th cent.; entrance on the E. side of the cathedral) contain old sgraffito embellishments. To the E. of the cloisters is the *Sepultur, an old burial-hall, in the Gothic style, now used as the cathedral museum.

The **Museum of Natural History** (Pl. D, 5), Dom-Platz 5, occupies the old archiepiscopal palace. Adm., see p. 23. On the ground-floor are the mineralogical, geological, prehistoric, and ethnographical (former German colonies) collections; to the right is an old apothecary's shop. Upstairs is the zoological collection.

The **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. D, 5; sacristan, Grosse Kloster-Str. 4), a little to the N. of the cathedral, was begun c. 1070 as a cruciform Romanesque basilica and was added to in the early-Gothic style about 1230. The Romanesque *Cloisters (early 12th cent.) and the abbey-buildings have been converted into a school (entrance, Regierungs-Str. 4).

The short *Fürsten-Wall* (Pl. D, 5), on the Elbe, affords a good view of the cathedral choir. At its S. end are pleasure grounds, with a bust of F. Friesen (Pl. 2; born at Magdeburg in 1785), a figure of some prominence in the Wars of Liberation (1813-15), and a Franco-Prussian War monument (Pl. 7), by Eggert. — In Bismarck-Platz (Pl. C, 6) is a bronze statue of Bismarck, by K. Echtermeier (1899).

The Kloster-Berge-Garten (Pl. C, 8) includes the grounds of the *Kloster Bergen* (p. 24), founded in 937, suppressed in 1810, and destroyed in 1812. The eminence on which the latter stood is now occupied by a restaurant with ball-rooms, etc. In the S.W. part of the park are the ***Gruson Conservatories** (adm., see p. 23),

Roskow
Plaue
Rathenow
+Anschluss siehe Beikarte links unten+
Beetz-
See
Stimmings-
Insel
Mittelbruch
Marienberg
Denkmal
Gotthard-
Kirche
Ritter Akad.
Dom
Dominsel
Artillerie
Kaserne
Krankenhaus
Bad
Magdeburger Strass
Bhf.
Altstadt
Kavallerie
Kaserne
Infanterie
Kaserne
Garnison
Lazarett
Nikolai-
Kirche
Nikolai-
anstalt
Johannis
Kirche
Packhof-Str.
Linden-Str.
Rathhausdamm
Oberhavel
BRANDENBURG
1: 25.000
0 100 200 400 600 800
Meter
Artillerie
Kaserne
Katharinen-
Kirche
Rathaus
Neustadt
Neuendorfer Strasse
Unterhavel
Kanal-Str.
Schleusen-Kanal
Brenkhof-Str.
Schleuse
Pauli-
Kirche
Kathol.
Kirche
St. Annen-Str.
Potsdamer Strass
Steinstr.
Brücke
Jungfernsteig
Gasanstalt
Nauen
Bhf.
Krakauer Tor
Beetz-
See
Schleusen-Kan.
Militär-
Schwimm-
Anst.
Bootshaus
Krakauer Str.
Oberhavel
Hakenufer
Krakauer
Mühle
Jakobsgraben-Str.
Jakobs-
Kirche
Jahn-Str.
Kaiser-Friedrich-Str.
Fontane-Str.
Lindens-
trasse
Apollo-
Theater
Herder-Str.
Bahnhof
Schützenhaus
Städtebahnhof
Neustadt
Plane
Magdeburg
1 Altstädtisch. Rathaus C2
2 Amtsgericht D3
3 Bankverein E3
4 Konzerthaus D3
5 Loge D3
6 Ordonnanzhaus C2
7 Petrikapelle E12
8 Postamt DE3, C2
9 Realgymnasium C2
10 Reichsbank E23
11 Synagoge D2
Tore: 12 Mühlentor DE2
13 Plauer C2 14 Rathenower C1
15 Steintor D3

containing cacti, agaves, palms, crotons, and ferns, a Victoria Regia house, and an aquarium. — On the S. side lies the manufacturing suburb of *Buckau* (p. 24), with numerous villas and the large *Gruson Ironworks*, founded in 1855 by H. Gruson, the discoverer of cast-iron, and bought in 1893 by Krupp's (p. 5). Farther S. are the garden suburbs of *Hopfengarten* (tramway) and *Reform*. — The Stern-Brücke (Pl. D, 7), constructed in 1922, leads from the N. side of the Kloster-Berge-Garten to the *Rotes Horn* (Pl. E, 7), a park with two restaurants and an exhibition ground (steamer from the Strom-Brücke, Pl. E, 4).

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. below Magdeburg, lies the *Herrenkrug* (steamers from the Petriförder, Pl. E, F, 4; also tramway), a fine wooded park. Near by is a racecourse.

From Magdeburg to *Hamburg* or *Halle* and *Leipzig*, see R. 35.

The country between Magdeburg and Brandenburg is uninteresting. Beyond (278 M.) *Magdeburg-Neustadt* (p. 225) we cross the Elbe. — 282 M. *Biederitz* (p. 229).

292 M. *Burg* (Hotel Lachmund; Roland), with 23,100 inhab., has cloth, leather, and machine factories, weaving mills and dyeing works. — 308 M. *Genthin*. To Schönhausen, see p. 13.

327 M. **Brandenburg.** — Hotels. *Schwarzer Bär* (Pl. a; D, 3), *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. b; D, 3), both good; *Brandenburger Hof* (Pl. c; D, 2), good cuisine; *Schwan* (Pl. c; D, 2); *Bahnhof* (Pl. d; E, 4). — Wine Rooms. *Cramer*, Stein-Str. 8 (Pl. D, 3); *Wiesike*, Plauer Str. 19 (Pl. C, 2). — Restaurants. *Schultheiss*, Molken-Markt 29-30 (Pl. D, E, 2, 3); *Ahlert's Berg* (Pl. C, 1); *Schweizer-Garten*, Graben-Str. 14 (Pl. D, 3, 2). — Cafés. *Graf*, Haupt-Str. 71 (Pl. D, 2); *Havel-Terrasse*, Ritter-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 2).

Tramways from Brandenburg station (Pl. E, 4) to Altstadt station (Pl. A, 2); also to the Slaughter House and to the Plane (beyond Pl. C, 4). — Post Office (Pl. 8; D, E, 3), St. Annen-Strasse.

Brandenburg (102 ft.), a town with 53,500 inhab., noteworthy mediæval buildings, and numerous factories, lies on the Havel, which here forms a broad lake called the *Plauescher See* and divides the town into the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Dom-Insel.

Brandenburg occupies the site of *Brennabor*, a stronghold of the Slavonic Hevelli, which was taken by King Henry I. in 928. It afterwards again fell into the hands of the Wends, but was taken in 1150 by Albrecht the Bear, Count of Ascania, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The town was the seat of an episcopal see from 949 to 1598.

From the railway station (Pl. E, 4) we follow Schützen-Strasse and St. Annen-Strasse to the (¼ hr.) *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 3), dating from the 15th cent., but rebuilt in 1720. Near it stands a *Roland* (1474; p. 88), 18 ft. high. A little to the W. is the ***Katharinen-Kirche** (Pl. D, 3; verger, Kirch-Platz 4), a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) erected in the early 15th cent., one of the finest specimens of late-Gothic brick architecture, with a W. tower of 1585. The elaborate ornamentation of the exterior repays careful inspection (comp. p. xxxvi).

In the interior are an altar of 1474, a bronze font of 1440, and plaster models of the Twelve Apostles on the church of St. Nicholas at Helsingfors. — The *Steintor-Turm* (Pl. 15, D 3; 100 ft. high), dating from the late 15th cent., contains the collections of the Historical Society. We then return to the Rathaus and cross the Molken-Markt and the Mühlendamm, passing the *Mühlentor-Turm* (Pl. 12; 1411) and the early-Gothic *Petri-Kapelle* (Pl. 7; 13th cent.), to the **Dom** (Pl. E, 1; sacristan, Dom-Platz 56; fee), originally a late-Romanesque basilica of the early 13th cent., rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 15th century. Over the N. transept is a fine crow-stepped gable, and on the W. portal are reliefs from the Beast Fable. In the choir is a reredos of 1518, from Lehnin (see below), with carved figures and admirable paintings. The small museum, over the antiquarium (mediæval vestments), contains vestments and winged altars. In the sacristy are vestment-cupboards, chests, and codices; in the crypt, columns with late-Romanesque capitals.

The Grillendamm (Pl. D, E, 1) leads hence to the Altstadt, with the *Gotthard-Kirche* (Pl. C, D, 1; sacristan, Kirch-Platz 4), partly Romanesque of c. 1200 and partly Gothic of the 15th century (interior interesting), and the *Altstädtisches Rathaus* (Pl. 1; C, 2), of the 15th century. In front of the Rathaus is a fountain, with an equestrian statue of Elector Frederick I. (1372-1440), by Manzel (1912).

The Romanesque *Nikolai-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 2) is a brick building dating from the beginning of the 13th century.

Fine view from the *Marienberg* (Pl. B, 1; 259 ft.), an eminence to the N.W. of the town, on which is a tower 98 ft. in height.

A light railway runs from Brandenburg (station beyond Pl. F, 1) to *Nauen* (21 M.; p. 141); to *Rathenow*, see p. 13.

From (336 M.) *Gross-Kreutz* a light railway runs to (7½ M.) *Lehnin* (Hotel Post; Preussischer Hof), with the fine church, restored in 1872-77, of an old abbey, founded in 1180. — As we approach Potsdam, we obtain a fine view of the Havel, which the line crosses.

348½ M. *Potsdam*, and thence to (365 M.) *Berlin*, see p. 38.

4. Berlin.

For a full description of Berlin and Potsdam the traveller is referred to Baedeker's 'Berlin and its Environs'.

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii, xviii. Tickets obtained from the Hamburg-America Line (Unter den Linden 8) and the Norddeutscher Lloyd (Unter den Linden 1).

Railway Stations. There are five terminal stations, exclusive of the 'Stadtbahn' (p. 29). 1. Anhalt Station (Pl. C, D, 4), for Dresden, Vienna, Leipzig, Halle, Bavaria, Thuringia, and Frankfort. — 2. Potsdam Station (Pl. C, 3, 4), for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, the Lower Rhine, Cassel, Frankfort, Coblenz, and Trèves. — 3. Stettin Station (Pl. D, 1), for Rostock (and Copenhagen), Stralsund, Stettin, and Danzig (viâ Stargard). — 4. Görlitz Station (Pl. G, 5), for the Spreewald, Cottbus, and

A
Bhf. Putlitz-Str.
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Exerzier-Platz
Stadt. Krankenhs.
Moabit
Kriminal-Justizamt
Stadtbahn
Lehrter Bhf.
Charité
Ausstellungs-Park
Bhf. Bellevue
Schloss Bellevue
Kais.-Friedr.-Grab
Gr. Stern
Tiergarten
Kl. Stern
Kurfürst.-Zeltenallee
Brandenburger Tor
Unter den Linden
Reichstag
Reichstags-Geb.
Königsplatz
Siegesallee
Neuer See
Rousseau-I.
Lessing
Goethe
Schiller
Humboldt
Bismarck
Kemper Pl.
Potsdamer Pl.
Potsdam Bhf.
Landwehr-Kanal
Zool. Garten
Wittenbg. Pl.
Nollendf. Pl.
Magdeb. Pl.
Hallesches Thor
Anhalter Bhf.
Askan. Pl.
Dennewitz Pl.
Yorckstr.
Bhf. Yorckstr.
Bhf. Schöneberg
Bhf. Lichterfelde
Hochbahn
Stadtbahn
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Massstab 1 : 35.000
0
0,5

BERLIN
E
F
G
1
2
3
4
5
Bhf. Schönhauser Allee
Bhf. Alexander Pl.
Bhf. Börse
Bhf. Jannowitz-Br.
Schlesischer Bhf.
Görlitzer Bhf.
Bhf. Rummelsbg.
Bhf. Warsch. Br.
Bhf. Rummelsbg.
Friedrichshain
Königstor
Landsberger
Markus
Plus K.
Schloss
Stadtbahn
Provinz. Mus.
Thomas-
Dialoussenstr.
Kottbus
Hohenstaufen
Kilometer
Hoch- u. Untergrundbahn

Görlitz. — 5. Lehrte Station (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), for Hamburg, Bremen, and slow trains to Hanover. — The following five stations of the *Stadtbahn* (see below) are also used for long-distance traffic: — 1. Silesian Station (Pl. G, 3); 2. Alexander-Platz (Pl. E, F, 2); 3. Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. D, 2); 4. Zoological Garden; 5. Charlottenburg.

The **Stadtbahn,** or city railway, stretches from Charlottenburg on the W. to Stralau-Rummelsburg on the E. It has four lines of rails, of which the two northmost are used for intramural and the two southmost for main-line traffic. All four tracks are used by the suburban trains.

The **Electric Elevated & Underground Railway** is arranged in seven sections and includes the stations of Alexander-Platz, Potsdamer Platz (for the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations), Zoological Garden, Oranien-Strasse (for the Görlitz Station), Stettin Station, and Friedrich-Strasse.

Hotels. We first mention the largest first-class hotels. **Adlon*, Unter den Linden 1, 300 R. (150 with baths) from 12, D. 4-5 ℳ; **Esplanade*, Bellevue-Str. 16-18a, 300 R.; **Kaiserhof*, Wilhelm-Platz, 250 R.; **Bristol*, Unter den Linden 5-6, 350 R. from 10, D. 5½ ℳ; **Continental*, Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 6-7, 180 R. at 7-14, D. 4-5 ℳ; **Palast*, Potsdamer Platz, 150 R. (60 with baths). — Opposite Friedrich-Strasse Station: **Central*, Friedrich-Str. 143-149, 500 R. — Near the Anhalt Station: **Excelsior*, Königgrätzer Str. 112-113, 450 R. from 11 ℳ. — Near the Potsdam Station: **Fürstenhof*, Potsdamer Platz, 350 R. (100 with baths) from 8, D. 4 ℳ. — In Charlottenburg, at the Knie: **Hotel am Tiergarten*, 120 R. (35 with baths) at 5-12, D. 3¾-4¼ ℳ.

The following hotels are arranged according to situation. Those in or near the Linden are the most convenient for ordinary travellers.

To the South of the Linden. *Kaiser Hotel*, Friedrich-Str. 176-178, 200 R. (30 with baths) at 5-10 ℳ, well spoken of. — *Weisses Haus*, Krausen-Str. 1, 70 R. at 4-7 ℳ.

To the North of the Linden. Georgen-Str.: Nos. 21-22, **Russischer Hof*, 200 R. (100 with baths) at 6¼-8¾, D. 3 ℳ; No. 23, *Coburger Hof*, 110 R. at 5½-8 (with bath 10-12) ℳ; No. 24, *Magdeburger Hof*, 90 R. — Friedrich-Str. 105, *Atlas*, 35 R. — Neustädtische Kirch-Str.: No. 13, *Westfälischer Hof*, 60 R.; No. 14, *Schmidt's Hotel Berliner Hof*, 60 R., well spoken of (these six near the Friedrich-Strasse Station). — Dorotheen-Str.: No. 14, *Prinz Wilhelm*, 50 R., good; Nos. 66-67, *Töpfer's Hotel Prinz Friedrich Karl*, 100 R. (60 with baths) at 5-20 ℳ. — Mittel-Str.: Nos. 12-13, *Stadt Riga*; Nos. 16-17, *Alexandra*, 100 R.; Nos. 21-22, *Stadt Kiel*, 47 R., well spoken of; No. 61, *Krische's Hotel Pavillon*, 25 R., well spoken of.

Near the Anhalt Station. Askanischer Platz 1, *Habsburger Hof*. — Königgrätzer Str. 33, *Dessauer Hof*. — Anhalt-Str.: No. 9, *Stuttgarter Hof*, 60 R.; No. 10, *Alemannia*, 66 R.

Near the Stettin Station. Invaliden-Str.: Nos. 120-121, *Baltic*, 150 R. from 4 ℳ, good; Nos. 125-126, *Nordischer Hof & Phœnix*, 86 R.; No. 115, *Nordland*, 100 R. from 5, D. 3, P. 12 ℳ.

In Charlottenburg. Near the Zoological Garden, Kurfürsten-Damm 246-247, *Eden*, 250 R. (200 with baths) at 10-12½, D. 4½ ℳ; Hardenberg-Str. 29, **Park*, 50 R.; Kant-Str. 165-166, *Hessler*, 100 R.; Kurfürsten-Damm 25, *Hotel am Zoo*, 100 R. at 5-12, D. 3½ ℳ; Kurfürsten-Str. 105, *Kurfürsten-Hotel*, 60 R. — Near the Knie, March-Str. 4-5, *Grand Hotel*, 190 R.

Hospices. *Hospiz am Gendarmenmarkt*, Mohren-Str. 27-28, 110 R. at 4-8, D. 1½-2½, P. 10-15 ℳ; *Hospiz am Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse*, Albrecht-Str. 8, 115 R.; *Hospiz im Zentrum Berlins*, Holzgarten-Str. 9-10, 60 R.; *Hospiz St. Michael*, Wilhelm-Str. 34, 54 R.

Wine Restaurants. **Adlon*, **Esplanade*, **Kaiserhof*, **Bristol*, **Continental*, **Central*, see above; **Borchardt*, Französische Str. 48; **Hiller*, Unter den Linden 62-63; **Mercedes-Palast*, Unter den Linden 50-51; **Ewest*, Behren-Str. 26a; *Kranzler* (p. 30). — **Kempinski & Co.*, Leipziger Str. 25, much frequented; *Rheingold*, Bellevue-Str. 19-20; **Traube*,

Leipziger Str. 117-118. — **Habel*, Unter den Linden 30, much frequented for luncheon; **Eggebrecht*, Friedrich-Str. 109; *Zum Schwarzen Ferkel*, Dorotheen-Str. 31; **Lutter*, Charlotten-Str. 49; *Cramer*, Französische Str. 17-18; *Haussmann*, Jäger-Str. 5; *Höhn's Oyster Saloon*, Kronen-Str. 21; *A. Franke*, Krausen-Str. 41; **Mitscher & Caspary*, König-Str. 40; **Huth & Sohn*, Potsdamer Str. 139; *Steinert & Hansen*, Bülow-Str. 19. — In Charlottenburg, *Trierischer Winzerverein*, Nollendorf-Platz 1; **Georg Meyer* (oysters), Kurfürsten-Damm 24; **Hessler* (p. 29). — American Restaurant: *The Biltmore*, Königin-Augusta-Str. 19.

Beer Restaurants. Unter den Linden: No. 44 (N. side), **Linden*, with wine-restaurant. — To the South of the Linden. Behren-Str. 23-24, **Siechen* (Nuremberg beer). Friedrich-Str.: No. 71, corner of Tauben-Str., **Patzenhofer*; No. 165, corner of Behren-Str., **Pschorrbräu*; No. 172, **Sedlmayr 'Zum Spaten'*. Charlotten-Str. 50-51, **Löwenbräu*; Französische Str. 51, *Pschorrbräu*. Jäger-Str. 14, *Künstlerklause*. Krausen-Str. 64, *Zum Klaussner*. Belle-Alliance-Str. 89, *Wahlstatt*. — Outside the Potsdam Gate. Potsdamer Platz: *Leipziger Hof*. Potsdamer Str.: No. 124, *Grosser Kurfürst*, with wine-restaurant. Nollendorf-Platz: No. 3, *Rotes Haus*; No. 9, *Münchner Löwenbräu*. — To the North of the Linden. Mittel-Str.: Nos. 16-17, *Saalburg*; No. 58 (1st floor), *Krziwaneck*. Friedrich-Str.: No. 100, *Tucherbräu*; **Zum Heidelberger*, in the Central Hotel (p. 29). *Lauer* (with wine-restaurant), Neue Wilhelm-Str. 8. *Schünemann*, Luisen-Str. 46. *Printz*, Alt-Moabit 138, near the Ausstellungs-Park. — In the Altstadt. **Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus, with wine-room; *Laurentzsch*, Brüder-Str. 40; *Zum Prälaten*, in the arches of the Stadtbahn, Alexander-Platz; *K. Janz*, Alexander-Str. 26. — In the Tiergarten. *Die Zelte, Charlottenhof*, near the Charlottenburger Chaussee, *Tiergartenhof*, near the Tiergarten Station, all three with gardens.

Cafés. *Victoria Café*, Unter den Linden 46; *Bauer*, Georgen-Str. 25; *Josty*, Bellevue-Str. 21-22, *Fürstenhof* (p. 29), *Vaterland*, Königgrätzer Str. 15-16, *Palast* (p. 29), *Bellevue Konditorei*, these five at Potsdamer Platz. — Friedrich-Str.: Nos. 143-149, *Café Central Hotel* (p. 29); Nos. 176-177, *Kaiser-Café*; Nos. 41-42, *Friedrichshof*. — *Austria*, Potsdamer Str. 28. — Kurfürsten-Damm: No. 12, *Englisches Café*; No. 70, *Café Kurfürstendamm*; No. 198, *Café Palmenhaus*.

Confectioners. *Kranzler*, Unter den Linden 25, S. side; *Schloss-Konditorei*, Unter den Linden 39; *Hillbrich*, Leipziger Str. 24; *Steidel*, Leipziger Str. 68; *Schilling*, Friedrich-Str. 209.

Cab Tariff. Motor Cabs. 70 pf. for the first 400 metres, then 10 pf. per 200 metres; for more than 2 persons, 70 pf. for the first 300 metres, then 10 pf. per 150 metres. — Horse Cabs. The fare due is 25% cheaper than that shown by the taximeter, which is based on the motor-cab tariff. — Luggage. 10 kg. inside the cab free, 25 pf. for 10-25 kg., and 25 pf. for every additional 25 kg. or less.

Tramways and **Omnibuses** traverse the streets in all directions and are marked with numbers or capital letters.

Circular Drives of the *Elite-Autofahrt* round Berlin at 10.15, 11.15, 3.15, and 4.30 (duration 2¼ hrs.). Drive to Potsdam at 9.45, 11, and 1.15. Point of departure, Unter den Linden, corner of Friedrich-Strasse.

Post Offices. The *General Post Office* (Hauptpostamt; Pl. E, 2) is at Spandauer Str. 13-14. *Poste Restante* (Postlagernd) at Heiligegeist-Str. 24-33.

Telegraph Offices. The *Central Office*, Oranienburger Str. 73-76, and the offices at the Anhalt, Potsdam, Stettin, Silesian, Lehrte, and Görlitz stations are open day and night.

Travel Agencies. *Weltreisebureau Union* (correspondents for *Thos. Cook & Son*), Unter den Linden 22; *American Express Co.*, Charlotten-Str. 55.

Head Police Station (Polizei-Präsidium; Pl. F, 2), Alexander-Platz. The *Passport Office* is in Alexander-Str. (open 9-1; room 153).

Theatres. A limited number of seats may be bought in advance at the Invalidendank, Unter den Linden 24 (week-days 9-4, Sun. 11-12), and at Wertheim's, Leipziger Str. 132-137 (week-days 9-6.30). — State theatres: *Opera House* (Pl. D, 2), for operas and ballets; *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, 3), for classical dramas. — Privately-owned theatres: *Deutsches Opernhaus*, Bismarck-Str. 34-37; *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. C, 2); *Grosses Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, 2); *Volksbühne* (Pl. E, F, 1); *Lessing-Theater* (Pl. C, 2), etc.

Variety Theatres. *Wintergarten*, in the Central Hotel (p. 29); *Admirals-Palast*, Friedrich-Str. 101-102, near Friedrich-Strasse Station; *Scala*, Luther-Str. 22-24.

The **German Institute for Foreigners**, in the E. wing of the University (p. 32), offers information and assistance to those wishing to study the German language and customs.

Embassies and **Consulates.** British Embassy, see p. 37. Consulate-General, Tiergarten-Str. 17. — American Embassy, Wilhelm-Platz 70. Consulate-General, Voss-Str. 12.

English Church (see p. 36). Holy Communion every Sun. at 9 a.m. and on the 3rd and 5th Sun. of the month at 12. Matins and sermon every Sun. at 11. Chaplain, Knesebeck-Str. 88, Charlottenburg. — **American Church,** Motz-Str. 6, near Nollendorf-Platz (Pl. A, 4); service on Sun. at 11.30 a.m. Pastor, Luitpold-Str. 30. — *First Church of Christ, Scientist*, Köthener Str. 32, Beethoven-Saal. Sun. at 11.30.

Times of Admission. The state collections and palaces are closed on Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Whit Sunday, Ascension Day, and the National Day of Repentance (Busstag).

Altes Museum (p. 34), daily (except Mon.) 10-4, in winter 9-3; Sun., Tues., Fri. free, on other days 50 pf.

Aquarium (p. 38), 9-7 (Sun. 9-8), in winter 10-6; 1½ *M*, Sun. 1 *M*, 1st Sun. of the month 50 pf.

Arsenal (p. 33), daily (except Sat.) 10-4, in winter 9-3; Sun., Mon., Thurs. free, on other days 50 pf.

Botanic Garden (p. 38), 8-7 (Sun. 10-7), in winter 8 till dusk; Sun., Wed., Sat. free, on other days 25 pf.

Emperor Frederick Museum (p. 35), daily (except Tues.) 10-4, in winter 9-3; Sun., Wed., Sat. free, on other days 50 pf.

Ethnographical Museum (p. 37), daily (except Tues.) 10-4, in winter 9-3; Sun., Mon., Thurs. free, on other days 50 pf.

Exhibition of Art, near the Lehrte Station, in the Ausstellungs-Park (Pl. B, 2), May till Sept.; Sun. 10-7, week-days 11-7.

German National Costumes and Domestic Industries Museum, Kloster-Str. 36 (Pl. E, F, 2), 9-3 (except Tues.); Sun., Mon., Thurs. free, on other days 50 pf.

Hohenzollern Museum (p. 36), temporarily closed.

Märkisches Museum (p. 37), 10-3 (except Sat.); free.

Mausoleum and *Schloss* in Charlottenburg (p. 38), 10-5.30, Sun. 11.30-5.30, in winter till 3.30; Mausoleum 25 pf., Schloss 50 pf.

National Gallery (p. 34), 10-3 (except Mon.), in summer Thurs. and Fri. 10-6, Oct. & March 10-5, Nov. & Feb. 10-4; Sun., Thurs., Fri. free, on other days 50 pf.

Natural History Museum (Naturkunde; Pl. C, 1), Invaliden-Str. 43, 12-2 (except Tues. & Fri.; Dec. & Jan. till 3); Sun. 12-4; 25 pf.

Neues Museum, open at the same hours as the Altes Museum (see above).

Oceanographical Museum (p. 36), Sun., Wed., Sat. 11-3, Mon. 9-3; Sun. & Wed. free, on other days 25 pf.

Palace of the Crown Prince (p. 33), with the Gallery of Modern Art, 10-3 (except Mon.), in summer Tues. & Wed. 10-6, Oct. & March 10-5, Nov. & Feb. 10-4; Sun., Tues., Wed. free, on other days 50 pf.
Palace of Emperor William I. (see below), 10-5.30, in winter till 3.30, Sun. 11.30-5.30; 50 pf.
Pergamon Sculptures, see p. 34.
Portrait Gallery (p. 33), 10-3 (except Mon.), in summer Wed. & Thurs. 10-6, Oct. & March 10-5, Nov. & Feb. 10-4; Sun., Wed., Thurs. free, on other days 50 pf.
Postal Museum (p. 37), 10-3 (except Mon. & Sat.); free.
Schloss Museum (p. 33), 10-4 (in winter 9-3); 50 pf.
Siegcs-Säule (p. 37), in summer 9-12.45 & 3-6.45 (in winter till 4.45); 50 pf.
Zoological Garden (p. 38), from April to Sept. 7 a.m.-10 p.m., in winter 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; 1½ *M*, Sun. 1 *M*, 1st Sun. of the month 50 pf.

Berlin (110-218 ft. above sea-level), the capital of Prussia and of the German Republic, contains, with its immediate suburbs, over 4,000,000 inhab., thus occupying the second place among the cities of Europe. Situated in the midst of an extensive plain on the *Spree*, it is one of the foremost seats of commerce in the country.

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin, which likewise comprises the most interesting historical associations, is the street called **Unter den Linden** (Pl. C, D, 2).

The ***Brandenburg Gate** (Pl. C, 2), at the W. end of the Linden, was erected in 1788-91 by K. G. Langhans and is surmounted by a Quadriga of Victory, in copper, by G. Schadow (1794).

The *Passage* or *Kaiser-Galerie* (Pl. D, 2, 3), at Unter den Linden 22-23, leads to the corner of Friedrich-Strasse and Behren-Strasse.

At the E. end of the Linden is the *Monument of *Frederick the Great* (Pl. D, 2), by Rauch, erected in 1851 (44 ft. in height). The **Palace of Emperor William I.** (Pl. D, 2; adm., see above), on the right, was erected by K. F. Langhans in 1834-36. The apartments of the Emperor and the Empress Augusta are unchanged.

Opposite the palace, on the N., is the *Prussian State Library* (Staatsbibliothek; Pl. D, 2), erected in 1903-14 by E. von Ihne.

Beyond the monument of Frederick the Great is Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Platz, on the S. side of which, behind the Palace of Emp. William I., is the *Old Royal Library*, erected in 1774-80, one of the most effective rococo structures in Berlin. — In the background is the Roman Catholic *Hedwigs-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3), a simplified imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, erected in 1747-73.

The **Opera House** (Pl. D, 2), opposite the Old Library, was erected by G. von Knobelsdorff in 1741-43 and restored after a fire in 1843. The building is disfigured by iron emergency staircases. — The **Frederick William University** (Pl. D, 2; 9950 students), on the N. side of the square, was erected in 1748-64 as the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., and opened in 1810 for the then recently founded university. The two N. wings were erected in 1913-19 by L. Hoffmann. The building contains also a collection

of *Plaster Casts* of classical sculptures. Near by are statues of learned celebrities. — Farther E. are five statues of Prussian generals who distinguished themselves in the Wars of Liberation (1813-15), all by Rauch.

The ***Arsenal** (*Zeughaus;* Pl. D, E, 2), one of the most imposing baroque buildings in Berlin, was begun by Nering in 1694 and carried to completion by Grünberg, Schlüter (1698-99), and De Bodt (1706). The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures by Schlüter, among which the *Heads of Dying Warriors on the keystones of the window-arches in the courtyard are especially remarkable for the vigour of their expression. In 1877-81 the interior was reopened as a *Military Museum* and *Hall of Fame* of the Prussian Army (adm., see p. 31).

The **Palace of the Crown Prince** (Pl. D, E, 2), on the S. side of Zeughaus-Platz, owes its present form to the alterations made by Strack in 1857 on an earlier palace. In 1919 a new **Branch of the National Gallery* (adm., see p. 32), containing modern paintings and sculptures, was installed here. — To the S.E., in Schinkel-Platz, is the *Academy of Architecture* (Bau-Akademie; Pl. E, 3), built by Schinkel in 1832-35 and now occupied by the *Portrait Gallery* (adm., see p. 32).

To the E. of the Zeughaus is the **Schloss-Brücke** (Pl. E, 2), constructed in 1822-24 by Schinkel. It is adorned with eight groups in marble illustrating the life of a warrior.

Beyond the bridge extends the Lustgarten, originally a garden belonging to the Schloss. In the centre is the equestrian statue of *King Frederick William III.* (Pl. E, 2), by A. Wolff (1871).

The **Dom** (Pl. E, 2) is a huge structure in the Italian Renaissance style, built in 1894-1905 from designs by Julius and Otto Raschdorff.

The ***Schloss** (Pl. E, 2) is in the form of a rectangle 630 ft. in length and 380 ft. in depth, enclosing two large courtyards. Of the original electoral palace, enlarged in the 16th and 17th cent., the oldest part facing the Spree is still preserved (middle of the 15th cent.). Frederick I., the last elector and first king, began the rebuilding in 1698, after the plans of Andreas Schlüter. The best example of his work is the inner courtyard, with its arcades. Eosander von Göthe, Schlüter's successor, is responsible for the W. façade, with its portal. In 1845-52 King Frederick William IV. added the domed chapel in the W. wing, designed by Stüler and Schadow. The magnificent decorations of the state apartments exemplify the development of art during the 18th and 19th cent.; they now house the contents of the industrial art museum (founded in 1867) and were opened in 1921 as the ***Schloss Museum** (adm., see p. 32). — Ground-floor: French industrial art of the 18th cent., works in the Romanesque style, ecclesiastical Gothic and Rhenish-Netherlandish

work. — First floor: Furniture and faience; also the Königskammern in the neo-classical style, Parole-Saal, and Konzert-Saal. — Second floor: Weisser Saal, where the opening of the Reichstag and Landtag and court festivities took place; Gobelin Gallery, 197 ft. long; Parade-Kammern; Rote-Samt-Kammer; Schwarze-Adler-Kammer; Ritter-Saal, with gorgeous baroque decoration by Schlüter, containing pieces of the old royal collection of silver and the municipal silver plate from Lüneburg (comp. p. 96).

Opposite the W. side of the Schloss is the *National Monument to Emperor William I.*, by R. Begas (1897). — In Schloss-Platz, to the S.E. of the palace, is the *Schloss-Brunnen*, by R. Begas (1891). — On the S. side of Schloss-Platz are the former *Royal Stables* (Marstall), a handsome edifice by Ihne, erected in 1897-1900. — The adjacent *Kurfürsten-Brücke* (Pl. E, 2) is adorned with Schlüter's equestrian ***Statue of the Great Elector** (1640-88), erected in 1703. This clever and artistic group is the most important sculpture in the German baroque style.

The ***Altes Museum** (Pl. E, 2; adm., see p. 31), with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by Schinkel in 1824-28. It contains exclusively Greek snd Roman works of art; on the first floor are sculptures, on the aecond are smaller works of ornamental and industrial art.

The ***Neues Museum** (Pl. D, E, 2; adm., see p. 31), behind the Altes Museum, was erected by Stüler in 1843-55. The main entrance is on the E. side, opposite the National Gallery, but visitors usually approach by the connecting passage from the Altes Museum. In the large staircase are six mural paintings of the history of mankind, by W. von Kaulbach (1847-66). On the ground-floor is the important Egyptian Museum. On the first floor are the collection of papyri, the Tell-el-Amarna exhibits, casts of sculptures from Olympia, and archaic vases. On the second floor is a cabinet of engravings.

The portico on the E. side of the Neues Museum accommodates for the present (until the completion of the new Pergamon Museum) the most important of the **Pergamon Sculptures** (adm. by application to the inspector in the Neues Museum, first floor, Room XII), including the *Frieze of the great altar on the Acropolis of Pergamon (c. 180 B.C.). This valuable work of art, the largest extant monument of Greek sculpture, represents the contest of the gods and giants (Gigantomachia), and rivals in importance the Parthenon sculptures in the British Museum.

To the N.W. of the Neues Museum new buildings are being ereteed for the antiquities from Western Asia, for the Pergamon Sculptures, and for a German Museum.

To the E. of the Neues Museum, in the centre of a square surrounded with Doric colonnades, is the ***National Gallery** (Pl. D, E, 2), designed by Stüler and built by Strack in 1867-76. The building is in the form of a Corinthian temple. At the top of the flight

of steps in front of the S. façade is an equestrian statue of *King Frederick William IV.*, by Calandrelli (1886). The entrance is under the flight of steps (adm., see p. 31). The collection affords an excellent survey of German painting from the end of the 18th century (see also the Palace of the Crown Prince and Portrait Gallery, p. 33).

Beyond the Stadtbahn, at the N.W. end of the 'Museums-Insel', is the ***Emperor Frederick Museum** (Pl. D, 2), built by Ihne in the Italian baroque style in 1897-1903. The N.W. corner, with the main entrance, is rounded off into a semi-circle and surmounted by a cupola. Opposite the entrance is an equestrian statue, by R. Maison, of *Emperor Frederick III.* The museum contains sculptures of the Christian epoch, a picture-gallery, and a cabinet of coins. Adm., see p. 31.

Ground Floor. From the Principal Staircase we pass through a corridor (*James Simon Collection* of German and foreign sculptures) to the Basilica, which contains large Italian altarpieces. — Room 4: *German Sculptures; Oriental Art.* — Rooms 5-8 contain *Coptic, Byzantine, Early Christian,* and *Early Italian Works of Art.* — Rooms 9 & 10: *Persian* and *Islamic Art.* — Room 11: **Façade of the Palace of M'shatta* (Arabia; early 8th cent. A.D.). — Room 12: *Persian Pottery.* — Room 13: *Parthian-Sassanian Art.* — Room 14: *Works from Samarrâ.* — We return to Room 11 and cross (to the left) the Small Staircase into Rooms 15 & 16: *Coins and Medals.* — Rooms 20-25: *German Sculptures.*

Returning to the Entrance Hall, we ascend to the **Upper Floor,** which contains the **Picture Gallery. On the left are the German, Netherlandish, French, and Spanish schools; on the right, the Italian school, and Italian sculptures in marble and bronze. In these rooms the old doors (chiefly from Genoa, Venice, and Florence), mantelpieces, furniture, and altars should be noticed. — On the left, Cabinet 73: 1656. *Konrad Witz*, Christ on the Cross. — Cabinet 72: *1718. *Hugo van der Goes*, Adoration of the Magi; *Roger van der Weyden*, 545d. Portrait, 535. Winged altarpiece. — Cabinet 70: 538a. *Master of Flémalle*, Crucifixion; 534b. *Roger van der Weyden*, Winged altarpiece; *Jan van Eyck*, *523a. Portrait, 525f. Crucifixion, 525c. Madonna; 1617. *Jean Fouquet*, Estienne Chevalier with his patron St. Stephen. — Cabinet 68: Dutch schools of the 15th and 16th centuries. — Room 69: 561. *Quinten Matsys*, Madonna and Child; 633b. *Joos van Cleve*, Portrait. — Cabinet 67: *586. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Jörg Gisze; 1629. *Martin Schongauer*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Dürer*, *557e. Hieronymus Holzschuher, senator of Nuremberg, 557d. Senator Muffel of Nuremberg, 557g. Small portrait of a woman. — Cabinet 65 and Room 66: German schools of the 16th century. — Cabinet 62: *Rubens*, 763. Boy with a bird, 785. Perseus delivering Andromeda, 762a. Portrait of Isabella Brant, his first wife. — Cabinet 59: *Frans Hals*, 801h. Tyman Oosdorp, 800, 801. Portraits of a young man and a young woman, 801c. Hille Bobbe (the sailors' Venus), 801g. Nurse and child; 791. *Terburg*, Paternal admonition. — Cabinet 57: Dutch landscapes and genre scenes. — Cabinet 56: Small Dutch works of the 17th century. — Room 52: Dutch and Flemish painters of the 17th century. — Room 61: *Rembrandt*, *828f. Vision of Daniel, 812. Saskia (the painter's wife), 828b. Hendrickje Stoffels at a window, *828e. The chaste Susannah, *828l. Pastor Anslo and his wife, *811a. Rembrandt's brother, 828h. Potiphar's wife accuses Joseph, 802. Samson threatening his wife's father, 812a. Capture of Samson. — Room 63: *Rubens*, 762b. Conversion of St. Paul, *762c. Diana and nymphs surprised by satyrs, 776a. Neptune and Amphitrite, 781. St. Cecilia; *Van Dyck*, 782b, 782c. Portraits, 778. Pietà. — We now return to the staircase and enter (on the right) Cabinet 28.

Cabinet 28, Room 29, and Cabinet 30: Florentine schools of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. — Cabinet 31: Works by the *Della Robbia* family. — Cabinet 32: *Works by *Donatello, Desiderio,* and *Verrocchio;* *60a. *Fra Angelico,* Last Judgment. — Cabinet 33: Italian plaquettes. — Room 36: *Italian bronze and marble sculptures. — Cabinet 39: James Simon Collection. — Cabinet 42: Venetian sculptures and paintings. — We return to Room 31 and enter, on the left, Room 34: Sculptures by *Donatello, Verrocchio,* and *Luca della Robbia.* — Room 37: Works by *Signorelli.* — Room 38: *Botticelli,* 106. Madonna enthroned, 1128. St. Sebastian, *102a. Madonna and angelic musicians. — Room 64: *Nine pieces of tapestry executed in Brussels, from the cartoons of *Raphael* (comp. p. 170). — Back through Rooms 38 and 37, and turn to the right into Room 41: Northern and Central Italian Schools of the 15th century. — Room 44: North Italian Schools of the 15th century. — Room 45: to the left, 246. *A. del Sarto,* Madonna; 90b. *Ambrogio Preda (Leonardo da Vinci?),* Risen Christ; on the end-wall, 349. *Michael Angelo* (?), Statuette of the youthful John the Baptist; *Raphael,* *248. 'Madonna di Casa Colonna', 145. Madonna and saints, *247a. 'Madonna del Duca di Terranuova'; 218. *Correggio,* Leda. — Room 46: *1156a. *C. Crivelli,* Madonna. — Room 47: *Titian,* 160a. Little daughter of Roberto Strozzi, 166. Portrait of his daughter Lavinia; *259b. *Sebastiano del Piombo,* Portrait of a young Roman woman; 197. *Moretto,* The Virgin and St. Elizabeth enthroned on clouds; *1849. *Titian,* Venus with the organ-player. — Room 48: Frescoes by *Tiepolo,* from a villa near Treviso. — Room 49: *414. *Murillo,* St. Anthony of Padua with the Holy Child; *413e. *Velazquez,* Portrait of a Spanish lady; 405b. *Ribera,* St. Sebastian. — Room 50: French, British, and German painters of the 17th and 18th centuries. — Room 51: 413a. *Italian Master* (formerly ascribed to Velazquez), Condottiere Alessandro del Borro trampling on the banner of the Barberini.

Not far from the Museums-Insel, at Georgen-Str. 34-36 (Pl. D, 2), is the *Oceanographical Museum* (adm., see p. 31). To the N. is the **Schloss Monbijou** (Pl. D, 2), erected in 1706 and afterwards enlarged. In the Monbijou garden is the tasteful little *English Church* (St. George's), erected in 1884-85 by J. Raschdorff (services, see p. 31). The *Hohenzollern Museum,* in the Schloss Monbijou, contains a collection of personal reminiscences of the Prussian rulers from the time of the Great Elector down to recent times (temporarily closed).

In the Altstadt is the **Rathaus** (Pl. E, 2), an imposing brick edifice with a tower 243 ft. in height, built in 1861-69 from the plans of Waesemann. — The *Nikolai-Kirche,* a little to the S.W., is the oldest church in Berlin. In Jüden-Str. is the *Stadthaus* (Pl. E, F, 2), by L. Hoffmann (1911). The *Kloster-Kirche,* in Kloster-Str., is one of the best-preserved mediæval buildings in the city.

To the W. of the Altstadt is **Friedrich-Strasse** (Pl. D, 1-4), the longest street in the inner town (2 M. from the Oranienburg Gate to the Halle Gate), flanked in its central part near the Linden with handsome and substantial business-houses and hotels. *Behren-Strasse,* a cross-street running parallel with the Linden, contains several of the chief banks of Berlin.

Between Charlotten-Str. and Markgrafen-Str., a little to the S. of the Linden, is the *Gendarmen-Markt (Pl. D, 3), in which are the *Französische Kirche,* the *Neue Kirche* (both dating from 1701;

since restored), and the *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, 3), erected by Schinkel in 1818-21. In front of the theatre stands a monument of *Schiller*, in marble, by R. Begas (1871). — The *Märkisches Museum* (Pl. F, 3; adm., see p. 31), in Wall-Str., was erected in 1901-7 from L. Hoffmann's plans and contains extensive ethnographical and other collections dealing with the Mark of Brandenburg.

Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) contains, in its N. half, numerous official residences. No. 70 on the right, close to the Linden, is the *British Embassy;* No. 73 is the *Reichs-Präsidium*, the residence of the President of the German Republic. No. 77, the *Chancellery* and the *Residence of the Chancellor*, was occupied by Bismarck in 1876-90.

On the opposite side of the street is Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. D, 3), adorned with statues of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great.

The chief artery of traffic in Berlin is **Leipziger Strasse** (Pl. C, D, 3), which intersects Friedrich-Strasse and is even richer than that street in palatial modern buildings. The *Reichs-Postamt*, or Office of the Postmaster General (Pl. D, 3), at the corner of Mauer-Str., was erected in 1871-73. The corner-wing contains the *Postal Museum* (adm., see p. 32). At Nos. 3-4 is the former Herrenhaus (Pl. C, 3), a building in the Italian Renaissance style, completed in 1904 from the plans of F. Schulze. At Nos. 132-137 are *Wertheim's Stores*, built by Messel in 1897-1904, an excellent type of the modern German warehouse. — Leipziger Strasse ends at Potsdamer Platz (Pl. C, 3), a busy centre of traffic.

The ***Ethnographical Museum** (*Museum für Völkerkunde;* Pl. C, 4), to the S.E. of Potsdamer Platz, possesses extensive collections of objects from Africa, Oceania, and America (1st floor), and Asia (2nd floor). Adm., see p. 31. — To the N.E. of the museum is the *Landtags-Gebäude* (Prussian Chamber of Deputies; Pl. C, 3, 4), built in 1893-98 by F. Schulze.

To the W. of the Linden extends the ***Tiergarten** (Pl. A-C, 3; 630 acres), the largest and most frequented park in Berlin. The Sieges-Allee (p. 38) and the paths skirting the park on the S. and E. are the most favoured promenades.

From the Brandenburg Gate (Pl. C, 2; p. 32) Friedens-Allee leads N.W. to Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 2), in the centre of which rises the *Sieges-Säule* (Column of Victory), 200 ft. high, erected after Strack's designs in 1869-73 (ascent, see p. 32).

The **Reichstags-Gebäude** (Hall of the Diet; Pl. C, 2), on the E. side of Königs-Platz, was built in 1884-94 in the Italian High Renaissance style, from the designs of Paul Wallot. — In front of the W. façade is the *National Monument to Bismarck*, by R. Begas (1901).

Sieges-Allee (Pl. C, 2, 3), leading S. from Königs-Platz through the E. part of the Tiergarten, is flanked with thirty-two marble statues of Prussian rulers.

To the N. of Königs-Platz lies Alsen-Platz (Pl. G, 5), with a bronze statue of *Field-Marshal Count Roon* (1803-79), by Magnussen (1904). To the W. is the *Ministry of the Interior*, once the premises of the General Staff, where Moltke (p. 140) died in 1891. On the W. side of Königs-Platz is a monument to *Moltke*, by Uphues (1905).

Just off Budapester Str., which skirts the E. margin of the Tiergarten, is a beautiful marble statue of *Goethe* (Pl. C, 3), by F. Schaper (1880). To the N. of Tiergarten-Str., forming the S. boundary of the Tiergarten, are marble statues of *Queen Louise* (see below), by E. Encke (1880), and of *King Frederick William III.* (Pl. B, 3), by Drake (1849).

The **Zoological Garden** (adm., see p. 32) is reached by tramway, Stadtbahn, or Elevated and Underground railway. — In the Kurfürstendamm is the ***Aquarium** (adm., see p. 31), containing also insects and reptiles. — To the S. of the Zoological Garden is the *Emperor William Memorial Church*, built in 1895 by Schwechten.

Charlottenburger Chaussee (Pl. A-C, 3; tramway) leads from the Brandenburg Gate (p. 32) across the Tiergarten to ($2^1/_2$ M.) **Charlottenburg**, a town of 323,000 inhabitants (also reached by the Stadtbahn or the Elevated and Underground railway). In Berliner Str. is the *Technical Academy*. — The *Schloss*, 10 min. N.W. of Wilhelm-Platz station on the Elevated and Underground railway, was erected by Nering in 1695-99 and enlarged in 1701-7 by Eosander von Göthe, who also added the effective dome. By the W. wing is the entrance to the fine garden, laid out by Le Nôtre in 1694. Crossing the Orangery to the right and following the finger-posts to the left, we reach in 8 min. the **Mausoleum* (adm., see p. 31), which was erected in 1810 and enlarged in 1890. In the burial vault repose King Frederick William III. (d. 1840) and his wife Queen Louise (p. 145), also Emperor William I. (d. 1888) and Empress Augusta (d. 1890). The marble tombs of the first two are by Rauch (the noble figure of Queen Louise was executed in 1813), those of the imperial pair by Encke (1894).

Potsdam.

For a full description of Potsdam, see Baedeker's 'Berlin and its Environs'.

From Berlin to Potsdam. 16 M., railway in $^1/_2$-1 hr. *A.* Main Line from the Potsdam Station (Pl. C, 3, 4; p. 28), continuing past Potsdam to ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Charlottenhof* and ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Wildpark*. — *B.* From the Wannsee Station (Pl. C, 4) viâ (5 M.) *Botanischer Garten*, station for the *Botanic Garden (adm., see p. 31), and (14 M.) *Neu-Babelsberg*. — *C.* By the Stadtbahn (p. 29), uniting at ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Nikolassee* with the Wannsee line (see above).

Nedlitz
Nedlitz
BORNIM
Denkmal
Potsdamer Str.
Raab-Gang
Amalien
Friedrich Wilhelm-Strasse
Grenzstr.
Katharinen-holz
Katharinen-stand
Rest.
Linden
Katharinenholzstrasse
BORNSTEDT
Bornstedter See
Teufelsbrücke
Grabenstr.
Bornim
Eiche
Clausbers
Kastanien-Allee
Orangerie
Neues Palais
PARK VON SANSSOUCI
Communs
Antiken-tempel
Freundschaftstempel
Kl. Fontaine
Hauptweg
Fasanerie
Charlottenhof
Rosengarten
Schloss
Ehrenhof
Kl. Parterre
Ringweg
Neptun-Grotte
Römisches Bad
Brandenburger Vorstadt
Sophienstr.
Erlöser Kirche
Station Wildpark
Rest.
Schrotbrücke
Station Charlottenhof
Pirschbrücke
Am Werderschen Weg
Mittel Weg
Lustgarten
Kanonenberg
Ruinenberg
Exerzier
Treuenbrietzen
Luftschiffhafen
Geograph. Anstalt von

Nedlitz
Wannsee
Pfaueninsel
JUNGFERNSEE
Schwanenbrücke
Park des Pr. Leopold
Glienicke Brücke
Park Prinz Friedr. Leopold
KL. GLIENICKE
Böttcherberg
Schloss
Babelsberg
Sternwarte
Neu-Babelsberg
NOWAWES
Kirchplatz
Kirchhof
Bismarckstr.
Berlin
Potsdam
Bhf. Drewitz

Hotels. *Palast* (Pl. a), Humboldt-Str. 1, beside the Stadt-Schloss, 40 R. at 5-10, D. 4 *M*, good; *Zum Einsiedler* (Pl. c), Schloss-Str. 8, 30 R. at 3-5, D. 4½ *M*; *Stadt Königsberg* (Pl. b), Brauer-Str. 1-2, on the Havel, 25 R.; *Central* (Pl. e), Nauener Str. 29, in Wilhelms-Platz; *Zum Obelisken* (Pl. f), Hohenzollern-Str. 27, near the Brandenburg Gate, 12 R.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; Zum Einsiedler* (first-class; see above); *Stadt Königsberg* (see above); *Zum Schultheiss*, in the Palast-Hotel (see above); *Central* (see above); *Residenz*, Nauener Str. 14-15. — Cafés. *Schloss*, opposite the Stadt-Schloss; *J. Müller*, Nauener Str. 33-34; *Sanssouci*, outside the Brandenburg Gate. — In the environs, all with gardens: *Historical Windmill* (p. 40); *Wildpark Station* (p. 38); *Meierei*, in the Neuer Garten (p. 41); *Glienicker Brücke*, Neue König-Str. 58; *Bürgershof*, in Klein-Glienicke (steamer-pier); *Babelsberg*, opposite the main entrance to the park.

Post Offices at the station and in Wilhelms-Platz.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways. D. From *Nowawes* past the railway station to Wilhelms-Platz (Kaiser-Brücke) and thence: A. By the Brandenburg Gate (Sanssouci) and Charlottenhof Station to the *Kastanien-Allee;* B. To the *Glienicke Bridge*; C. To *Allee-Strasse*, near the Neuer Garten (p. 41).

Steamers in summer. From the Lange Brücke (see below) to *Glienicke*, *Caputh* (also in winter), *Baumgartenbrück*, *Ferch*, *Werder*, *Paretz*, *Neu-Babelsberg Station* (p. 38), *Wannsee*, and *Brandenburg* (p. 27).

Times of Admission. Schloss Babelsberg, Charlottenhof, Friedens-Kirche, Marble Palace, Mausoleum, Neues Palais, Orangery, Pfingstberg Belvedere, Picture Gallery, and Schloss Sanssouci are open 10-6 (Sun. 11-6), in winter 10-4 (Sun. 11-4). — The Stadt-Schloss is open 11-6 (Sun. 12-6), in winter 11-4 (Sun. 12-4). — The Garrison Church is open 10-6, in winter 11-3. — The gardens are open 7 a.m.-9 p.m. (winter 8 p.m.), free.

Itinerary. Hurried travellers (1 day) may adopt the following plan. Take the train from Berlin to *Neu-Babelsberg* and the first steamer thence to *Klein-Glienicke*. Walk to *Schloss Babelsberg* and through the park, passing the *Gerichts-Laube* and the *Flatow-Turm* (view), to the Havel. Cross by ferry to *Potsdam* (Holzmarkt-Str.) and visit the Stadt-Schloss. Then by tram to the Brandenburg Gate; walk to *Sanssouci* and the *Orangery*, and proceed thence through the park to *Wildpark Station* (p. 38).

Potsdam (65,000 inhab.) is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town is indebted for its splendour to Frederick the Great, who generally resided here.

The *Lange Brücke* or *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke* leads from the station to the town. — The ***Stadt-Schloss** (adm., see above), originally erected about 1661, but dating in its present form from 1751, is interesting for its reminiscences of Frederick the Great and the splendid rococo decoration of its interior. — To the S. of the palace is the *Lustgarten*, with statues of the early 18th cent., busts of heroes of the Wars of Liberation (1813-15), by Rauch, and a statue of King Frederick William I., by Hilgers (1885), on the side next the parade-ground, where he used to drill his tall grenadiers.

Near by, in Schloss-Str., is a statue of General von Steuben, a copy of that at Washington, presented by the United States in 1911.

In the Altmarkt, to the N. of the palace, are the *Nikolai-Kirche*, erected in 1830-37 by Schinkel, with a dome added in 1842-50, and the *Rathaus* (1753). — A vault behind the pulpit of the *Garrison Church* (adm., see p. 39; entrance by Portal B), 5 min. W. of the palace, contains the remains of Frederick the Great (see below) and of his father King Frederick William I., the founder of the church (1731-35).

Outside the (W.) *Brandenburg Gate*, erected in 1770, an avenue to the right leads to the Park of Sanssouci. Outside the gate is a statue of Emp. Frederick III., by Börmel (1903).

At the entrance to the park, $1^1/_2$ M. from the station, is the **Friedens-Kirche** (Church of Peace), in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by Persius (1850; adm., see p. 39; apply at the gate-house on the left). In the atrium stand Rauch's group of Moses, Aaron, and Hur, and a copy of Thorvaldsen's Risen Christ. — On the N. side of the atrium is the **Mausoleum of Emperor Frederick III.** (adm., see p. 39), modelled on the memorial chapel at Innichen in the Tyrol. The marble sarcophagi of the Emperor (see below) and Empress Victoria (d. 1901) and those of their sons Waldemar and Sigismund are by R. Begas. In the altar-niche is a Pietà by Rietschel (1845).

Entering the ***Park of Sanssouci** and bearing to the right, we soon reach the *Great Fountain*, the water of which rises to a height of 118 ft. A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, ascends hence to —

***Schloss Sanssouci**, a beautiful rococo building of one story, erected by Knobelsdorff in 1745-47 for Frederick the Great, who died here in 1786. His rooms are still preserved almost unaltered (adm., see p. 39; tickets at the back). — The *Picture Gallery* (adm., see p. 39), in a separate building (1756), contains a few good works by Rubens, Cranach, Hans Baldung Grien, Jan Brueghel, etc.

The way to the Orangery leads past the 'historical' *Windmill*, the owner of which is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great (restaurant close by, to the N.).

The **Orangery**, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, was completed in 1856 from plans by Hesse. In front of the central building is a statue of King Frederick William IV., by G. Bläser (1873). View from the towers.

Those who are pressed for time may return hence to the railway, either direct through the park to the (25 min.) *Charlottenhof* (erected in 1826 by Schinkel), which is $^3/_4$ M. from Wildpark Station (p. 38), or viâ the (20 min.) Neues Palais.

To the W. of the park of Sanssouci is the ***Neues Palais**, built by Frederick the Great in 1763-69, and used as a summer residence by Emp. William II. Interesting interior (adm., see p. 39). Frederick III.

died here in a room facing the park on June 15th, 1888 (comp. p. 40). — To the S. extends the *Wildpark* (station, see p. 38).

On the *Pfingstberg*, which rises to the N. of the colony of *Alexandrowka*, stands a handsome ornamental building (Belvedere), the towers of which afford an extensive view (adm., see p. 39). — To the E. of Alexandrowka lies the *Neuer Garten*, at the N. corner of which, on the Jungfern-See, is the *Meierei* (restaurant) or dairy. The *Marble Palace* (adm., see p. 39), in the E. part of the garden, on the Heiliger See, was begun in 1786 by Gontard, continued in 1788-96 by K. G. Langhans, and completed in 1844-45.

To the N.E. of Potsdam, on the left bank of the Havel, is the picturesque ***Schloss Babelsberg** (adm., see p. 39), erected in the English Gothic style from designs by Schinkel in 1835, and extended in 1843-49 by Strack. The interior is simply but tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art. Emp. William I. used to spend part of the summer here, and his study and bedroom are shown to visitors.

The **Brauhausberg**, to the S. of Potsdam station, commands a pleasant view of the town and the wide expanse of the Havel. Here stands the *National Record Office* (1919). — Farther S., on the *Telegraphen-Berg*, is the *Astro-Physical Observatory*, opened in 1878 (adm. Fri., 3-6; apply to the custodian). Here also are the *Geodetic Institute*, the *Meteorological-Magnetic Observatory*, and the *Einstein Tower* (1921).

5. From Hagen to Cassel viâ Arnsberg.

126½ M. Railway in 4½-7 hrs. — From Cologne to *Cassel*, 171 M., express in 8¼ hrs. Views to the right.

From Hagen to (8½ M.) *Schwerte*, see R. 2. The line ascends the valley of the *Ruhr*. — 18 M. *Fröndenberg* (407 ft.; Wildschütz, 15 R.), with 4500 inhab. and a Cistercian church of the 13th century. Branch-line to Iserlohn and Letmathe, see p. 15; to Unna, see p. 15.

30½ M. *Neheim-Hüsten. Schloss Herdringen*, 1¼ M. to the S., is the seat of Count Fürstenberg, the owner of some exquisite goldsmith's work by Meister Anton Eisenhoit of Warburg (1590). About ½ hr. S.W. of the Schloss is the early-Gothic church of the Premonstratensian nunnery of *Ölinghausen* (founded in 1174, suppressed in 1804).

From Neheim-Hüsten to Soest, 15¾ M., light railway in 1½-2 hrs. — 1¼ M. *Neheim* (Hotel Post), a town of 10,900 inhab., at the mouth of the *Möhne*. — From (5 M.) *Niederense*, with the former monastery (1249) of *Himmelpforten*, a branch-line runs viâ (3 M.) *Günne* to the (3½ M.) **Möhnetal-Sperre**, a huge dam of masonry, built in 1908-13, confining a reservoir 6 M. long and 2 M. wide. — 15¾ M. *Soest*, see p. 15.

Near Arnsberg the train crosses the Ruhr and passes through a tunnel below the castle-hill.

35½ M. **Arnsberg** (656 ft.; Husemann, 25 R., well spoken of; Goldener Stern; Helmert; Bahnhof), an ancient town, now also a

summer resort, with 12,000 inhab., is prettily situated on a height encircled by the *Ruhr*. The *Schlossberg* (810 ft.), to the N., crowned with the ruins of a castle which was blown up in 1762, commands a charming prospect. To the S. lies the quaint Altstadt, with the Rathaus, containing portraits of the reigning princes since 1600. Farther S. is the old Premonstratensian abbey of *Wedinghausen*, with an early-Gothic church containing an interesting monument. The *Klosterberg* and the adjoining natural park called the *Eichholz* command good views.

Several bridges and tunnels. — 48 M. *Meschede* (860 ft.; Hotel Baxmann; Bahnhof), a small town (4500 inhab.) with wool-spinning. Railway to Finnentrop, see p. 15; to Altenhundem, see p. 15.

Near (53 M.) *Bestwig* (955 ft.; Sauerländer Hof, 10 R.) opens the narrow valley of the *Valme*, with lead and silver mines.

From Bestwig a branch-line runs to *Frankenberg* (40 M.; p. 43) viâ (17$^1/_2$ M.) *Winterberg* (2198 ft.; Winterberger Hof; Leisse; Braun, 20 R.), a small town of 1670 inhab., visited as a summer resort by reason of its elevated position, and the centre of winter sports in the *Sauerland*. About 1 hr. S.W. of Winterberg is the **Kahler Astenberg* (2760 ft.), the central summit of the Sauerland and a fine point of view.

57$^1/_2$ M. *Olsberg* (1086 ft.; Kahle, 16 R.), prettily situated. — Beyond Olsberg, on the hill to the right, are the Bruchhauser Steine (see below). The train now quits the Ruhr and penetrates the *Habberg* (2136 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and Weser, by a tunnel over $^3/_4$ M. long. — 62 M. *Brilon-Wald* (1467 ft.; Hotel zum Bahnhof, 7 R.) is the starting-point for a visit (1 hr.) to the *Bruchhauser Steine*, four huge porphyry rocks on the wooded *Istenberg* (2385 ft.).

A branch-line runs in 2 hrs. from Brilon-Wald to *Paderborn* (37 M.; p. 17) viâ (4$^1/_2$ M.) *Brilon* (1493 ft.; Lohmann, 15 R.), a town with 5600 inhab. and a cruciform church of the 13th and 14th centuries. Branch-line from Brilon to Soest, see p. 16.

The line then descends into the basin of the Weser. — 78$^1/_2$ M. *Marsberg* is the station for *Nieder-Marsberg* (837 ft.; Hotel Kloke; Post, 15 R.), a small town of 4500 inhab., with a lunatic asylum and copper-mines. **Ober-Marsberg** (1312 ft.; pop. 1200), situated on a hill, about $^1/_2$ hr. S., occupies the site of the ancient Saxon fortress *Eresburg*, near which stood the most celebrated of the 'Irmensäulen', or columns dedicated to the Germanic deity Irmin (Tiu). The castle and column were destroyed by Charlemagne in 772. The Peters-Kirche, in the transition style, dates from the 13th cent.; in front of it stands a Roland figure (p. 88). The Nikolai-Kapelle is a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 13th century. — 88 M. *Scherfede*, junction for Holzminden (30$^1/_2$ M.; p. 22), passing (18$^1/_2$ M.) Beverungen, (21$^3/_4$ M.) Wehrden, and Fürstenberg (26 M.; p. 52).

94 M. **Warburg** (Hotel zum Desenberg; Reichspost), an ancient town of 6100 inhab., on the *Diemel*, is the junction for Altenbeken

(p. 18). About 3 M. to the left rises a conical hill, surmounted by the ruined castle of *Desenberg* (1132 ft.).

From Warburg to Marburg, 67 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 15½ M. **Arolsen** (919 ft.; Hotel zur Post; Fürstenhof; Waldecker Hof), formerly the capital of the principality of Waldeck, with 2600 inhab., is a charmingly situated garden-city and summer resort. The Schloss contains busts by Trippel (1789) of Goethe and Frederick the Great, Pompeian bronzes, and Spanish firearms. Arolsen was the birthplace of C. D. Rauch (1777-1857), the sculptor, and of W. von Kaulbach (1805-74), the painter. — 27½ M. *Corbach* (1194 ft.; Hotel Waldecker Hof), a town of 5200 inhabitants. Railway to Wabern, see p. 307. — 46½ M. *Frankenberg* (Hotel Schmidtmann) has a 14th cent. church, with a beautiful Gothic Lady Chapel (1380). Branch-line to Bestwig, see p. 42. — At (63 M.) *Sarnau* we join the line from Creuztal to *Marburg*, see p. 310.

Beyond Warburg we obtain a view to the right of the pleasant valley of the Diemel. — 106½ M. *Hümme* is the junction for (10¼ M.) *Carlshafen* (Schwan, 25 R., good; Brandes; Kurhaus), a small town prettily situated on the Weser, whence steamers ply to Hameln and Münden (see p. 52). Branch-line from Carlshafen to Ottbergen, see p. 21.

110 M. *Hofgeismar* (pop. 4500; Hessischer Hof, good; Deutscher Kaiser, 7 R.). — 114 M. *Grebenstein* (pop. 2400; Hotel Goldene Krone), with well-preserved fortifications. — About 2 M. to the W. of (119 M.) *Mönchehof*, in a spacious park, lies **Wilhelmstal* (adm. in summer 9-5, in winter 10-4; fee), one of the most charming rococo châteaux in Germany, built in 1753-67. It contains handsome decorations, valuable porcelain, and several portraits by Tischbein. The fountains play on Thurs. & Sun., 3.30-4.30 p.m. — 126½ M. *Cassel.*

Cassel.

Air Service, comp. p. xviii.

Hotels. Near the Station. **Schirmer* (Pl. c; D, 1), 90 R. (12 with baths) at 5-12, D. 3-6 *M*; **Fürstenhof* (Pl. b; D, 1), 50 R. from 6, D. 3-6. P. 11-14 *M*: *Nordischer Hof* (Pl. a; D, 1), 40 R. from 5 *M*; *Casseler Hof* (Pl. i; D, 1), 100 R. at 5½ *M*, good; *Hessischer Hof* (Pl. h; D, 1), well spoken of; *Kaiserhof*, Bahnhof-Str. 24 (Pl. D, 1); *Schwaneberg* (Pl. m; D, 1). — In the Inner Town. *Emanuel* (Pl. d; D, E, 1), 30 R.; *Regenbogen*, Bahnhof-Str. 5 (Pl. D, 1); *Döhne*, Grosse Rosen-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 1), 20 R. from 3 *M*, unpretentious; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. e; D, 1); *Zur Post*, Mauer-Str. 4 (Pl. E, 1). — Hotels at Wilhelmshöhe, see p. 50.

Pensions. *Medenbach*, Obere König-Str. 2 (Pl. D, E, 2); *Dreves*, Humboldt-Str. 22 (Pl. C, D, 3).

Restaurants. Beer. *Pilsener Urquell*, Königs-Platz (Pl. E, 1); *Coburger Hofbräu*, Obere König-Str. 9 (Pl. D, E, 2); *Weidig*, Garde-du-Corps-Platz 5 (Pl. D, 2). — Wine. **Ratskeller*, in the Neues Rathaus (p. 45). — *Stadthalle* (p. 49); *Stadtpark* (Pl. D, 2), Wilhelm-Str. 6, concert in summer; café-restaurant in the *Karlsaue* (p. 49), concert in summer.

Cafés. *Däche*, Obere König-Str. 4 (Pl. D, E, 2); *Schmoll*, Obere König-Str. 15; *Residenz*, Obere König-Str. 39; *Polter*, at the Casseler Hof (see above); *Hessenland*, Obere König-Str. 2. — **Confectioners.** *Jung* (also café), Friedrichs-Platz 2 (Pl. E, 2); *Däche* (see above).

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways as shown on the Plan.

Baths. River baths in the Fulda, above the bridge; warm baths at *Sanitas*, Anna-Str. 4 (Pl. B, 1).

Post Office (Pl. E, 1), Königs-Platz 61.

Theatres. *State Theatre* (p. 45), Friedrichs-Platz (closed from the middle of June till the beginning of Sept.); *Neues Theater*, Bahnhof-Str. 24 (Pl. D, 1).

Enquiry Office, Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. D, 1); in winter at the Neues Rathaus (p. 45).

English Church *(St. Alban's),* Murhard-Str.; services at present uncertain.

Times of Admission.

Hessian Provincial Museum (p. 49), Sun. 11-1, Tues.-Sat. 9-1, Mon.-Fri. 3-5; Sun., Thurs., and Fri. free, on other days fee.

Kunsthaus (p. 45), Sun. 11-1, week-days 10-1 & 3-5; 30 pf.

Marmorbad (p. 49), Sun., Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-1, Tues., Thurs., and Fri. 3-5; 20 pf.

Municipal Picture Gallery and *Bose Collections* (p. 45), see the Palais.

Murhard Public Library (p. 49), week-days 9-1 & 4-7, closed on Sat. afternoon and Sun.; fee.

Natural History Museum (p. 46), Tues. & Fri. 3-5; 30 pf.

Palais (p. 45). *Municipal Picture Gallery* and *Bose Collections*, week-days 9-5 (in winter 9-4), Sun. 9-2; 50 pf. — *German Tapestry Museum*, week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-1; 1 *M.*

Picture Gallery (p. 46), Sun. 10.30-1, week-days 9-1 and Mon., Wed., Thurs. 3-5; fee except on Sun., Tues., and Saturday. At other times on application to the custodian, to be found either in the building or at Frankfurter Str. 41, corner of Friedrich-Str. (Pl. D, 2, 3); gratuity. — The ground-floor, with the collection of casts, is open free on Tues. & Fri. 3-5.

Provincial Library (p. 45), week-days 9-1 & 4-7 (closed on Sat. afternoon).

Rathaus, Neues (p. 45), week-days 8-1 and (except Wed. & Sat.) 3-6, Sun. 11-1; fee. — Ascent of the tower at the same hours on week-days; extra fee.

Chief Attractions (one day): *Königs-Platz* (p. 45), *Friedrichs-Platz* (p. 45), *Schöne Aussicht* (p. 46), *Picture Gallery* (p. 46), *Hessian Provincial Museum* (p. 49), *Karlsaue* (p. 49); excursion to *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 50) in the afternoon.

Cassel or *Kassel* (440-690 ft.), an important railway-junction, formerly the capital of the Electorate of Hesse, and since 1866 the seat of government of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau, lies on the *Fulda* (navigable since 1895), which separates the *Altstadt* from the small *Unter-Neustadt;* the two together constitute 'old' Cassel, with its gabled houses (16th and 17th cent.). To the S.W. of the Altstadt is the *Ober-Neustadt*, built at the end of the 17th cent. for Huguenot refugees, while to the S. of the Altstadt extends the *Karlsaue*. The population, which in 1864 was 40,228, is now about 167,000. The manufactures include locomotives, railway-carriages, machines, linen, wool and cotton goods, scientific instruments, earthenware, and stationery.

From the station (Pl. D, 1) the short Kurfürsten-Strasse leads S.E. to Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. D, 1), in the middle of which is the *Löwen-Brunnen,* a fountain by Schneider (1881).

To the S.W. of Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz is Stände-Platz (Pl. D, 1, 2), with its double avenue of limes, in which are the *Ständehaus*

A
B
C
D
E
Rotenditmald 1,5 km
Stadtwaldchen
Wasserreservoir
Kölnische Str.
Lessingstr.
Dingeldeinstr.
Emmerichstr.
Tannenstr.
Goebelstr.
Augusta-Viktoria Str.
Hessische Str.
Polizei-Kaserne
Friedens-Park
Hohenzollernstrasse
Hohenzollern-Platz
Kölnische Parkstrasse
Ober-Real-Sch.
Eisenbahnstr.
Annastr.
Rheinstr.
Moselstr.
Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofs-Platz
Neues Theat.
Lutherische Kirche
Platz
Kölnischer Weg
Ständehaus
Ständehaus-Platz
Kunsthaus
Residenz-Theat.
Friedr.-Wilh.-Str.
Königs-Platz
Kaiserstr.
Kaiser-Platz
Wehlheid. Kirche
Emanzenstr.
Feuerwache
Luisen-Pl.
Luisenstrasse
Jordanstr.
Kreuz-K.
Polizei-Präs.
Städt. Elektr. Werk
Stadt-Park
Palais
Opernhaus
Wilhelmstrasse
Königsstrasse
Friedrichs-Platz
Museum Friedericianum
Wilhelmshöher Allee
Wilhelms-Platz
Ober-Präsidium
Neues Ober-Landesgericht
Staatl. Schauspielhaus
Wilhelmshöher Allee
Beeth.-Gymn.
Landes-Museum
Bellevue-Schloss
Schöne Aussicht
Wehlheiden
Emittenstr.
Terrasse
Kreishs.
Humboldtstr.
Gymn.
Weinberg-Park
Schlangenweg
Phönixschlangenweg
Kleine Fulda
Weinbergstr.
Bergweg
Bilder-Galerie
Karlswiese
Hofbleiche
Dreibeinstrasse
Grosser Auenweg
Kl. Auenweg
Strassenbahn
Lazarett
Kassel
Kirchweg
Schönfeld 1 km
Kunstakademie
Geograph. Anstalt von
1 Elisabeth-Hospital E2
2 Friedrich II-Denkmal E2
3 Kunstgewerbeschule D1
4 Kaiser Wilhelm I-Denkmal D2
5 Katholische Kirchen C1 & E2
6 Baugewerksschule D1
7 Mollerdenkmal D3
8 Philipp d. Grossmüthigen-Denkm. E1
9 Reichsbank D1
10 Spohrdenkmal D2
11 Synagoge E1

Geograph. Anstalt von

(House of the Estates) and the *Kunsthaus*, containing the picture-gallery of the Cassel Art Society (adm., see p. 44).

Kölnische Strasse (Pl. B-E, 1) leads E. from Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz to Königs-Platz (Pl. E, 1), the scene of a morning market. At the corner to the right (No. 55) is the so-called *Gans House* (1771), in the rococo style.

The **St. Martins-Kirche** (Pl. E, 1), a little to the N.E., in Martins-Platz, is a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 14th and 15th centuries. The interior was restored in 1842; the towers were rebuilt in 1889-92. Verger, Hohentor-Str. 23. In the choir apse is the monument of Philip the Generous (d. 1567) and his wife Christina of Saxony (d. 1549), erected in 1568-70 by Elias Godefroy and Adam Beaumont, in black marble with alabaster reliefs. By the S. wall of the choir is a monument to Prince Philip of Hesse, son of the Landgrave Moritz (1592-1632), who fell in 1626 at the battle of Lutter am Barenberge.

To the S. of the church is a statue of *Landgrave Philip the Generous* (Pl. 8), by Everding (1899). — No. 24 in the neighbouring Wildemanns-Gasse (Pl. F, 1) is the house in which the Brothers Grimm (p. 46) lived in 1805-14 and edited their fairy-tales.

Obere König-Strasse (Pl. D, E, 2), leading S.W. from Königs-Platz (see above), is the chief business-street. On the S. side of it is the **Neues Rathaus** (Pl. D, 2), an edifice in the Dutch baroque style, by Roth (1909). A good view is obtained from the central spire. Adm., see p. 44.

On the N.E. side of the spacious Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D, E, 2), between the Altstadt and the Ober-Neustadt, stands the **Palais**, built by S. L. Du Ry in the classical style in 1767 and enlarged in 1826 (adm., see p. 44; entrance in König-Str.). The interior is luxuriously fitted up in the Empire style and contains the *Municipal Picture Gallery*, the *Collections of Countess Luise von Bose* (adm., see p. 44), and the *German Tapestry Museum* (adm., see p. 44), with linen, leather, and paper hangings. On the same side of the square are the Museum Fridericianum (see below) and the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 5; fine interior). On the S.E. side is the former Court Theatre, by Karst (1909), now called the *State Theatre* (Pl. E, 2). In the centre of the square is the statue, erected in 1783, of *Landgrave Frederick II.* (Pl. 2; d. 1785), who in 1776-84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of twenty-two million dollars. — In the N.W. part of Friedrichs-Platz, named Opern-Platz from the opera-house which once stood on this site, is a bronze statue of *Louis Spohr* (Pl. 10; comp. p. 49), by Hartzer (1883).

The old Museum Fridericianum (Pl. E, 2), erected by S. L. Du Ry in 1769-79 under Landgrave Frederick II., now contains the **Provincial Library.** Adm., see p. 44. The library possesses

288,000 vols. and 4500 MSS., and souvenirs of the Brothers Grimm (pp. 45, 316), who were librarians here in 1814-29. Among the MSS. are a fragment of the 'Hildebrandlied' (an epic of the 8th cent.) and a MS. of 1334, with beautiful miniatures.

At No. 2 Steinweg is the **Natural History Museum** (adm., see p. 44), including the oldest herbarium in Germany, formed in 1556-92, and an ethnographical collection. An inscription on the N. outside wall records that Denis Papin, the inventor of the safety valve, here made his first important experiments on the application of steam power (1706). — The Steinweg ends in Schloss-Platz, on the E. side of which are the *Law Courts and Government Offices* (Regierungs- und Gerichtsgebäude; Pl. E, F, 2), while the S. is closed by the **Aue-Tor** (Pl. E, 2), built in 1824 and removed from Friedrichs-Platz to its present site in 1907.

The Ober-Neustadt (p. 44) has straight streets and broad, two-storied houses, mostly adorned with balconies. The *Ober-Neustädter* or *Karls-Kirche* (Pl. D, 2) is an octagonal domed building, erected by Paul du Ry in 1698-1710. A little to the W. is the *Altes Rathaus* Pl. D, 2; 1770), now a school.

Along the S.E. boundary of the Neustadt runs the *Schöne Aussicht (Pl. D, E, 3, 2), affording a view of the Karlsaue (p. 49), the valley of the Fulda, and the distant Meissner (p. 313). The *Bellevue Schloss*, the residence of King Jerome in 1811-13, was built in 1714.

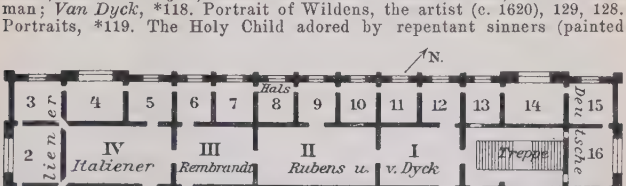
At the end of the street is the ***Picture Gallery** (Bilder-Galerie; Pl. D, 3), a Renaissance edifice erected in 1872-77 by Dehn-Rotfelser. The first floor contains the collection of paintings founded by Landgrave William VIII. (d. 1760), who had been governor of the Netherlands before his accession. Adm., see p. 44. Catalogue, 1921.

The collection is remarkable for its large proportion of important and well-preserved works. Though some of the treasures that were taken to Paris in 1806 were never returned, sufficient pictures were left to maintain its high reputation. The Dutch School is most admirably represented. The twenty-one works of *Rembrandt* in Room III display to advantage the artist's various phases, covering as they do about thirty years of his life (1627-56). Seven portraits by *Frans Hals* (Cabinet 8) show the complete development of his vivacious and realistic style. Of the Dutch genre-painters the following are well represented: *P. Wouwerman* (Cabinets 5, 9, & 10), *Jan Steen* (Cabinet 10), *A. van Ostade* (Cabinets 8 & 10), *G. Metsu* (Cabinets 9 & 10), and *Terburg* (Cabinet 10). The finest example of the great Flemish master *Rubens* is his portrait of Nicolas de Respaigne in Oriental dress (Room II). *Van Dyck* is seen at his best in his Holy Child adored by repentant sinners and in his portraits (Rooms I & II). The coarse humour of *Jacob Jordaens* is also well illustrated (Rooms I & II and Cabinet 13). Among the

lesser Flemish masters *David Teniers* (Room II, Cabinets 13 & 14) deserves special mention.

Rooms I and II contain the chief works of the Flemish School of the 17th century. — Room I. Right Wall: 115. *F. Snyders*, Still-life. — *Rubens*, 88. Mcleager bringing the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta, *91. Victorious Mars; 112. *Jan Cossiers*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — *101. *J. Jordaens*, Pan sharing the meal of a peasant. — *Van Dyck*, *123. Family portraits, 124. Husband and wife; 447. *W. van Aelst*, Fruit.

Room II. Right Wall: 86. *Rubens*, Jupiter and Callisto (1613). — 145. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Archduchess Isabella entering Brussels; 93a. *Rubens*, St. Francis with the stigmata; 106. *Jordaens*, Moor and horse; *90. *Rubens*, Girl with a mirror; 146. *Teniers*, Archduchess Isabella entering Vilvorde; *108 (above), *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night ('le Roi boit'); *Van Dyck*, 127. Isabella van Assche(?), 126. Syndic Meerstraten of Brussels; *Jordaens*, 109 (above), Triumph of Bacchus, 105. Porridge-eater, 102. Satyr and peasant. — *92. *Rubens*, Nicolas de Respaigne in Oriental dress; 121. *Van Dyck*, Italian nobleman. — 89. *Rubens*, Portrait of a man; *Van Dyck*, *118. Portrait of Wildens, the artist (c. 1620), 129, 128. Portraits, *119. The Holy Child adored by repentant sinners (painted



conjointly with Rubens), *125. Frans Snyders, the painter, and his wife; *103. *Jordaens*, Jupiter as a boy, with a satyr and two nymphs; over the entrance-door, 116. *Snyders*, Birds.

Room III, containing the works of Rembrandt, is the artistic centre of the collection. Right Wall: 239. Portrait of a man (1639). — 231. Portrait of an old man with a gold chain, an early work (1630); **236. Saskia van Ulenburgh, the painter's wife, of wonderful colouring (c. 1634); **242. Mountain-landscape with a ruin, shadow and sunshine wonderfully contrasted (c. 1650); *234. Coppenol, the writing-master (c. 1632); *237. His own portrait in a helmet (1634); *241. Landscape in winter (1646); 258, 257. *Gerard Dou*, Rembrandt's parents. — *Rembrandt*, *230. Portrait of his father (c. 1631); 246. Portrait of an architect (1656; of doubtful authenticity); 244. Portrait of himself (1655); *238. Girl (c. 1635); 235. Jan Krul, the poet (1633); 233. Head of a man (1632; study). — 247. Study of a head (c. 1643); 229. Early portrait of himself (c. 1627); 248. Study of a head (c. 1645); 232. Bald-headed man (1632); **243. Portrait of Nicholas Bruyningh (1658); **249. Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh in presence of their father Joseph and their mother Asenath, a marvel of artistic skill and profound religious sentiment (1656); 245. Man in armour (also known as 'the Sentinel'; 1655). — **240. The Woodcutter's Family, a Holy Family in the homely Netherlandish style, showing the master's familiarity with idyllic subjects (1646).

Room IV. Italian Schools. To the right: 502a, 503. *Romanino*, The Apostles Peter and Paul. — 498. *J. Bassano*, Old man; 504. *Paolo Veronese*(?), Cleopatra; *497. *Tintoretto*(?), Portrait. — 512. *L. Lotto*(?), Noble-

man; *488. *Titian*, Giovanni Francesco Acquaviva, Duke of Atri (?), of the master's later period (c. 1550); 485. *Spanish Master* (?; c. 1550), Nobleman. — *590. *Ribera*, Mater Dolorosa (1638). — In an adjoining Cabinet (20; left): 471. *Bourdon*, Camp scene; *459. *N. Poussin*, Bacchic scene in a wood. — From Room IV we now enter (left) —

Cabinet 1: 567. *A. Carracci*, Ecstasy of St. Francis; 493, 494. *Schiavone*, Scenes from the story of Psyche; 857. *J. Bassano*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 476. *M. Cerezo*, John the Baptist. — Cabinet 2: Later Italians. — Cabinet 3: Italians of the 15th and 16th centuries, e.g. 834. *A. Bronzino*, Cosimo I.

Cabinet 4: Rembrandt's Circle. 261. *W. Drost*, Christ and Mary Magdalene; 612. *A. Elsheimer*, Meeting of Moses and Aaron on the rock of Horeb; 188. *P. Lastman* (Rembrandt's teacher), Judgment of Midas; 611. *A. Elsheimer*, Landscape with Mercury and Argus; 262. *B. Fabritius*, Mercury and Argus; 263. *B. Cuyp*, Release of St. Peter.

Cabinet 5: 294. *Caspar Netscher*, Lady and parrot; 397. *J. van Ruisdael*, Landscape (1647); 293. *Netscher*, Old lady. — 181. *G. van Honthorst*, Satyr and nymph. — 342. *P. Wouwerman*, Riding-school. — *P. Wouwerman*, 363. The white horse at the forge, *362. The piebald horse at the forge; 196. *C. van Poelenburgh*, Landscape (cattle by *C. Berchem*).

Cabinet 6: Dutch Painters in Italy. *Jan Lys*, 185. The quartet, 186. Mora-players; 371. *Karel du Jardin*, Quacks. — 210. *N. Knupfer*, The Seven Works of Mercy.

Cabinet 7: 272. *A. van den Tempel*, Portrait; 380 (above), *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Cock and turkey fight. — 341. *P. Wouwerman*, Return from the hunt. — 222. *T. de Keyser*, Portrait; *398. *J. van Ruisdael*, Waterfall; 269. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait.

Cabinet 8: Frans Hals. 276. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; **219. *Frans Hals*, Man in a broad-brimmed hat, a late work (c. 1660) and an admirable specimen of his humorous and dashing style; 277. *A. van Ostade*, Topers. — *Frans Hals*, *217. Portrait, *216. Laughing toper (c. 1640; comp. above, No. 219), 218. Portrait (c. 1650), *214, *213. Dutch gentleman and his wife (c. 1620), *215. Two young musicians.

Cabinet 9: *346. *P. Wouwerman*, Peasants resting; 875. *E. de Witte*, Church interior; *355. *P. Wouwerman*, Harvest-wain. — 292. *Netscher*, Masquerade. — 864. *Ochtervelt*, Singing; *393. *A. van der Neer*, Sunset; 351. *P. Wouwerman*, Peasants resting; 300. *Gabriel Metsu*, Lady and beggar-boy; 379 (above), *M. d'Hondecoeter*, The white hen.

Cabinet 10: 288. *Terburg*, Lady and gentleman playing; *296. *Jan Steen*, Twelfth Night (1668); 275. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; 377. *J. Weenix*, Dead hare. — 421. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 299. *G. Metsu*, Game-dealer; *369. *Paul Potter*, Cattle (1648); *301. *G. Metsu*, The lute-player; 420. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece. — *374. *A. van de Velde*, Seashore at Scheveningen (1658); **289. *Terburg*, Woman playing a lute.

Cabinet 11: Dutch Painters of the 16th Century. 40. *L. Lombard*, Self-portrait; *33. *Jan van Scorel*, Family group (c. 1530); 42. *Neufchatel*, Portrait. — *35, 36. *Sir Anthony More (Mor)*, Jean le Cocq and his wife; between these two, 21, 20. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Portraits. — *37. *Sir Anthony More*, William the Silent of Orange (1555).

Cabinet 12 contains unimportant works.

Cabinets 13 & 14: Flemish School. Cabinet 13: 137. *A. Brouwer*, The topers; *Teniers the Younger*, 140. Tippling peasants, *147. Barber's shop, 139. Boors playing cards; 104 (above), *J. Jordaens*, Childhood of Jupiter. — 142. *Teniers*, Peasant with a wheelbarrow; 122. *Van Dyck*, The painters L. and C. de Wael (grisaille); 116a. *F. Snyders*, Game; *Teniers the Younger*, 143. Peasants in the skittle-alley, 144. The dentist. — *Gonzales Coques*, 152. Family portrait, *151. The young scholar; 141. *Teniers the Younger*, Ecce Homo; *87. *Rubens*, Flight into Egypt (1614).

Cabinet 14: 49, 50, 51. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscapes; above, 83. *A. Janssens*, Diana and her nymphs (game by *Snyders*). — 84. *Rubens* (studio-piece), Drunken Hercules; 67. *Pieter Neefs*, Church interior.

Cabinet 15: German Works. 29. *J. C. van Oostsanen*, Christ appearing after the Resurrection to Mary Magdalene ('Noli me tangere'); 26. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Man with a rosary. — *6. *Dürer*, Elisabeth Tucher (1499); 19. *Lucas Cranach the Younger*, Nymph resting at a spring; 11. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Small winged altar. — 12, 13. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, SS. Catherine and Barbara; *10a. *A. Altdorfer*, Crucifixion. — 7. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Hercules and Antæus.

Cabinet 16: 314. *A. van der Werff*, Enamoured shepherd. — On the ceiling, 315. *A. van der Werff*, Flora. — Cabinet 17. Paintings by *J. H. Tischbein* (1722-89), court-painter to Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse. Also, 743. *Gainsborough*, Landscape. — Cabinets 18 & 19 contain chiefly works executed after 1800. — From Cabinet 19 we enter the —

Loggia, with busts of painters and allegorical mural paintings. In the background, 511. *Moretto*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — The Ground Floor contains an extensive collection of casts.

In the pleasure-grounds on the S.E. side of the picture-gallery is a bust of *E. von Möller* (Pl. 7; d. 1880), the first Prussian governor of Hesse. Fine view from a pavilion farther on. — A bridge across Frankfurter Str. brings us to the *Weinberg Park* (Pl. D, 3), with the *Murhard Public Library* (188,000 vols.; adm., see p. 44). In front of it is the *Book Worm Fountain*, by K. H. Bernewitz (1909). — In the adjacent Wilhelmshöher Platz (Pl. D, 2) are a monument to *Emperor William I.* (Pl. 4), by K. Begas (1898), and the *Ober-Präsidium*. On the S.W. side is the ***Hessian Provincial Museum** (Landes-Museum; Pl. C, D, 2), erected in 1910-13 by T. Fischer, with a tower (view) 90 ft. high. It contains classical sculptures (including the 'Apollo of Cassel') and Hessian coins, works of applied art, and prehistoric objects. Adm., see p. 44.

At Friedrich-Str. 17 (Pl. D, 2, 3) is the small *Spohr Museum*, with souvenirs of the composer (1784-1859), who conducted at the opera-house (now pulled down; p. 45) in 1822-57. — The *Stadt-Halle* (beyond Pl. A, 1), in Hohenzollern-Str., was erected in 1913.

The ***Karlsaue**, or *Aue* (Pl. D, E, 3), bounded by the Fulda on the E., is a large wooded park, planned in the French style in 1709, but altered afterwards in the 'English' fashion. Descending from Friedrichs-Platz (p. 45), we soon reach the *Orangery* (Pl. E, 3), an elegant baroque building of 1701-11. The pavilion adjoining it on the W. is the **Marmorbad*, a bath-room erected in 1720-28, adorned with marble statuary, chiefly by P. E. Monnot, a French sculptor. Adm., see p. 44; the custodian lives in the adjoining orangery. — In the vicinity, below the Schöne Aussicht, is the *Hessen-Denkmal* (Pl. D, E, 3), a monument by Kaupert, representing a sleeping lion, erected in 1874 to the memory of Hessians who fell during the French domination (1806-13). Farther S.W. are the *Academy of Arts* (Kunst-Akademie), by Bohnstedt (1908), and the *Schönfelder Park* (restaurant). — Beyond the large Karlswiese (formerly known as the 'Bowling Green'), the Grosse Allee (passing near a café-restaurant, p. 43) leads to the pond called the *Aue-Teich*, beyond which is the *Siebenbergen* (ferry), an island with rare plants.

Walks (see Map, p. 45). To the N.E. to (1½ M.) *Wolfsanger*, on the Fulda (tramway No. 4). The (½ hr.) *Sandershäuser Berg*, on the opposite bank, commands a fine view. The walk may be extended to (1 hr.) the *Graue Katze* and *Roter Kater Restaurants*, and, by crossing over to the right bank, viâ *Spiekershausen* to Kragenhof station (p. 51). — To *Münden* (p. 51), by the picturesquely wooded and winding valley of the Fulda, 4¼ hrs.

From Cassel to *Hanover*, see R. 6; to *Berlin* or *Halle*, see R. 46; to *Leipzig* or *Halle*, see R. 38; to *Frankfort*, see R. 50.

From Cassel to Wilhelmshöhe.

Tramways. Wilhelmshöhe is reached directly by lines 1, 3, & 5. No. 5 connects at Palmen-Bad with the *Herkules-Bahn* (an electric tramway in Wilhelmshöhe), which has a station near the Octagon (see below). — Railway from Cassel to Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe station (p. 307) in 7 min.; thence to the entrance of the park nearly 1 M. (tramway).

Hotels. **Schloss-Hotel*, in the park, to the N. of the Schloss, 80 R. from 5, D. 6, P. from 12 *M*; *Ridinger Schloss* (Pl. a), Löwenburg-Str. 1.

Restaurants at the hotels; open-air restaurants at the Octagon and at the foot of the Cascades, etc.

The Fountains play from the beginning of May till October on Sun. and Wed. at 3.30 p.m. (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sun. only); also on Ascension Day and Whit Monday (but not on Whit Sunday). The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades (on Sun.) in good time (on Wed. at the Steinhöfer Fall; thence to the Teufels-Brücke, Aqueduct, Great Fountain, and New Waterfall), as the water supply is limited and the exhibition therefore of brief duration.

From Wilhelmshöher Platz (p. 49; Pl. D, 2) *Wilhelmshöher Allee* (Pl. A-D, 2), 3 M. in length, leads straight to ***Wilhelmshöhe**, formerly the summer residence of the Electors of Hesse. The park, perhaps the finest example of landscape-gardening in the baroque style, was partly laid out in 1701 by the Italian G. F. Guernieri.

The **Schloss**, a freestone building in the classical style, was erected in 1786-1801 by S. L. Du Ry, and extended in 1829. Adm. on Sun. 11-5 (in winter 11-4), week-days 9.30-5 (9.30-12 & 1.30-4); 1 *M*; castellan on the ground-floor. The interior, sumptuously fitted up in the Empire style, contains a few souvenirs of Napoleon III., who lived here as a prisoner of war in 1870-71 after the battle of Sedan. — To the S.E. is the 'Lac' (p. 51).

A visit to the finest points in the ***Park** requires about 4 hrs. (comp. Plan). From the Schloss we first reach the **Great Fountain*, one of the highest in Europe, which sends up a jet of water 1 ft. in diameter and 167 ft. in height. Then along the stream in 5 min. to the *Aqueduct*, with a waterfall 141 ft. high (to the N. is the *New Waterfall*, 131 ft. in height, 49 ft. in breadth). In 15 min. we reach the *Felseneck*, just beyond which is the foot of the cascades; we skirt these to the N. and, after 15 min. walk through the wood, arrive at the *Octagon*, 1360 ft. above the Fulda, an artificial ruin, built in 1708-11, consisting of three vaulted stories. The platform, which commands a beautiful panorama, bears an obelisk, 98 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese

WILHELMSHÖHE
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Strassenbahn
Öffentliche Fahrwege
Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Druseltal
Herkulesbahn
Hohes Gras
Karlsberg
Bergpark
Hühnerberg
Neu-Holland
Aschgraben
Kahlenberg
Pfaffenteich
Burgwiese
Löwenburg
Der Aschl
Fasanerie
Schloss
Der Lac
Rosen-Insel
Rosenau
Kaskaden
Cascade
Felsenbach
Wirtschaft
Fontänen-Reservoir
Pyramide
Sokrates
Frauentempel
Steinhöfer Wasserfall
Teufelsbrücke
Teufelsbrücke
Teufelsbrücke

Hercules in copper (30 ft. in height; room in the club for 8 pers.; adm. 25 pf.). The *Grotto* in front of the Octagon contains surprise waterworks.

The *Elf Buchen* (Eleven Beeches), 1½ M. to the N. of the Octagon, command a fine view (tower); the route to them passes the restaurant and crosses the plateau of the Habichtswald. About 2 M. to the S. is the view-tower on the *Hohes Gras* (2017 ft.; restaurant).

The *Cascades* descending from the Octagon are 273 yds. in length, with large basins at intervals of 44 yds. On each side are long and fatiguing flights of steps (513 steps in all). Pleasant walks descend to the right, passing the *Steinhöfer Waterfall*, to the *Löwenburg*, an imitation of an ancient castle (1793-1802). The interior (Sun. 11-6, week-days 10-12 & 2-6, in winter Sun. 11 till dusk, week-days 10-12 & 1 till dusk; 50 pf.) contains some antiquities, but the view from the platform of the tower is the chief attraction.

To the N.W. of the Löwenburg are the *Teufels-Brücke* (devil's bridge), the *Hölle* (hell), and the *Grotto of Pluto*. — We now proceed S.E. to the *Lac* or to the villa colony of *Mulang*.

About 1½ M. to the S. of the Löwenburg (see above) or Mulang opens the *Drusel-Tal* (restaurants; reached by the Herkules-Bahn), whence the *Hirzstein* (1654 ft.) or the ¾ hr.) Hohes Gras (see above) may be visited.

The almost shadeless Fürsten-Allee or Rasen-Allee leads from Wilhelmshöhe to *Wilhelmstal* (5 M.; see p. 43).

6. From Cassel to Hanover.

103 M. Railway in 3-5¾ hrs.

Cassel, see p. 43. — The train crosses the Fulda at (6¾ M.) *Kragenhof* by a bridge 130 ft. high, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

15 M. **Münden.** — *Plan*, see p. 52. — Hotels. *Zwicker zum Hessischen Hof* (Pl. a), 25 R. at 3-5, D. 2½-5, P. 7½-9 *M*, well spoken of; *Jung* (Pl. b), 20 R. from 3, D. 2-5, P. 6-8 *M*, well spoken of; *Schloss-Schenke* (Pl. c); *Andrees-Berg* (Pl. d), 1 M. from the station, 32 R. at 3-4½, D. 2½ *M*, good; *Tivoli* (Pl. e), 12 R. from 2½, D. 2-3 *M*; *Bergschlösschen* (Pl. f). — Wine at *Helbing's*, Ziegel-Str. 3. — *Café Weser*, Lange Strasse.

Post Office (Pl. 6), Neue Bahnhof-Strasse.

Münden (410 ft.), charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser*, is a pleasant, old-fashioned little town, with half-timbered houses of the 16th and 17th centuries. Pop. 12,000. From the railway station Bismarck-Str. leads to the *St. Egidien-Kirche* (Pl. 4), with a nave rebuilt after the siege by Tilly in 1626. Farther N. is the *St. Blasius-Kirche* (Pl. 3; verger, Ziegel-Str. 6), a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 15-16th cent., containing a Gothic font (1392) and the tomb of Duke Eric I. of Brunswick (d. 1540). The Renaissance *Rathaus* (Pl. 7) was completed in 1619. The *Schloss*, rebuilt after 1561 and restored in 1898, accommodates the district-court, the col-

lections of the school of forestry, and the municipal *Museum*, with examples of Münden faience from 1746 to 1855 (adm. free on Sun. 11-1; week-days 10-12 & 2-5, 50 pf.). Picturesque views are obtained from *Andrees-Berg* (1/2 hr.; hotel, see p. 51), on the other side of the Werra, and from the tower on '*Tilly's Schanze*', among the woods on the left bank of the Fulda, about 3/4 M. from the bridge (restaurant).

From Münden to Hameln, 84 M. (steamer daily in summer, in 10 hrs.; restaurant on board). This is the pleasantest way of visiting the pretty **Valley of the Weser.** On the left bank is the *Reinhardswald* (ending at Carlshafen), on the right bank are the *Bramwald* (as far as Lippoldsberg) and the *Solling* (as far as Holzminden; see p. 22). — To the right: *Bursfelde* (50 min.), at the mouth of the *Nieme*, with a Benedictine monastery (1093-1542), now state property. — r. *Lippoldsberg*, an old Benedictine convent, with a Romanesque church (12th cent.). — l. *Carlshafen*, with two railway stations (see pp. 43, 21). — l. *Herstelle*, where Charlemagne constructed a fortified camp in 797. — l. *Beverungen*, on the Holzminden and Scherfede railway (p. 42); opposite (r.) is *Lauenförde*, a station on the Ottbergen-Northeim railway (p. 21), under which we next pass. — *Wehrden* (p. 42) now rises on the left. — On the right bank, 1 M. farther on, the elevated village of *Fürstenberg* (Sollinger Hof), with its porcelain factory (in the Schloss), established in 1747, is conspicuous. About 3/4 hr. N. is the railway station (p. 42). — The steamer now shoots the bridge of the Holzminden-Scherfede railway, passes the *Brunsberg* on the left, and reaches **Höxter** (p. 21). — In 1/4 hr. more we pass under the bridge of the Holzminden-Ottbergen railway and reach (l.) *Corvey* (p. 22), and in another hour we reach the station of **Holzminden** (p. 22). — l. *Polle* (Hotel zur Burg), with a ruined castle; 40 min. farther on is the *Steinmühle*, at the foot of the cliff. — l. **Bodenwerder** (Hotel zur Traube; Goldener Anker; Königszinne), the birthplace of Baron Münchhausen (1720-97), famous for his marvellous adventures (railway, see p. 19); l. *Kemnade*, with an ancient abbey-church (1049). — At *Hehlen* (l.) is the Schloss (1589) of the Counts of Schulenburg. — l. *Emmertal* (p. 19), on the Hanover and Altenbeken railway, which here crosses the river. — r. *Hameln*, see p. 19.

Münden is the junction for the Cassel and Nordhausen line (R. 46). — The train crosses the Werra (fine retrospect of Münden), ascends gradually to (26 M.) *Dransfeld* (990 ft.), and descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

36 M. Göttingen. — Hotels. *Krone* (Pl. b; B, C, 3), 60 R. at 4-6, D. 2-4 *M*, well spoken of; *Gebhard* (Pl. a; A, 2), near the station, 50 R. at 3-5, D. 2-4 *M*; *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. d; C, 2). — Restaurants. *Krone*, see above; *Zum Franziskaner*, Weender Str. 28 (Pl. B, 2); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus; *Mütze's Wine Rooms*, Barfüsser-Str. 5; *Café Vaterland*, Weender Str. 57. — Open-air restaurants in the *Deutscher Garten* (Pl. C, 4) and the *Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, 2, 3).

Post Office (Pl. A, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz. — Enquiry Office, Weender Str. 12.

Times of Admission. *Municipal Museum* (p. 53), open free, March 1st to Nov. 30th, on Sun. 11-1 & Wed. 2-4; on other days 10-4, 1 *M*. — *Rathaus* (p. 53), open free on week-days 9-1 and, except Sat., 3-6. — *University Library* (p. 53), Mon.-Fri. 9-1 & 3-7, Sat. 9-1. — *University Picture Gallery and Collection of Engravings* (p. 53). Paintings, free on Sun. 11-1; on week-days apply one day in advance. Engravings, free on Wed. 3-6.

Göttingen (492 ft.), an old town with 41,000 inhab., is famous for its university (Georgia Augusta; 2400 students), founded in 1737 by George II., Elector of Hanover and King of England. Coleridge

GÖTTINGEN
1 : 17.000
0 300 Meter
1. Kriegerdenkmal
2. Kunstsammlung
3. Seminar
4. Reichsbank
MÜNDEN
1:25.000
0 300 900 Meter
1 Forstl. Hochschule
2 Gymnasium
3 St. Blasius-Kirche
4 St. Egidien-Kirche
5 Kathol. Kirche
6 Post
7 Rathaus
8 Weserstein
Kliniken
Landwirtsch. Versuchsfeld
Gas-Anstalt
Landwirtschaftliches Inst.
Schlachthof
Botan. Garten
Auditorien Geb.
Wilhelm
Weber Str.
Goldgraben
Post
Bahnhof
Reform.
Gymnasium
Theater
Alterturas Sammlg.
Landger.
Mathem. Inst.
Zoolog. Inst.
Bibliothek
Aula
Park
Stadt
Herzberger Chaussee
Physiol. Inst.
St. Albani-K.
Rathaus
Paulin. St.
St. Johannis
St. Jakobi
St. Nicolai-K.
Teichhaus
Bismarck-haus
Hospital
Chem. Laborator.
Amtshs.
Phys.-chem. Inst.
Physikal. Inst.
Alte Kaserne
Sternwarte
Neue Kaserne
Deutscher Garten
Colosseum
Bad
Groner Str.
Lange Geismar Str.
Rote Str.
Weender Str.
Prinzen Str.
Allee-Str.
Bürger Str.
Geismar Thor
Weender Thor
Friedhof
Andrees-Berg
STADTFORST
Weserstein
Alt-Münden
Blume
Tanzwerder
Schloss
Tillys Schanze
Turm
Lyzeum
Kreishaus
Botan. Garten
Villa Eberlein
Bahnhof
Friedhof
Neu-Münden
Lokomotivführer-Schule
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Geograph. Anstalt von

(in 1799; comp. p. 140), Longfellow, J. L. Motley (a friend and contemporary of Bismarck, see below), Charles James Lever (1806-72), George Bancroft, the American historian (1800-91), Edward Everett, the American diplomatist (1794-1865), and Lord Haldane (b. 1856) studied here. The inner town, with half-timbered houses of the late 16th cent., is enclosed by ramparts and promenades.

Near the railway station is the *Anatomie* (Pl. A, 2), dissecting-rooms containing a collection of skulls made by J. F. Blumenbach (d. at Göttingen in 1840; comp. p. 255). Allee-Str., with the houses of Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm (No. 6; 1829-37; comp. p. 45) and Goethe (No. 12; 1801), leads hence to the E., crossing the Leine Canal, to the *University Library* (Bibliothek; Pl. B, 3), with 667,000 vols. and 7500 MSS. (adm., see p. 52). Close by, to the E., is the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), originally Romanesque, converted into a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in the 14th century.

In the Markt stands the *Rathaus* (Pl. B, C, 3; adm., see p. 52), a building of 1369-71; the main hall and the council-chamber are adorned with mural paintings by H. Schaper. In front of the Rathaus is the charming Goose Girl Fountain, by Nissen (1900). Running N. from the Markt is Weender Strasse (Pl. B, C, 2), the chief business-street. On the right is the Gothic *Jakobi-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), of the 14-15th cent., with a carved and painted altar of 1402. — Barfüsser-Str., with a house of c. 1550 (No. 5; now wine-rooms, see p. 52), leads E. to Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. C, 3), which is adorned with a statue (1837) of King William IV. of England and Hanover (1765-1837; p. 59). On the N. side of the square is the *Aula* (1837). The *Municipal Museum* (Altertums-Sammlung; Pl. C, 2; adm., see p. 52), to the N., in the Ritter-Plan (No. 7), contains several antiquities of local interest and a collection of paintings presented by Dr. R. Meyer-Riefstahl of New York, whose father was a professor at the university.

At the N. end of Weender Str. is a large *Lecture Theatre* (Auditorien-Gebäude; Pl. C, 1; 1865). Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. C, 1). In the old cemetery, outside the Weender Tor, is a bronze bust of G. A. Bürger (1747-94), the poet (Pl. B; B, 1). — No. 40 Kurze Geismar-Str. (Pl. 2; C, 4) contains the *University Picture Gallery and Collection of Engravings* (adm., see p. 52), with a few good Dutch paintings. Close by are the Chemical Laboratory (Pl. C, 4), and a monument (Pl. G.-W.) erected in 1899 to K. F. Gauss (1777-1855) and W. E. Weber (1804-91), who invented the electro-magnetic telegraph at Göttingen in 1833. — A little to the S.W., at the corner of Nicolai-Str. and Bürger-Str., is a statue of F. Wöhler (1800-82), the discoverer of aluminium, by F. Hartzer (1890). In the W. part of the rampart-promenades, close to the Leine Canal, is the small house (Pl. A, B, 4) in which Bismarck lived as a student in 1833 (tablet).

On the (1½ M.) *Hainberg* (1096 ft.) is a memorial stone to the Göttinger 'Hainbund', a poetical society founded in 1772. Above, to the left, is *Rohn's Volksgarten*, a pleasure-garden. On the top of the hill is the Bismarck Tower (view). The Harzblick, another view-tower, on the *Mackenröder Spitze* (1381 ft.), may be reached hence by a walk through the Göttinger Wald in 1½ hr.

A favourite excursion is to the (2 hrs.) ruin of *Plesse* (1247 ft.; see below), with its two towers, commanding a charming view, and thence down to *Mariaspring* (½ hr.; music and dancing in summer on Sun. and Wed.). — In the pleasant *Bremker-Tal*, to the S., lies (5 M.) *Reinhausen*, at the foot of the wooded *Gleichen* (1404 ft.), which are surmounted with ruins.

Railway from Göttingen to *Frankfort* viâ *Bebra*, see R. 51.

40 M. *Bovenden* (456 ft.), commanded by the ruin of Plesse (see above). — Above (42½ M.) *Nörten* rises the ruin of *Hardenberg* (540 ft.). — 48 M. **Northeim** (397 ft.; Sonne, 18 R.; Northeimer Hof) is an old town (pop. 9100) with a late-Gothic church built in 1481-1519 (old carved altar; font of 1510). Railway to Erfurt, see R. 47; to Ottbergen, see p. 21.

From (55½ M.) *Salzderhelden*, with a saline spring and a ruined castle, a branch-line runs viâ (2½ M.) *Einbeck* (pop. 9400; Goldener Löwe, good; Traube), with half-timbered houses of the late 16th cent., to (11 M.) *Dassel* (Ratskeller, 12 R.).

60½ M. **Kreiensen** (p. 22) is the junction for the Holzminden and Magdeburg line (R. 3), and is connected with Osterode (p. 283) by a light railway (20½ M.; 1¾ hr.). — 67 M. *Freden* is situated in one of the prettiest parts of the valley of the *Leine*, on which the ruins of the *Winzenburg* look down from the heights. — 72 M. *Alfeld* (305 ft.; Kaiserhof; Post), with 7000 inhab., lies at the base of the *Sieben Berge*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1293 ft. above sea-level. Various pleasant excursions may be made hence. The mountainous district is now quitted.

Beyond (81 M.) *Elze* (Hotel Schützenhaus), junction for Hameln (18 M.; p. 20), the Leine is crossed. On an eminence to the left rises *Schloss Marienburg* (no adm.), the property of the Duke of Brunswick (b. 1887; p. 70), built in the Gothic style by Hase (1868).

85 M. *Nordstemmen* (p. 20) is the junction for Hildesheim. — 96 M. *Rethen*. — 99 M. *Hannover-Wülfel*.

103 M. *Hanover*, see p. 57.

7. From Rotterdam to Hanover viâ Salzbergen.

257 M. Railway in 8-9 hrs. — This is the shortest route between Rotterdam and *Berlin* (express in 12½ hrs.). From *London* to Berlin viâ Harwich and the Hook of Holland or viâ Folkestone and Flushing, see p. xii. Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (see below). — Air Service between London and Berlin viâ Amsterdam and Hanover, see p. xvii.

From Rotterdam to (115 M.) *Hengelo*, see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland.' Branch-lines diverge from Hengelo to *Zutphen* and *Arnhem* on the W., and viâ (5 M.) *Enschede* to Gronau (10½ M.; p. 81) on the S. — Beyond (122 M.) *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. — The Dutch and German customs examination is held at (132 M.) **Bentheim** (Hotel Deutscher Hof; Kaiserhof, 27 R.), a small town (pop. 2900) with an old castle (rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent.) of the Princes of Bentheim. *Bad Bentheim* (Kurhaus, 100 R.), with a sulphur-spring and mud-baths, lies 1 M. from the town. — 140 M. *Salzbergen* (junction for Emden, p. 81).

145 M. *Rheine* (Hartmann, 42 R.), a cotton-spinning town on the *Ems*, with 15,600 inhab., is the junction for Münster or Emden (comp. p. 81), for Burgsteinfurt (11 M.; p. 81), and for Quakenbrück (p. 94). — The Osnabrück line crosses the *Ems* and, near (152½ M.) *Hörstel*, the *Ems and Weser Canal* (constructed in 1905-16; 107 M. long, 34 yds. broad, 8 ft. deep), which connects the Rhine with the Weser by means of the Dortmund and Ems Canal (p. 6) and terminates near Hanover. On the right rises a wooded chain of hills, the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburger Wald (p. 9). — 158 M. *Ibbenbüren* (Hotel Quaritsch pop. 6300), on the *Aa*. Branch-line to Lengerich (10½ M.; p. 117).

175 M. **Osnabrück.** — *Plan*, see p. 56. — Hotels. **Schaumburg* (Pl. a; E, 3), Schiller-Str. 9, 50 R. from 5, D. 3½-5 *M*; *Germania* (Pl. c; D, 3), Möser-Str., well spoken of; *Dütting* (Pl. d; D, 2, 3), Domhof 9, 25 R. from 3, D. 2½-5 *M*; *Hohenzollern* (Pl. g; E, 3), 48 R. at 4½, D. 2-3½ *M*, good, *Reichshof* (Pl. f; E, 3), these two near the main station. — Restaurants at the hotels *Schaumburg*, *Germania*, and *Dütting* (see above); also, *Wittekind* (wine), Schlagvorder-Str. 22 (Pl. E, 3), and the *Norddeutsche Bierhalle*, Krahn-Str. (Pl. C, D, 2).

Tramways through the chief thoroughfares (see Plan). — Post Office (Pl. E, 3), Wittekind-Str. 5. — Enquiry Office at A. Baumert's bookshop, Grosse Str. 89 (Pl. D, 3).

Osnabrück (210 ft.), a town on the *Hase*, with 89,000 inhab. and extensive ironworks and other industries, the seat of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 785, but suppressed in 1803, has since 1858 again been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. George I. (p. 58) died here or near here in 1727 on his way to Hanover.

From the main station (Pl. E, F, 3) Möser-Str. leads viâ Goethe-Platz, with an equestrian statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 4; E, 3), (to Möser-Platz (Pl. D, 3), to the N. of which is the *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* Pl. D, 2; 1901; Rom. Cath.).

The **Dom** (Rom. Cath.; Pl. D, 2) was rebuilt after the fire of 1254 as a late-Romanesque basilica with transepts, an octagonal tower above the crossing, and two square W. towers.

The interior (sacristan, No. 4 Kleine Domfreiheit) contains a bronze font of the 12th cent., a large wooden crucifix of the 13th cent., and eight late-Gothic figures of the Apostles (in the ambulatory). — The **Treasury* includes five fine reliquaries (13-15th cent.), two croziers, etc. An ivory comb and set of chessmen, erroneously said to have belonged to Charlemagne, probably date from the 12th century.

The Grosse Domfreiheit (Pl. D, 2), to the N. of the cathedral, is adorned with a bronze statue of *Justus Möser* (1720-94), the patriotic author and philanthropist, by Drake (1836).

A little to the W. is the Markt (Pl. D, 2), with some old gabled houses and the Gothic **Rathaus** (Pl. 12), rebuilt in 1487-1512. The statues of emperors on the façade are modern. The 'Friedens-Saal', restored in 1890, where the Peace of Westphalia was concluded on Aug. 6th, 1648, between Emp. Ferdinand III. (1637-57) and the Protestant princes and Sweden, contains portraits of princes and ambassadors, and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 78).

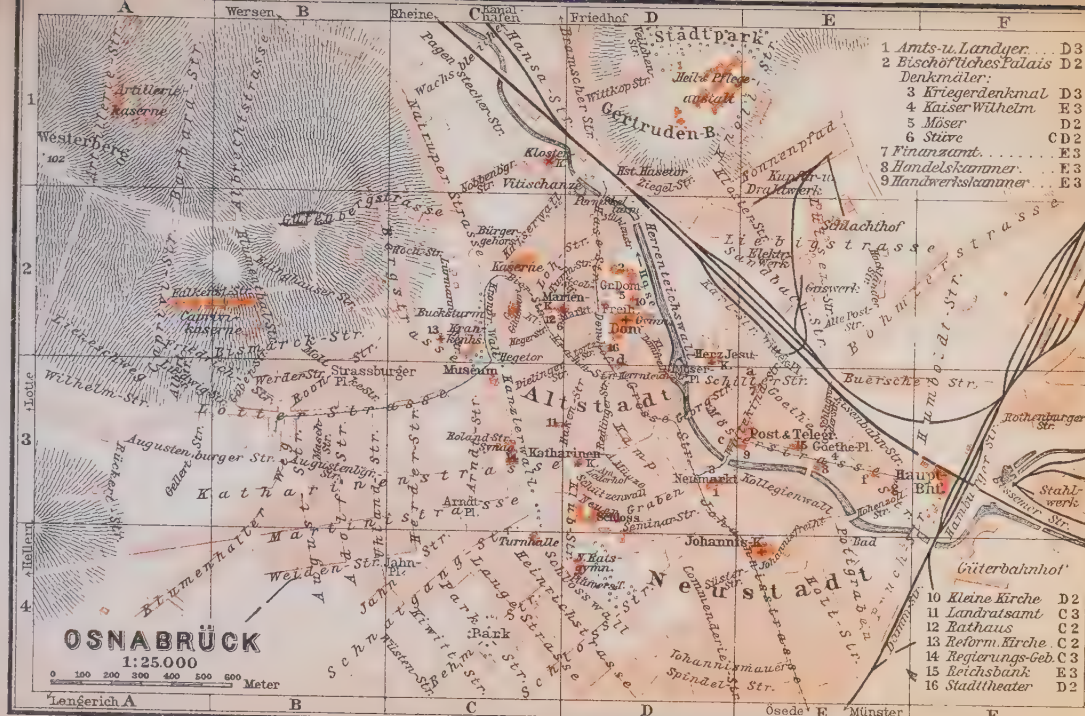
The adjacent ***Marien-Kirche** (Prot.; Pl. C, D, 2; verger, Turm-Str. 16) is a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv). The nave was erected in 1306-24, the choir and the retro-choir in the early 15th cent., and the W. tower in 1617. The sculptures on the 'Braut-Tür' are modern copies (originals in the museum, see below). The carved altar dates from the beginning of the 16th cent., the font from 1560.

In the Kanzler-Wall, No. 28, to the S., is the **Museum** (Pl. C, 3), containing a natural history collection and Germanic antiquities (open all day on week-days, 50 pf.; Sun. 11-1, 20 pf.). — The Gothic *Katharinen-Kirche* (Prot.; Pl. C, D, 3) dates from the 14th cent.; the tower is 338 ft. high. Font of the early 15th century. — The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 3), a baroque edifice, was built in 1665-90. — In the early-Gothic *Johannis-Kirche* (Rom. Cath.; Pl. D, E, 4), of 1256-89, are some interesting wood-carvings and two reliquaries (c. 1400). — The *Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, E, 1), the *Westerberg* (Pl. A, 1), and (2 M.) *Steinkamp* are pleasant resorts for walkers.

From Osnabrück railways run to *Brackwede* (see p. 7); to *Quakenbrück* and *Oldenburg* (see p. 94); to *Münster* and *Cologne* or to *Bremen* and *Hamburg* (see R. 17).

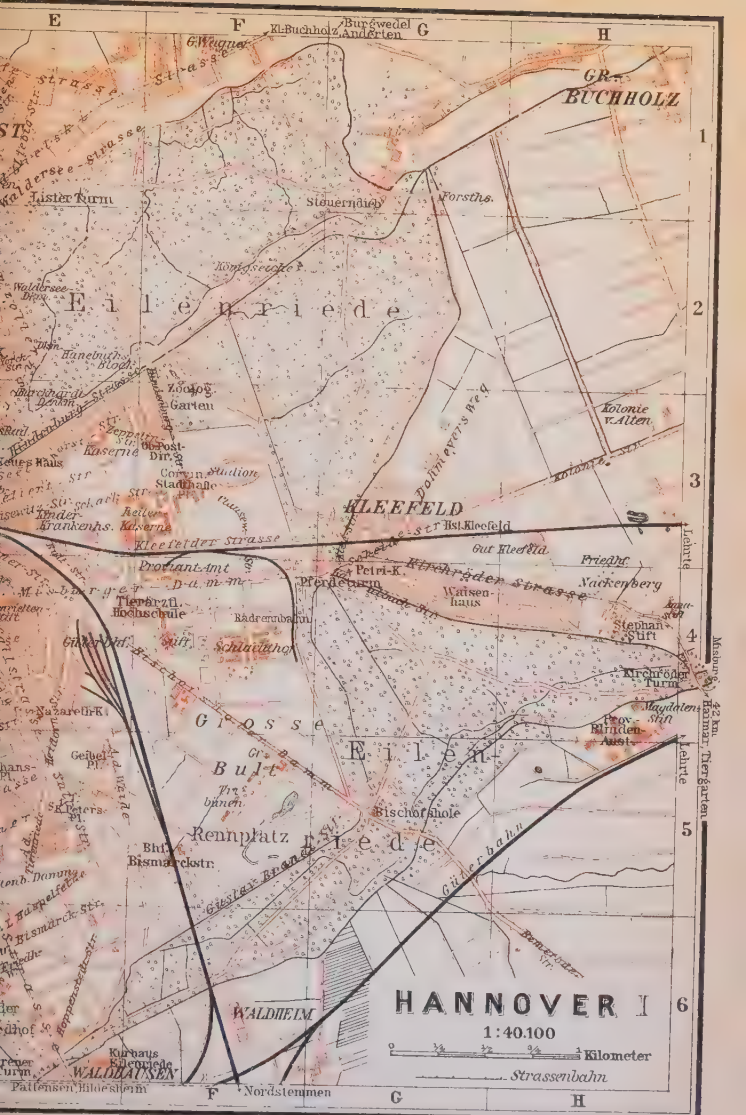
188 M. *Melle* (pop. 3700; Europäischer Hof), on the *Else*. — 198 M. *Bünde* (223 ft.; pop. 5600; Hotel Schierholz), with salt springs, also on the Else. — 204 M. *Löhne*, where the Cologne and Hanover line is reached (see p. 9).

From Löhne to (257 M.) *Hanover*, see R. 1.



Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Visselhövede
Hst Herrenhausen
A
B
C
D
Langenhagen
HAINHOLZ
Hst Hainholz
VAHRENWALD
Melanchthon-Str.
Hattenhof-Strasse
Rangierbahnhof
Minden Bremen
1
HERRENHAUSEN
Berg-Obst-Garten-Plantage
Palmenhs.
Stocken
Schloss
Orangerie
Parkhs.
Militairstr.
Fraukenhs.
Hannover
Lister K.
St. Josephs-K.
Kavallerie-Schule
Kirchweg
Herrenh. Allee
Fasanerie-Str.
Jakobi-Str.
Lutherkirche
Sand-Str.
Fontaine
Theater
Garten
Schloss
Wallstr. garten
Marien K.
Wolfen-Buttelerstr.
Wolfen-Apoth.
Wolfen-Platz
Wasserkunst
Steintor-Masch
Technische Hochschule
Christus-K.
Königl. Ebh.
Klages Markt
Leine-Hafen
Kanalstr.
Kunstverein
Justiz-Palast
Post
Haupt-Bahnhof
Stein-Thor
Gummi-Str.
LIMMER
Limmerstr.
Fössebad
Bethlehems K.
Militairverein
Goethe-Anst.
Lehrhofs
Markt-K.
Alt. Rathh.
Schloss
Gitterthor
Fössestrasse
Lichtenb. Pl.
Rathhaus
Georgs-Platz
Waterloo Pl.
Zeughs.
Rathhaus
Sal. Georgenh.
Marien K.
Post
Frankenhs. II
LINDEN
Friedhof
v. Alten
Modehardt K.
Bad
Bellevue
Gbr. Hartwig
Park
Lindener Ohe
Lindener B.
Linse
Schützenhs.
Aegidien-Masch
Paulus K.
Steinbruch
Hannover
Fraukenhausen Stout
Maschinenbau
A.G.
Bismarckstube
Bhf. Linden
Schleuse
Kraftwerk
Tonnies-B.
Chaussee
Strudruch
Pfarr-Str.
Ricklingen
Leine
Landwehrschenke
Geograph. Anstalt von



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

1 Alte Justizkanzlei ... D 4
2 Beguinenturm C 4
3 Flusswasserkunst C 4
4 Hannov. Bank D 4
5 Luther-Denkmal C 4
6 v. Alten „ C 4
7 Bödeker „ C 4
8 Karmarsch „ D 4
9 Marschner „ D 3
10 Stromeyer „ D 3
HANNOVER II
INNERE STADT
1:18.400
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter
Geograph. Anstalt v.
Wagner & Debes, Leipz.

8. Hanover.

Pl. *I* refers to the general plan, Pl. *II* to that of the inner town.

Air Service, comp. p. xvii. Tickets obtained from the agencies of the Hamburg-America Line or the Norddeutscher Lloyd (p. 58).

Hotels. Near the Main Station: **Königlicher Hof* (Pl. a, D 3; *II*), with wine and garden restaurants, 60 R. (15 with baths) at 4-6, D. 3-4 ℳ; **Ernst August* (Pl. c, D 3; *II*), 140 R. (30 with baths), with wine restaurant; **Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. b, D 3; *II*), with wine restaurant, 85 R. (15 with baths) at 6-10, D. 3-7 ℳ; *Central-Hotel Kaiserhof* (Pl. f, D 3; *II*); *Luisenhof* (Pl. l, D 3; *II*), 110 R. (25 with baths) at 6-10, D. 2½ ℳ; *Mussmann* (Pl. d, D 3; *II*), with wine restaurant; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. n, D 3; *II*), 75 R. at 4½-8½, D. 3¾-3 ℳ; *Wachsning* (Pl. p, D 3; *II*), 80 R. at 4½-6½, D. 3¾-3 ℳ; *Hannover* (Pl. r, D 3; *II*); *Kronprinz* (Pl. u, D 3; *II*); *Hohenzollern* (Pl. s, D 3; *II*); *Bellevue* (Pl. t, D 3; *II*), 20 R.

In the Town (not far from the main station): **Kasten* (Pl. h, D 3; *II*), Rathenau-Platz 9, first-class, 160 R. (50 with baths) at 5-8, D. 4¾-7¼ ℳ; *Reichshof* (Pl. v, D 3; *II*), Grosse Packhof-Str. 18; *Battermann* (Pl. g, D 3; *II*), Kleine Packhof-Str. 11-12; *Atlantic* (Pl. w, C 3; *II*), Georg-Str. 46. — *Evangelische Vereinshäuser* (hospices) at Limburg-Str. 3 (Pl. C, 3; *II*), 27 R. at 2¾-4½ ℳ, and Prinzen-Str. (Pl. o, D 4; *II*), 31 R.

Pensions. *Althaus*, Marien-Str. 60 (Pl. D, E, 4; *I*); *Deutsches Heim*, Alte Döhrener Str. 86 (Pl. D, E, 5, 6; *I*), 30 R.; *Nissen*, Marien-Str. 29 (Pl. D, E, 4; *I*); *Noltemeier*, Lehzen-Str. 1 (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Von Thielen*, Prinzen-Str. 21 (Pl. D, 3, 4; *II*).

Restaurants. Wine. **Georgshalle*, in Kasten's Hotel (see above); **Ratsweinkeller*, in the Altes Rathaus (p. 59); *Messerschmidt*, Windmühlen-Str. 5 (Pl. D, 3, 4; *II*); *Pust*, Rathenau-Platz 7 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Eilers*, Langelaube 46 (Pl. C, 3; *II*); *Continental Bodega Co.*, Joachim-Str. 1 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Knüppel*, Bahnhof-Str. 4; *Traube*, Karmarsch-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Vier Jahrcszeiten*, Ægidientor-Platz (Pl. D, 4; *II*). — Beer. *Georgs-Palast*, Georg-Str. 23 (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*); *Münchner Bürgerbräu*, in Kasten's Hotel (see above); *Knickmeyer*, Rathenau-Platz 14; *Kulmbacher Bierhalle*, Bahnhof-Str. 13 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Brauergildehaus*, Georgs-Platz (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Battermann* (see above); *Pschorrbräu*, Thielen-Platz (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Franziskaner*, Luisen-Str. (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Knüppel* (see above); *Handelshof*, Bahnhof-Strasse.

Cafés. **Kröpcke*, in Rathenau-Platz, with garden; *Reichshof*, see above; *Wiener Café*, Georg-Str. 37; *Industrie*, Bahnhof-Str. 6; *Continental*, Georg-Str.; *Dey*, Ægidientor-Platz; *Astoria*, Rathenau-Platz.

Confectioners. *Kreipe*, Bahnhof-Str. 12; *Suhr*, Georg-Str. 29; *Hartmann*, Grosse Packhof-Str. 3.

Theatres. *Opera House and Theatre* (Pl. D 3, *II;* closed in July), opera, drama, and concerts; *Schauburg* (Pl. D 4, *II;* closed in July), Hildesheimer Str. 229, drama and comedy; *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), modern drama and operettas; *Mellini-Theater* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), Artillerie-Str. 10, operettas. — *Tivoli* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), Am Schiffgraben, varieties.

Concerts. In the town: *Opera House and Theatre*, see above; *Aula*, Georgs-Platz. — Outside the town: *Stadt-Halle* (p. 63); *Zoological Garden* (p. 63), *Lister Turm*, *Neues Haus*, all three in the Eilenriede (p. 63); *Parkhaus* (Pl. B, 1; *I*), Nienburger Strasse.

Sport. *Horse Races* at the racecourse (Rennplatz; Pl. F 5, *I*), Grosse Bult (principal meeting at the end of June). — *Cycling Track* at the Grosse Bult (Pl. F, 4; *I*). — *Stadium*, opposite the Stadt-Halle (p. 63), for football, etc.

Baths. *Municipal Baths* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), Goseriede 7, with vapour and swimming bath. — *River Baths* in the Ihme (Pl. C, 4; *II*).

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways (see also p. 63). The main points of intersection are the *Main Station* (Pl. D 3, *I*; lines 3, 5, 7-10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 29); the *Café Kröpcke* (Pl. D 3, *II*; lines 1, 3-11, 13, 15, 17-19, 29); *Ægidientor-Platz* (Pl. D 4, *I*; lines 1, 2, 4, 11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21); and the *Schwarzer Bär* (Pl. B 4, *I*; lines 2-5, 7, 10, 13, 15).

Post Office (Pl. D, 3; *II*), in Ernst-August-Platz.

Travel Agencies. *Gaffky & Koehler* (agents for the *Hamburg-America Line*), Georg-Str. 18 (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*); *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Georg-Str. 39. — Information also obtained at the booksellers *Schmorl & Von Seefeld*, Bahnhof-Str. 14 (Pl. D, 3; *II*).

British Vice-Consulate, Hindenburg-Str. 49 (Pl. E 3, *I*; Mon.-Fri. 11-1). — English Church Services (see p. 62) at present uncertain.

Times of Admission.

Hanoverian Museum (p. 61), week-days 10-2, 25 pf.; Sun. 11-2, 10 pf.

Herrenhausen (p. 63). *Mausoleum*, *Picture Gallery*, *Family Museum*, *Coach Houses and Harness Rooms*, week-days (palm-house also Sun.) 10-12 & 2-5.30; 50 pf. The fountains play every Wed. & Sun. 3-5 from Whit Monday to September.

Industrial Art Museum (p. 60), week-days 10-1, Sun. 11-2; 25 pf.

Kestner Museum (p. 60), week-days 10-2, 25 pf., Sun. & holidays 11-2, 10 pf.

Municipal Library (p. 60), week-days 10-2.

Provincial Library (p. 61), Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-1.30, Mon. & Thurs. 10-1 & 3-5; the reading-room is open from 9 a.m.

Provincial Museum (p. 60), week-days 10-2, Sun. & holidays 11-2 (closed on the chief festivals); Wed. free, every 1st Sun. of the month 25 pf.; on other days 50 pf.

Rathaus, Altes (p. 59), open free on Tues. & Fri. 11-1; at other times shown by the castellan, Köbelinger Str. 59; 20 pf.

Rathaus, Neues (p. 60), week-days 10-2; 50 pf. In summer, lift to the cupola, 50 pf.

Stadt-Halle (p. 63), daily 10-6 (in winter 10-4); 50 pf.

Chief Attractions (one day). Morning: *Georg-Strasse* (p. 59), *Markt* (p. 59), *Leibniz's House* (p. 60), *Provincial Museum* (p. 60). Afternoon: *Kestner Museum* (p. 60), *Neues Rathaus* (p. 60), *Hanoverian Museum* (p. 61), *Georgen-Garten* (p. 63), *Herrenhausen* (p. 63).

Hanover (180 ft.), German *Hannóver*, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, now that of the Prussian province of that name, and an important railway junction, with 420,000 inhab., is situated in a well-cultivated plain on both banks of the *Leine*, which is here joined by the *Ihme*. Among its industrial products are machinery, iron, rubber goods, textiles, and stationery. The irregularly-built Altstadt still contains a number of burghers' houses of the 16-17th cent., while handsome new quarters have arisen to the N. and E. In contrast to the older stucco fronts, most of the modern buildings are constructed of brick, an improvement mainly due to the architect K. W. Hase (1818-1902). — The purest German is supposed to be spoken at Hanover, which was consequently much frequented before the War by English students.

Hanover is first mentioned in a document of 1156. Henry the Lion (p. 70) built a castle here, but this was destroyed by the citizens in 1371, three years after the town had joined the Hanseatic League (p. 128). The Reformation was introduced in 1534. Duke John Frederick (1665-79) did much to advance the town and appointed Leibniz the head of his library in 1676 (comp. p. 61). In 1714 Elector George Louis of Hanover (b. 1660 at Hanover; comp. p. 55), son of Ernest Augustus (p. 282) and of Sophia

p. 63), grand-daughter of James I. of England, became king of Great Britain and Ireland, and the consequent loss of the court proved a serious blow to the city. Hanover was made a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna (1814). William IV., who died in 1837, was succeeded in England by his niece Victoria, while his brother Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (d. 1851), ascended the Hanoverian throne. In 1866 the kingdom was annexed by Prussia, and the blind King George V. (d. 1878), together with his son Ernest Augustus, the last Duke of Cumberland (1845-1923), retired to exile in Austria. — Hanover was the birthplace of Sir William Herschel, the astronomer (1738-1822), and of Karl von Müller, the captain of the 'Emden' (1873-1923).

In the spacious Ernst-August-Platz (Pl. D, 3; *II*), in front of the railway station, is an equestrian statue of King Ernest Augustus (see above), in bronze, by A. Wolff (1860).

Bahnhof-Strasse leads straight on to Georg-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*), the chief thoroughfare of the city, between the old and the new town. Turning to the left, we find ourselves in Rathenau-Platz (Pl. D, 3; *II*), in which is the **Opera House and Theatre**, built in 1845-52 by Laves. Here also are statues of the composer Heinrich Marschner (Pl. 9; p. 357), Louis Stromeyer (Pl. 10; 1804-1876), the army surgeon, and Karl Karmarsch (Pl. 8; 1803-79), the founder of the Technical Academy (p. 62).

In Georgs-Platz (Pl. D, 4; *II*), to the S. of Rathenau-Platz, is a bronze statue of *Schiller*, by Engelhard (1863). On the W. side is the *Reichsbank* (1896). — To the S.E. of Georgs-Platz lies Ægidientor-Platz (Pl. D, 4; *II*). Breite Strasse leads hence to the W. towards the Altstadt, passing the house (Grosse Ægidien-Str. 4) of Charlotte Kestner (comp. p. 62), the Lotte of Goethe's 'Leiden des jungen Werthers'. The Gothic *Ægidien-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), of the 14th cent., was restored by Hase in 1874. Opposite the church (Oster-Str. 59) is the old *Justiz-Kanzlei* (Pl. 1), a handsome late-Gothic brick building, with a lofty gable (14th cent.). — Markt-Str. runs N.W. from the Ægidien-Kirche to the Markt (Pl. C, 4), the centre of the Altstadt.

The ***Altes Rathaus** (Pl. D, 4; *II*), on the S.E. side of the square, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1435-80, was restored by Hase in 1878-82 and enlarged in 1891. The large reception-hall is decorated with frescoes by H. Schaper (adm., see p. 58). — In front of the Rathaus is a tasteful Gothic fountain in bronze, by Hase (1881), with figures by Engelhard, and nearer the Markt-Kirche is a bronze *Luther Monument* (Pl. 5), by Dopmeyer (1900). At the base of its high pedestal are seated figures of the Duchess Elizabeth of Kalenberg and Duke Ernest the Confessor.

The **Markt-Kirche** (Pl. C, 4; *II*) is a Gothic brick 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 14th cent. (sacristan, Am Markt 3). The interior, restored in 1664 and 1857 and adorned with painting by H. Schaper in 1893, contains fine modern stained glass by A. von

Kreling and others. The glass in the three central windows of the choir is of the 14th century. Tower 312 ft. high.

No. 10 in Schmiede-Str. is ***Leibniz's House** (Pl. C, 3; *II*), a burgher's house rebuilt in 1652, where the philosopher G. W. Leibniz lived from 1676 till his death in 1716 (comp. pp. 58, 217). The interior, restored in 1892, now contains the interesting *Industrial Art Museum* (adm., see p. 58). — The *Kreuz-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3; *II*) is a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 14-15th cent., with a pulpit of 1757. — No. 28 in the quaint Knochenhauer-Str. (Pl. C, 3; *II*) is a beautiful brick building (c. 1460).

The **Leine-Schloss** (Pl. C, 4; *II*), formerly the Royal Palace, with its back to the Leine, was built in 1637-42 and altered in 1816-34. The chapel contains an altarpiece by L. Cranach the Elder, representing the Crucifixion. — Opposite, in Lein-Str., is the *Altes Palais* (Pl. C, 4; *II*), built in 1752, where Queen Louise of Prussia was born in 1776 (comp. p. 62). — A little to the S. are the turreted waterworks (Pl. 3) and a monumental fountain (1900). At the corner of Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4; *II*) is the old palace occupied until 1862 by George V. Farther on, in the grounds to the right of Friedrich-Str., is the —

Kestner Museum (Pl. D 4, *II*; adm., see p. 58), which contains the collections of August Kestner (son of Charlotte Kestner, p. 59), presented to the town in 1884 by his nephew, Hermann Kestner, consisting of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, Italian majolica and paintings, and engravings. It contains also the collection of mediæval works of art left by Senator Culemann, the *Municipal Library* (adm., see p. 58), and the *Municipal Record Office*. — Near the museum is the **Neues Rathaus** (Pl. D, 4; *II*), a palatial building in the Renaissance style, begun in 1900 by Eggert and completed in 1909-13 by Halmhuber (adm., see p. 58). Behind is the *Masch Park*, with a memorial fountain by Herting (1910). — To the E. of the Rathaus is the *Gutenberg Fountain*, by Rowald and Dopmeyer (1890). — Farther on, to the S., is the —

Provincial Museum (Pl. D 4, *II*; adm., see p. 58), a sandstone building in the Renaissance style by Stier, erected in 1897-1902. It contains prehistoric, natural history, and ethnographical collections, the Guelph Museum, and pictures of various schools from the 15th cent. to the present time, among which are those of the Cumberland Gallery (belonging to the house of Brunswick and Lüneburg). Entrance in Bennigsen-Strasse.

Ground Floor. Prehistoric objects (well arranged).

First Floor. Antique sculptures, plaster casts, weapons and armour; also zoological, geological, and botanical collections.

Second Floor. *Guelph Museum (Welfen-Museum; on the right of the domed hall), containing ecclesiastical works of art and antiquities. Room 2 (which we enter first): The 'Goldene Tafel', four wings from the old high altar of the Michaelis-Kirche at Lüneburg (Lower Saxon, 1420-30).

Room 6: Carved altar by *Hans Rap-hon* (1500). Room 7: Three painted wooden statues by *Tilman Riemenschneider*. Rom 8: Pictures by the elder *Cranach*, *Holbein* (Edward VI. of England in his second year, 1538), *Hans von Kulmbach*, and *Martin Schaffner*. — The gallery of modern paintings, on the left of the domed hall, contains works by *Lovis Corinth*, *A. Feuerbach*, *E. von Gebhardt*, *W. Leibl*, *F. Lenbach*, *Max Liebermann*, *E. Nolde*, *M. Pechstein*, *K. Schuch*, *K. Spitzweg*, *Hans Thoma*, and *W. Trübner*.

To the E. of the museum is a figure of Wotan, by Engelhard (1902), and to the W. of it is a statue of *Rudolf von Bennigsen* (1824-1902), the statesman, by Gundelach (1907).

We now return to the waterworks (p. 60), cross the Leine, and reach the large Waterloo-Platz (Pl. C, 4; *II*), at the farther end of which is the *Waterloo Column*, 213 ft. in height, erected in 1832. Good survey of the town from the top (188 steps; in summer opened by a keeper for a gratuity). — In the street called 'Am Waterloo-Platz' are the *Police Headquarters* (1903). At the N. end of the square is the statue of *Sir Charles Alten* (1764-1840; Pl. 6), commander of the Anglo-Hanoverian Legion in Spain and the Hanoverian general at Waterloo. On the W. is a small temple with a bust of *Leibniz* (p. 58), by the Irish sculptor Christopher Hewetson (1790). — At the back of General Alten's monument is the building of the *State Archives* and *Provincial Library* (Pl. C, 4; *II*). The library (adm., see p. 58) contains 223,000 vols. and memorials of Leibniz. Adjacent are the *Government Offices* (Regierungs-Gebäude; 1878) and the *Reformed Church* (1897).

In the Neustädter Markt are the *Sower Fountain*, by Herting (1916), and the *Neustädter Kirche* (Pl. C 4, *II*; verger, Goethe-Str. 20), built in 1666-70 and containing the tomb of Leibniz (comp. p. 60). — To the N. is the *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 4; *II*), built in the transitional style by Oppler (1870). Farther N. is *St. Clement's* (Rom. Cath.; Pl. C 3, *II*), erected in 1718. — In Goethe-Platz (Pl. C, 3; *II*) is the Romanesque *Garrison Church*, built by Hehl in 1891-96. — We may now return by Goethe-Strasse (Pl. C, 3; *II*) to Georg-Strasse (p. 59), crossing the Goethe-Brücke (view of tower of old Beguinage to the right).

To the E. of Rathenau-Platz (p. 59) is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. D, 3; *II*), Sophien-Str. 2, a Romanesque edifice by *K. W. Hase* (1858), a marble statue of whom, by Gundelach (1916), is to be seen on the right. Art exhibitions are held on the first floor in spring and autumn ($1^1/_2$ *M*). The E. wing, entered from Prinzen-Str. (No. 4), contains the *Hanoverian Museum* (Vaterländisches Museum), with Hanoverian uniforms, costumes, and antiquities, including many objects dating from the time of the union of Hanover and England (1714-1837; comp. p. 59). Adm., see p. 58.

A few yards to the E. of the Künstlerhaus is the *Ständehaus* (House of the Provincial Diet; Pl. D 3, *II*), by Wallbrecht (1880).

— To the S., in Marien-Str., is the *Garten-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), built in the early-Gothic style in 1887-91. In the former churchyard (Gartenkirchhof), to the N. of the choir, lies Charlotte Kestner (d. 1828; p. 59).

The Misburger Damm (Pl. E F 4, *I;* the E. continuation of Marien-Str.), Am Schiffgraben (Pl. D, E, 3; *I*), and König-Strasse (Pl. D, E, 3; *I*), the chief approaches to the Eilenriede (p. 63), traverse a pleasant residential quarter. In the Misburger Damm is the *Veterinary College* (Tierärztliche Hochschule; Pl. E F 4, *I;* 1895-99). — At the end of König-Str. is a *War Monument* (Krieger-Denkmal; Pl. D E 3, *I*) by Volz, erected in 1884. — Seelhorst-Str. 32 (Pl. E, 3; *I*) is the house presented by the town to Field-Marshal von Hindenburg (b. 1847) in 1919. — To the E. of the railway station are the *Law Courts* (Justiz-Palast; Pl. D 3, *I*), a Renaissance edifice by Adler (1882). — To the N.E. of this point, at the corner of York-Str. and Hohenzollern-Str. (Pl. E, 2; *I*), is a monument to the *Princesses Louise and Frederica* (an enlarged replica of Schadow's group in the Schloss at Berlin; comp. p. 63). In Hohenzollern-Str. stands a monument to Field-Marshal Count *Alfred von Waldersee* (1832-1904; Pl. E 2, *I*), by Hoetger (1915). — To the N. of the Markus-Kirche (Pl. E, 2; *I*) is *H. Bahlsen's Biscuit Factory*, which may be inspected Tues.-Fri. at 10 a.m.

Georg-Str. (p. 59) is continued N.W. by the Langelaube (Pl. C, 3; *II*). No. 3 in this street is the so-called *Haus der Väter*, of 1619, now occupied by the Men's Choral Society. A little to the N. is the Goseriede (Pl. C, 3; *II*), with the Goose Fountain (Pl. G.-B.), by Dopmeyer (1897). Farther on is the *Nikolai-Kapelle* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), dating from the middle of the 14th cent., formerly the *English Church*. Close by is the monument of the poet L. W. Hölty (Pl. H.-D.; 1748-76), erected in 1901. — The *Christus-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2; *II*), on the N.W. side of the Klages-Markt (Pl. C, 3; *II*), is a Gothic brick church by Hase (1864), with good stained glass.

Celler-Str. leads N.E. from the Nikolai Cemetery to *Welfen-Platz* (Pl. D, 2; *I*), with its large barracks. — In Vahrenwalder Strasse, farther N., is the *Cavalry School* (Pl. D, 1; *I*).

From Königsworther Platz (Pl. B, C, 3; *I*), at the W. end of the Langelaube (see above), Herrenhäuser Allee (Pl. A, B, 2; *I*), a fine avenue of limes, $1^1/_4$ M. long and 40 yds. wide, laid out in 1726, leads to Schloss Herrenhausen (tramway No. 1). To the right is the imposing *Welfen-Schloss*, or Palace of the Guelphs, with five towers, built in the Romanesque style in 1857-66 and used as a **Technical Academy** (Pl. B, 2; *I*) since 1880. Behind the palace is the *Welfen-Garten*. Farther on, on the same side, is the *Prinzenhaus* (Pl. B 2, *I;* removed hither from Goethe-Str.). In 1774-95 it was occupied by Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg, and his daughters

Princess Louise (afterwards Queen of Prussia) and Princess Frederica (afterwards Queen of Hanover). — On the other side of the avenue is the **Georgen-Garten** (Pl. A, B, 2; *I*), a park in the 'English' style, which extends to Herrenhausen and contains the so-called Kleines Palais and a café.

Schloss Herrenhausen (Pl. A 1, *I;* no adm.) was begun in 1665 and transformed in 1821. The *Grosser Garten* (Pl. A, 2; *I*), modelled on the gardens at Versailles, was laid out in 1675-1705 and contains statues copied from antiques and monuments of Hanoverian princes. The statue of the Electress Sophia, by Engelhard (1878), stands on the spot where she expired in 1714. Near the *Orangery* (1699), on the E. side, is a large garden theatre (1696). The waters of the great fountain rise to the height of 144 ft. — The *Berg-Garten* (Pl. A, 1; *I*), to the N. of the Schloss, contains a palm-house (adm., see p. 58), orchid, and Victoria Regia houses. — At the end of the garden is the *Mausoleum*, built in 1842-46, containing the *Monuments of King Ernest Augustus (d. 1851; p. 59) and Queen Frederica (d. 1841; see above) by Rauch (adm., see p. 58).

In an annexe of the Schloss are the *Family Museum* (Pl. F.-M.), the *Picture Gallery* (Pl. B.-S.), with two portraits by Gainsborough (George III. and his consort Charlotte of Mecklenburg) and several works by Franz Krüger, and the *Coach Houses and Harness Rooms* (Pl. W.-M.); adm., see p. 58.

The **Eilenriede** (Pl. E-G, 1-6; *I*), a wood belonging to the town, affords beautiful walks and contains numerous restaurants (Neues Haus, Pl. E 3; Lister Turm, Pl. E 1; Steuerndieb, Pl. G 1; Pferdeturm, Pl. F G 4; Kirchröder Turm, Pl. H 4; Bischofshole, Pl. G 5; Döhrener Turm, Pl. E 6). — In Hindenburg-Str., $1^1/_4$ M. from Rathenau-Platz, is the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. F, 3), with a restaurant. — The **Stadt-Halle** (Pl. F 3, *I;* adm., see p. 58), to the S. of the Zoological Garden, is a circular building with a domed hall (3700 seats), erected in 1914. — In the Engesohder Friedhof (Pl. E, 6; *I*) is the tomb of *General Otto von Emmich* (1848-1915; Pl. E), the conqueror of Liége (Aug. 7th, 1914), by Wolf.

To the S.W. of Hanover lies **Linden** (Pl. B 4, *I;* see p. 20), an industrial quarter, with a Gothic Rathaus (1899). — The *Lindener Berg* (285 ft.; Pl. A, B, 5), on the top of which is the reservoir of the municipal waterworks, commands an extensive view.

The park at *Kirchrode* ($^1/_2$ M. from the Kirchröder Turm, see above; tramway No. 5), which contains tame deer, is much visited.

Hanover is connected by Tramways with *Barsinghausen* (p. 11; $16^3/_4$ M.; 1 hr. 40 min.), about 1 hr. S.E. of which is the Nordmannsturm (1257 ft.; view), and with *Hildesheim* (p. 64; 19 M.; 1 hr. 20 min.).

From Hanover to *Soltau* (Lüneburger Heide), see p. 13; to *Berlin* or to *Cologne*, see R. 1; to *Hamburg*, see R. 15; to *Bremen*, see R. 13; to *Rotterdam*, see R. 7; to *Hameln*, see p. 20; to *Cassel* (Frankfort), see R. 6; to *Leipzig* via *Magdeburg*, see p. 11.

9. Hildesheim.

Hotels. **Kaiserhof* (Pl. c; C, 1), with beer-restaurant, 50 R. at 4-6, D. 2-4 *M*, *Hotopp* (Pl. d; C, 1), 50 R. from 5, D. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*, with beer-restaurant, *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. h; C, 1), 40 R., these three at the station; *Wiener Hof* (Pl. b; C, 3), 30 R. from 4, D. 2-$3^1/_2$, P. $7^1/_2$-10 *M*, with beer-restaurant and garden, good; *Germania* (Pl. a; D, 3); *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. g; C, 1, 2); *Goldener Engel* (Pl. e, B 3; p. 67); *Deutscher Hof*, Kurzer Hagen 1 (Pl. B, C, 2).

Restaurants. *Löwenbräu*, Markt-Str. 11, opposite the Rathaus (Pl. C, 2); *Zum Neuen Schaden*, Kreuz-Str. 18 (Pl. B, C, 3). — Wine. *Traube*, Hoher Weg (Pl. C, 2, 3); *Ratsweinkeller*, under the Rathaus; *Limpricht*, Markt-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 2); *Domschenke*, Domhof 2 (Pl. B, 3). — *Wiener Café*, corner of Alms-Str. and Wall-Str. (Pl. C, 2); *Otto*, in the Platz (Pl. C, 3).

Tramways from the main station to the Moritzberg, the Galgenberg, and Marienburger Strasse (Pl. D, 4). To Hanover, see p. 63.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), Domhof.

Baths (*Badehalle*; Pl. C, 1, 2), with swimming-bath.

Enquiry Office. *Mitteleuropäisches Reise-Bureau*, Bernward-Str. 23 (Pl. C, 1).

Times of Admission.

Andreas Museum (p. 65), open free on Sun. 11-1; at other times on application to the sacristan, Andreas-Platz 5.

Commercial and Industrial Museum (p. 65), Sun. 11-1, 20 pf.; week-days 10-5, 50 pf.

Dom (p. 66), week-days 10.30-12.30 (Sun. & holidays 12-1) and Mon.-Fri. 3 or 3.30-4.30, 5, or 5.30, $^1/_2$ *M*; at other times $1^1/_2$ *M*.

Michaelis-Kirche (p. 66), week-days 9-1 & 3-6, Sun. & holidays 12-1 & 3.30-5; 1 pers. 50 pf., each additional pers. 30 pf. — Cloisters, daily 8-9, 11-1, and after 6 p.m. on application at Kloster-Str. 8.

Museum of Industrial Art (p. 65), week-days 9-1 & 3-5, 50 pf.; Sun. 11-1, free.

Pelizaeus Museum and *Roemer Museum* (p. 66), week-days 10-1 & 3-6, inclusive fee for both museums 50 pf.; free on Sun. 11-1 (Pelizaeus Museum also on Wed. 3-6).

Hildesheim (292 ft.), an ancient town with 60,000 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Innerste*, has retained many mediæval characteristics. The Altstadt, with its abundance of picturesque streets and quiet nooks, presents a most charming aspect. Hildesheim became an episcopal see in 815, and attained its greatest prosperity in the 15-16th centuries. After the inhabitants had succeeded in shaking off the supremacy of the bishops it became a member of the Hanseatic League (p. 128) in the 14th cent. and was a free town of the Empire down to 1803.

At a very early period Hildesheim attained great importance as a cradle of art, chiefly owing to the exertions of *Bishop Bernward* (993-1022). A number of buildings were erected by him; and in particular several fine specimens of bronze workmanship, such as the cathedral doors, the Bernward Column, and the candelabrum and chalice in the cathedral treasury, were executed under his auspices. Under the fostering care of Bernward and his successors Godard (1022-38), Hezilo (1054-79), and Bernhard (1130-54), Hildesheim became one of the most important seats of early-Romanesque art in Germany. Nor is the interest attaching to this venerable town confined to its mediæval art, for one of its most attractive and characteristic features consists of its timber architecture in the

HILDESHEIM
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Elektr. Strassenbahn
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
Hannover
Lehrte
Haupt-Bahnhof
Güterbahnhof
Zucker-Raffinerie
Spurhard-fabrik
Nordstemmen
Senking
Rumelsche
Knickenstr.
Spitzenstrasse
Magdalenen-Friedhof
Schützenallee
Schützenhaus
Innerste
Michaelis-K.
Ehem. Mich.-Kloster
Michaelis-Str.
Langer Garten
Ehem. Kol.-Hosp.
Ehem. Thum-Hof
Kaiserhs.
Rathaus
Wedekind-Templerhaus
Raiffeisenhaus
Raiffeisenbauhof
Alter Markt
Magdal.-K.
Andreas-Real-Gymn.
Andreas-Friedhof
Hauptpost
Bischöfl. Residenz
Roemer-Mus.
Dom
Landgericht
Domhof
Am Stein
Kreuz-K.
Parade-Pl.
Gymn. Andreanum
Andreasplatz
Stadthalle
Bernwards-Krankenhaus
Lamberti-K.
Vereinigte Hospitäler
Godehard-Pl.
Godehard-K.
Amtsgericht
Dyes
Villa Dyes
Städt. Krankenhaus
Synagoge
Kasernen
Bernwards-K.
Jakobi-K.
Knochenh. Amtshs.
Marktstr.
Theaterstr.
Rosenhagen
Kaiserstrasse
Bahnhofstr.
Friedrich-Str.
Hoppenstedtstr.
Lüntzelstr.
Bergsteig
Bergholz
Steinberg
Mittelstr.
Nord-Str.
Hasse
Gosslerstr.
Webergasse
Tumbaldi-Str.
Lucien-Str.
Hindenburg-Str.
Kesslerstr.
Renaissance
Braunschweig
Handels-Sch.
Lange Garten
Kreuzstr.
Rosenstr.
Brühlstr.
Hohnstr.
Bohlenstr.
Pfaffenstr.
Seminar
Alte Jägerstr.
Neue Jägerstr.
Neue Gasse
Gymn. Josephinum
Lehrerseminar
Städt. Schlachthof
Viehhof
Städt. Elektrizitätswerk
Städt. Gaswerk
Städt. Wasserwerk
Städt. Badeanstalt
Städt. Kleinkinderbewahranstalt
Städt. Volksbad
Städt. Schwimmbad
Städt. Turnhalle
Städt. Turnplatz
Städt. Spielplatz
Städt. Sportplatz
Städt. Exerzierplatz
Städt. Schießstand
Städt. Friedhof
Städt. Leichenhalle
Städt. Krematorium
Städt. Desinfektionsanstalt
Städt. Leichenschauhaus
Städt. Obdachlosenasyl
Städt. Arbeitshaus
Städt. Gefängnis
Städt. Polizeiamt
Städt. Feuerwache
Städt. Rettungsstation
Städt. Fernsprechamt
Städt. Telegraphenamt
Städt. Postamt
Städt. Bahnhof
Städt. Hafen
Städt. Lagerhaus
Städt. Markthalle
Städt. Schlachthaus
Städt. Viehmarkt
Städt. Pferdemarkt
Städt. Holzmarkt
Städt. Kohlenmarkt
Städt. Getreidemarkt
Städt. Obstmarkt
Städt. Gemüsemarkt
Städt. Blumenmarkt
Städt. Fischmarkt
Städt. Geflügelmarkt
Städt. Eiermarkt
Städt. Buttermarkt
Städt. Käsemarkt
Städt. Honigmarkt
Städt. Wachsmarkt
Städt. Talgmarkt
Städt. Fettmarkt
Städt. Ölmarkt
Städt. Weinmarkt
Städt. Bierkeller
Städt. Weinkeller
Städt. Kohlenkeller
Städt. Vorratskeller
Städt. Eiskeller
Städt. Kühlhaus
Städt. Gefrierhaus
Städt. Trockenhaus
Städt. Räucherhaus
Städt. Pökelhaus
Städt. Salzhaus
Städt. Zuckerhaus
Städt. Mehlhaus
Städt. Getreidespeicher
Städt. Kornspeicher
Städt. Heuspeicher
Städt. Strohspeicher
Städt. Futterspeicher
Städt. Düngerspeicher
Städt. Jauchegrube
Städt. Abfallgrube
Städt. Müllabfuhr
Städt. Straßenreinigung
Städt. Straßenbeleuchtung
Städt. Straßenbahn
Städt. Omnibus
Städt. Droschke
Städt. Fuhrwerk
Städt. Automobil
Städt. Fahrrad
Städt. Motorrad
Städt. Flugzeug
Städt. Luftschiff
Städt. Ballon
Städt. Drachen
Städt. Fallschirm
Städt. Rettungsring
Städt. Rettungsboot
Städt. Rettungsgürtel
Städt. Rettungsleine
Städt. Rettungsnetz
Städt. Rettungsstange
Städt. Rettungsseil
Städt. Rettungsstiefel
Städt. Rettungsweste
Städt. Rettungsmütze
Städt. Rettungsanzug
Städt. Rettungsgerät
Städt. Rettungsmittel
Städt. Rettungsdienst
Städt. Rettungsstation
Städt. Rettungsboot
Städt. Rettungsring
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Städt. Rettungsseil
Städt. Rettungsstiefel
Städt. Rettungsweste
Städt. Rettungsmütze
Städt. Rettungsanzug
Städt. Rettungsgerät
Städt. Rettungsmittel
Städt. Rettungsdienst

German Renaissance style. In several of the buildings the traveller will observe traces of the obstinate resistance offered by the Gothic forms to the more modern ideas, the full sway of which was not established till the beginning of the 17th century. The richly decorated façades (partly repainted), executed by wood-carvers and sculptors, bear testimony to the taste, humour, and enterprise of the burghers of that period.

From the main station (Pl. C, 1) we follow Bernward-Str. to the Hildesia monument (by Röder; 1904), where we take Oster-Str. to the left. This crosses the broad Kaiser-Str. and leads to Markt-Str. and the *Altstädter Markt (Pl. C, 2), a fine mediæval square surrounded by several interesting buildings. The Gothic **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 2) was erected at the end of the 14th cent. and restored in 1883-92. In the fine hall are ceiling-paintings by Mittag (after those in St. Michael's, see p. 66) and mural paintings by H. Prell (1892). — To the S. are the *Tempelhaus*, also in the Gothic style (14-15th cent.), with a handsome oriel (1591) and two round corner-turrets, and the *Wedekind House* (now a savings bank), dating from 1598, restored in 1900, and adorned with carving. — To the W. is the ***Knochenhauer-Amtshaus**, the former guild-house of the butchers, built in 1529, and probably the finest half-timbered building in Germany (restored in 1853 and again, after a fire, in 1884). It is adorned with admirable carving (comp. p. xlii), and the second floor contains a noteworthy *Museum of Industrial Art* (adm., see p. 64). The fountain in the middle of the Markt, with figures of the nine paladins and a small Roland figure on the top, was erected in 1540 (comp. p. 88). — In Eckemecker-Str. (corner of Roland-Str.) is the former *Roland Hospital* (Pl. B, 2), a building of 1611. The *Kaiserhaus* (Pl. B, 2), Langer Hagen No. 12, is a Renaissance edifice of 1586, with medallion-busts of Roman emperors and four statues. It contains a *Commercial and Industrial Museum* (adm., see p. 64) illustrating coal and potash mining. — The former *Ratsbauhof* (Pl. C, 3) dates in part from 1540.

In the quaint old *Andreas-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), a little to the S.W. of the Markt, is the Protestant **Andreas-Kirche**, originally a Romanesque structure to which was added in 1389-1515 a Gothic building (the tower, 387 ft. high, was completed in 1887). Below the W. tower is the *Andreas Museum*, with fragments and models of timber-houses (adm., see p. 64). — *Trinity Hospital*, Andreas-Platz 21, the lower part dating from 1334, the upper from 1459, is now a factory. Opposite (No. 3) is the *Mercers' Guild House* (1482). No. 28, the *Pfeilerhaus* (1623), has some elaborate carving; No. 29 is known as the *Umgestülpter Zuckerhut* (inverted sugar-loaf), the two upper stories projecting boldly over the diminutive ground-floor.

The Rom. Cath. **Magdalenen-Kirche** (Pl. A, 3; sacristan, Mühlen-Str. 21, opposite the church, to the S.W.), founded in the 12th cent. and rebuilt as a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) at the end of the 13th cent., was transformed in the baroque style in 1794

and restored in 1922. Among its treasures are a gold cross (11th cent.), candelabra from Bernward's tomb, and a chalice (1500).

The Prot. ***Michaelis-Kirche** (Pl. A, B, 2; verger, Michaelis-Platz 3), formerly belonging to the Benedictines, was founded by Bishop Bernward and built in 1001-33, reconsecrated in 1186 after several fires, and restored in 1855-57 by Hase (p. 58). The S.W. transept was reconstructed by Mohrmann in 1907-10. It is one of the grandest Romanesque churches in Germany, and possesses aisles, double transepts, and an elevated W. choir (rebuilt about 1200); the crypt beneath it was consecrated in 1015. The church once boasted of six towers (the tower above the W. crossing was pulled down in 1662). Adm., see p. 64.

The interior is borne by alternate round and square pillars, two of the former being placed between two of the latter. The square pillars and several of the columns (e.g. those at the junction of the transepts) date from the time of Bernward. Part of the galleries of the transepts is of the same period. The other columns, with their fine capitals, belong to the building of 1186. The interesting paintings on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave (Tree of Jesse, prophets, etc., on a blue ground) date from the beginning of the 13th cent., and are the only ancient works of the kind on this side of the Alps. The 'Christ enthroned' is a modern reproduction (1857). — To the right of the entrance to the W. choir are thirteen small columns with *Angels, of the early 13th cent.; below, at the back, are stucco figures (Mary, four apostles, St. Benedict, St. Bernward holding a model of the church) executed at the same time; and in the S. transept are stiffer painted works (the Eight Beatitudes) in the same material and of the same period. The bronze font in the S.E. transept was made by Dietrich Mente of Hildesheim (1618). — The Crypt (used by the Roman Catholics), resting on 10 square and 8 round pillars, contains the stone sarcophagus of St. Bernward, his monument, of the 14th cent., and the original slab from his tomb. The paintings are by Schaper (1893). — The adjacent abbey-buildings are now used as a lunatic asylum. The cloisters (1241-59), to which visitors are admitted on application at Kloster-Str. 8, are in the transitional style.

The **Roemer Museum** (Pl. B, 3), partly endowed by Senator Roemer and now owned by the city, occupies the Gothic Martini-Kirche and the adjoining buildings (adm., see p. 64). It contains casts of mediæval and classical sculptures, objects of applied art, and paintings of early-German masters; also a natural history collection, in which the geological section is especially rich, and an ethnographical collection. — The **Pelizaeus Museum,** connected with the Roemer Museum, was founded by W. Pelizaeus in 1909. It contains a very important collection of antiquities from Egypt (adm., see p. 64).

The ***Dom** (Pl. B, 3; Rom. Cath.; sacristan, Domhof 10) was erected on an older foundation under Bp. Hezilo (p. 64) as a Romanesque basilica with a nave and two aisles. In the 14th cent. the aisles were extended by a row of chapels; a N. vestibule was added in 1412; in 1718 the Romanesque central tower was replaced by a baroque one with a gilt lantern, while the W. towers were rebuilt in 1842-49 without reference to their original form. Entrance by the door in the N. aisle. Adm., see p. 64.

The interior was transformed in the baroque style in 1724-30. In the nave we note the alternation of round and square pillars. — The brazen **Doors* which separate the W. vestibule from the nave, adorned with sixteen reliefs (the Fall and Redemption), are the first production of Bishop Bernward's workshops (1015). — The **Font*, with reliefs, in the first chapel on the left, is one of the finest examples of German brass-founding in the 13th century. — The large *Chandelier* in the nave (walls and gates of the Heavenly Jerusalem) was presented by Bishop Hezilo. A small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir is erroneously said to have been an Irmensäule (p. 42). — The *Rood Loft* is a fine Renaissance sculpture in stone, executed in 1536-46. — The choir-stalls date from the end of the 14th century. On the right and left of the high altar (c. 1625) are the silver-gilt *Sarcophagus of St. Godard* (Godehardus), with figures of the Apostles, of the beginning of the 12th cent., and the *Sarcophagus of St. Epiphanius* (d. 497), of the same period. — To the right of the choir is a bronze *Easter Column* (Christus-Säule), modelled on Trajan's Column at Rome, by Bishop Bernward (1022?), 13¾ ft. high, with 28 groups in half-relief of scenes from the life of Christ. — The Romanesque *Crypt* (restored in 1898) contains the tomb of St. Godard (d. 1038).

The two-storied **Cloisters**, in the Romanesque style, entered from the S. transept, date from the 12th century. In the upper story is the *Rittersaal* (50 pf.), containing early 17th cent. tapestry and church antiquities. The *Annen-Kapelle* in the centre of the cloister garth ('Kreuzgarten') was erected in 1322. On the outside of the apse of the cathedral crypt grows a venerable *Rose Bush*, said to be 1000 years old; to the left is the Romanesque tombstone of the priest Bruno (d. 1194). The Romanesque *Laurentius-Kapelle*, on the S. side of the cloisters, contains the tomb of Bishop Udo (d. 1114).

The **Treasury** (1 *M*), above the sacristy, contains a number of very valuable works of art of the Romanesque period, including a 12th cent. reliquary for the head of St. Oswald, King of Northumbria (d. 642), in the shape of an octagonal casket, surmounted by a crowned head. On the eight sides are the portraits of Kings Oswald, Edward, Ethelfrid, Ethelwold, Canute, Ethelbert, Edmund, and Sigismund, in niello work on a silver or gold ground. The crown is of beautiful workmanship, dating from after 1454. The head of St. Oswald accompanied the body of St. Cuthbert (d. 687; now in Durham Cathedral) in its wanderings. Note also a silver-gilt cross, a Byzantine work, with portraits of Constantine the Great and his mother Helena; a reliquary of the 9th cent., said to have belonged to the chaplain of Emp. Louis the Pious; 'Bernward's chalice' (15th cent.); head of St. Bernward, silver-gilt (14th cent.); the so-called drinking-horn of Charlemagne; a small winged altarpiece from the workshop of Fra Angelico da Fiesole (1387-1455); several codices with miniatures (11th cent.); silver statues, ivory carvings, croziers, enamels, etc.

In the shady Domhof is a statue of St. Bernward, by Hartzer (1893). — The new *Post Office* (Pl. B, 3) has a late-Gothic oriel dating from 1518. At the corner of the Bohlweg and Kreuz-Str. is the *Goldener Engel* (p. 64), a house of 1548.

The *Kreuz-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3; Rom. Cath.), rebuilt in the Italian baroque style in the 18th cent. (sacristan in the Alte Choralei, on the right of the church), contains the cross of Bishop Hezilo (1077), another given by Henry the Lion (1172), and the reliquary of St. Catherine (13th cent.).

The **Godehard-Kirche** (Pl. B, C, 4; Rom. Cath.; sacristan, Godehard-Platz 16), built in 1133-72, and restored in 1848-63, is a basilica with aisles and transepts and flat ceiling, a handsome choir

in the French style, and three massive towers. The fine stucco reliefs in the arch of the N.W. portal are of the 13th century. The treasury contains a fine chalice (13th cent.) and a late-Gothic monstrance. The psalter (12th cent.) from St. Albans, England, is to be seen on application only at Godehard-Platz 2.

In the Neustädter Markt (Pl. C, 3) is the *Neustädter Schenke*, a Renaissance structure of 1601; in front is the *Cats' Fountain*, by Seeboeck (1913). The *Lamberti-Kirche* is a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 15th century. — At the N. end of Sedan-Str. (Pl. D, 3) is a bronze equestrian statue of Emperor William I., by O. Lessing (1900). At the S. end is a fountain commemorating Julius Wolff, the poet (1834-1910).

Besides the buildings already mentioned, Hildesheim contains many handsome private houses of the 16th and 17th centuries (especially in Oster-Str., Markt-Str., Domhof, Andreas-Platz, Eckemecker-Str., and Hoher Weg).

The suburb of *Moritzberg*, 3/4 M. to the S.W. of Hildesheim (beyond Pl. A, 3), possesses an abbey-church built in 1068-79, one of the few pure columnar basilicas in N. Germany, but partly modernized in the 18th century. — A little to the S. of the church is the restaurant *Berghölzchen*, with a beautiful view of Hildesheim. — Another fine point of view is the *Galgenberg* (500 ft.; restaurant), to the E. of the tramway terminus in Goslarsche Strasse (beyond Pl. D, 3).

A pleasant excursion may be made by train viâ Derneburg (see below to (13 1/2 M.) *Wohldenberg*, and thence on foot to the (20 min.) top of the *Wohldenberg* (715 ft.), with a ruin (restaurant; view). The walk may be continued to the *Bodensteiner Klippen* and down to Lutter station (p. 23).

From Hildesheim to Goslar, 33 1/2 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. — 6 M. *Grossdüngen*. Branch-line viâ (3 M.) *Salzdetfurth* to Gandersheim (20 M.; p. 22). — 12 M. *Derneburg*, with an old convent, now a Schloss of Prince Münster; 22 M. *Ringelheim* (p. 23); 30 1/2 M. *Grauhof*, with a spring of mineral water ('Harzer Sauerbrunnen'). — 33 1/2 M. *Goslar*, see p. 297.

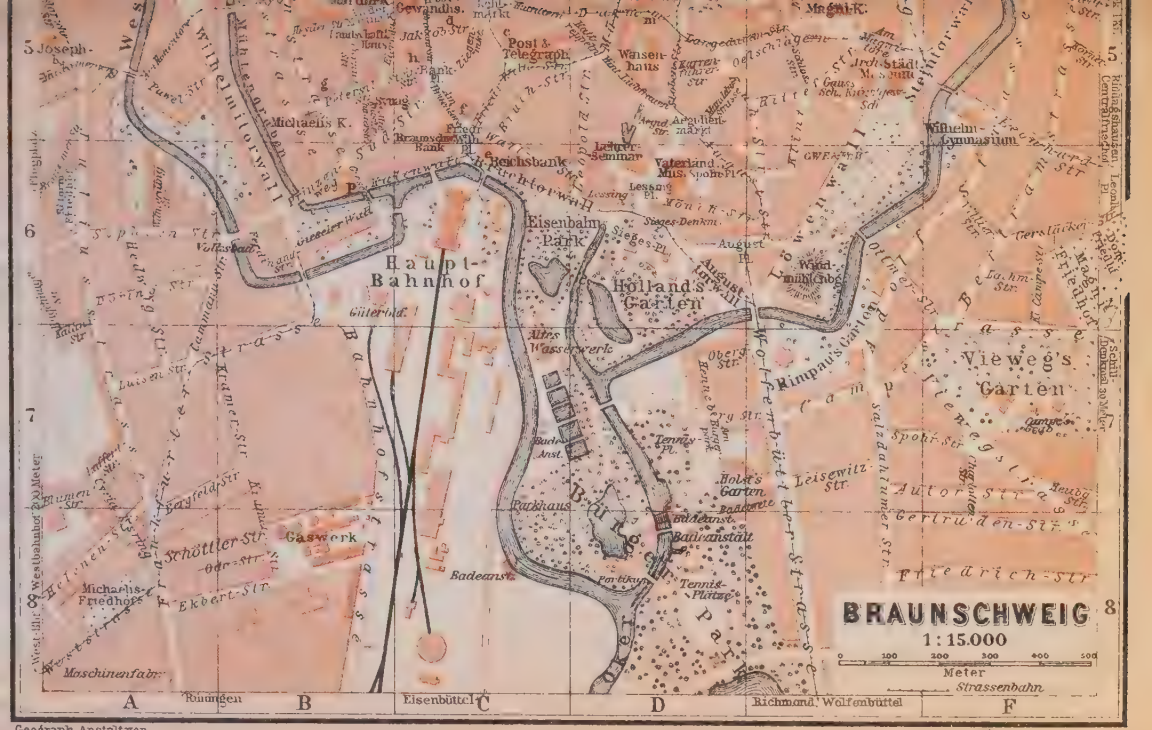
Branch-lines run from Hildesheim to *Hämelerwald* (19 1/2 M.; p. 11) or to *Lehrte* (see p. 12); to *Cologne* or to *Brunswick*, *Magdeburg*, and *Berlin*, see R. 2.

10. Brunswick.

Hotels. In the Town: **Deutsches Haus* (Pl. b; D, 4), Ruhfäutchen-Platz; **Park* (Pl. k; E, 4), Steinweg 22, opposite the theatre, 40 R. from 4 1/2, D. 4 *M*; *Frühling's Hotel Stadt Bremen* (Pl. h; C, 5), Bank-Platz 7; *Preussischer Hof* (Pl. m; D, 5), Damm 26; *Börse* (Pl. c; C, 5), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 2; *St. Petersburg* (Pl. d; C, 5), Kohl-Markt 11, 32 R. from 3 1/2, D. 1 3/4-3, P. 7 1/2 *M*; *Sächsischer Hof* (Pl. i; C, 4), Gördelinger Str. 42; *Mittelstands-Haus* (Pl. g; B, 5), Gülden-Str. 16. — Near the Station: *Monopol* (Pl. e; C, 6), 33 R. from 3, D. 2-3 *M*, good; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f; C, 5), good; *Bahnhof* (Pl. p; B, 6).

Restaurants. Beer. **Lück* (in the Park Hotel, see above); **Hagen-Schenke*, Hagen-Markt 8 (Pl. D, 3); *Kaiserhof* (see above); *Brüning* (p. 69); *Preussischer Hof* (see above), with garden; *Börse* (in the Börse Hotel, see above); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 72). — 'Mumme', a sweet and unrefreshing kind of beer made from wheat (usually mixed with lighter beer), is sold by *Steger*, Bäckerklint 4 (Pl. B, 4). — Wine. *Gewandhaus-Kellerei*, in the Gewandhaus (p. 70); *Herbst*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 23 (Pl. C, 5); *Bank-Keller*, Bank-Platz 6 (Pl. C, 5).

Nordbahnhof 100 Meter
Querumer Holz 2,5 Kil.
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Olper
Schützenhaus
Andreas-Friedhof
Katharinen-Friedhof
Kleiner Exerzierplatz
Am Kl. Exerzierplatz
Mediumistisches Laboratorium
Techn. Hochschule
Gaussbg.
Löbbecke's Insel
Wendentorwall
Amtsgericht
Botanischer Garten
Inselwall
Gefangenen-Anstalt
Kreuz-Kloster
Waterloo-Kaserne
Andreas-Kirche
Markthalle
Katharinen-Kirche
Haggen-Markt
Theater-Park
Lange Str.
Petri-K.
Ober-Realschule
Neustadt-Rathaus
Packhof
Landes-Theater
Staats-Friedhaus
Brüder-K.
Minist. u. Regier. Geb.
Reichsbank
Staatsbank
Krankenhaus
Burg
Dankwarderode
Burgpl.
Dom
Rathaus
Museums-Park
Wilhelm-Str.
Hasenwinkel
Andreas-Friedhof
Rebenstrasse
Wendenring
Wendentorwall
Inselwall
Petriwall
Graben
Lange Str.
Theaterwall
Mauernstr.
Ottostr.
Umflutgraben
Okerstr.
Schleinitzstr.
Spielmannstr.
Zimmermannstr.
Jerusalemstr.
Humboldtstr.
Bismarckstr.
Wilhelmstr.
Fasanenstr.
Götting-Str.
Bibl. Braunschweig. Nordost-Lafm. 12



Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Cafés. *Lück*, in the Park Hotel (p. 68); *Wagner*, Bohlweg 42 (Pl. D, 3); *Viktoria Luise*, Bohlweg 5 (Pl. D, 4, 5); *Markworth*, Damm 26, in the Preussischer Hof (p. 68); *Stern*, Kohl-Markt 2 (Pl. C, 5).

Concerts. *Brüning* (Pl. D, 5), Damm 16; *Holst's Garden* (Pl. D, E, 7), Wolfenbütteler Str. 48, in summer only; *Städtisches Konzerthaus*, Salzdahlumer Str. 107 (Pl. E, 7, 8).

Theatres. *Landes-Theater* (Pl. E, F, 4; p. 74), closed from June 15th to Aug. 15th. — *Operetten-Theater*, Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. D, 2, 3).

Baths. *Stadtbad*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 2 (Pl. C, 5, 6), with swimming-bath. — *River Baths* in the Bürger Park (Pl. D, 7, 8).

Cabs (not very numerous). Fares posted up inside the vehicle; previous enquiry advisable.

Tramways. 1. *Richmond* (beyond Pl. E, 8) to the *Schützenhaus* (beyond Pl. C, 1). — 2. *Richmond* (beyond Pl. E, 8) to the *Nord-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. E, 1). — 3. *West-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 8) to the *Gliesmaroder Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F, 1). — 4. *Madamen-Weg* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Central Cemetery* (beyond Pl. F, 6). — 5. *August-Tor* (Pl. D, E, 6) to *Ölper* (beyond Pl. A, 2). — 6. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 6) to the *Stadt-Park* (beyond Pl. F, 3). — 7. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 6) to the *Kastanien-Allee* (beyond Pl. F, 5).

Electric Railway from *August-Platz* (Pl. D, E, 6) to *Wolfenbüttel* (7 M.; p. 76), in $^3/_4$ hr.

Post Office (Pl. C, 5), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 3.

Enquiry Office, Bank-Platz 3 (Pl. C, 5).

Times of Admission.

Botanical Garden (p. 76), week-days 7-12 & 1.30-6 (in winter 1.30-5), also on the 1st Sun. in the month 8-1; free.

Dankwarderode, Burg (p. 71), daily 9-1 and, except Sat. & Sun., 3-5; 50 pf. Tickets are obtained from the castellan in the castle (opposite the cathedral).

Huneborstel House (p. 71), open 11-4, Sun. 11-1; 50 pf., 2-4 pers. 1 *M.*

Landes-Museum (p. 74), week-days 10-2, Sun. 11-2 (closed on the chief church-festivals), 20 pf. — *Engravings* (p. 75), Tues. & Fri. 10-1.

Municipal Museum (p. 73), open free Tues., Fri., and Sun. 11-1; on other days 10-1, 50 pf.

Natural History Museum (p. 73), open free on Sun. 10-1 (in winter 11-1); week-days in summer 11-1, Wed. & Sat. also 3-5, in winter Tues. & Fri. 12-1, Wed. & Sat. 2.30-4, 10 pf.

Schloss Museum (p. 73), week-days 11-1, Sun. 10-1; 50 pf.

Vaterländisches Museum (p. 73), Sun. 11-1, 20 pf.; Wed. & Sun. 3-5 (winter 2-4), free; at other times apply to the custodian, 50 pf. per person. Entrance in Lessing-Platz; ring.

Chief Attractions ($1^1/_2$ day). First Day. Morning: *Altstadt-Markt* (p. 70); *Burg-Platz*, with *Burg Dankwarderode* and *Dom* (p. 71); *Hagen-Markt*, with the *Katharinen-Kirche* (p. 72). Afternoon: Excursion to *Riddagshausen* (p. 76). — Second Day. *Schloss-Platz* (p. 73); *Municipal Museum* (p. 73); *Vaterländisches Museum* (p. 73); *Landes-Museum* (p. 74). — Excursion through the *Lechlumer Holz* to *Wolfenbüttel*, see p. 76.

Brunswick, German *Braunschweig* (236 ft.), the capital of the former duchy, with 140,000 inhab., lies on the *Oker*, which flows through the town in several arms, in a fertile plain bounded on the S. by wooded hills. Its industries include machinery, jute-spinning, etc., and its sausages, cakes, and asparagus are exported far and wide. The sugar-market is, after that of Magdeburg, the most important in Germany. The city contains many mediæval churches and timbered houses of the late-Gothic and Renaissance periods.

Brunswick was founded c. 1030, but did not acquire importance until the days of *Henry the Lion* (1139-95), Duke of Saxony, who laid out the Altstadt, Hagen, and Neustadt, and favoured the Burg Dankwarderode as a residence. The town gradually attained to almost entire independence, and enjoyed its highest prosperity during the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., when it was an important member of the Hanseatic League (p. 128). The Brunswickers afterwards eagerly embraced the Reformed faith, and as early as 1528 appointed Bugenhagen (p. 325) as their preacher. With the decline of the Hanseatic League Brunswick fell into decay, and at length succumbed to the power of the dukes in 1671. Duke Frederick William (1771-1815), deposed by the Peace of Tilsit (p. 313), took up arms against France and went with his famous Black Hussars to England, in whose pay he fought in the Peninsular War (comp. p. 93). He fell at Quatre-Bras, two days before the battle of Waterloo. Duke Ernest Augustus of Brunswick (b. 1887), son of the last Duke of Cumberland (p. 59) and son-in-law of Emp. William II., succeeded to power in 1913, but resigned on Nov. 8th, 1918, whereupon the duchy became a free state.

The *Altstadt-Markt (Pl. B, C, 5) forms the centre of the W. quarter of the town which adjoins the railway station. It contains a Gothic fountain cast in lead in 1408, bearing ornaments, arms, and scriptural texts in Low German.

The ***Altstadt-Rathaus** (Pl. B, 4, 5), consisting of two wings at right angles to each other, is an elegant Gothic edifice of the 14th cent.; the N. wing was rebuilt in 1447-68, the whole restored in 1841-52. Facing the Markt, both stories of both wings have open arcades, the upper with graceful tracery; on the nine pillars are statues of Saxon princes, from Henry the Fowler to Otho the Child, and of their wives, most of them executed about 1455 by Hans Hesse. The beams supporting the Gothic roof of the great hall ('Dornse') in the interior are richly painted.

The ***Martini-Kirche** (Pl. B, 5), opposite the Rathaus, originally a Romanesque basilica of the end of the 12th cent., was enlarged in the first half of the 13th cent. and completed in 1321. The Annen-Kapelle was added on the S.W. side in 1434. The W. façade is purely Romanesque.

By the N. portal, the 'Bridal Gate', are a relief of the Death of the Virgin, a figure of Christ between representatives of the Old and the New Covenant, and figures of the Wise and Foolish Virgins (c. 1320).

In the Interior (sacristan, Turnier-Str. 1), restored in 1897-99, the brazen font with reliefs by Barthold Sprancken (1441), the painted railing of 1675, the high altar by Jenner (1725), and the pulpit, by G. Röttger, adorned with reliefs in alabaster (1617), deserve notice.

Opposite the church, to the S., is the former *House of the Diet of Brunswick* (Landschaftliches Haus; 1792), to the E. of which is the Gothic *Gewandhaus* (Cloth Hall; Pl. C, 5), with an E. *Gable in the Renaissance style (1591). On the S. side of the Gewandhaus is the *Handelskammer* (Chamber of Commerce; 1909).

In Bank-Platz (Pl. C, 5) is the *Wittekop House*, a Renaissance structure of 1592. — The *Synagogue* (Pl. B, 5), at the corner of Stein-Str., was built by Uhde in 1875.

There are many handsome old Private Houses in this part of the town, e.g. the *Huthaus* (1690), Altstadt-Markt 8; Stein-Str. 3 (1512), with a curious relief; and Alte Knochenhauer-Str. 11 (Gothic, 1470) and 13 (Gothic, 1489). To the N. of the Altstadt-Markt may be mentioned: Neue Str. 9 (Pl. C, 4); Schützen-Str. 32; Gördelinger Str. 38; Bäckerklint 4 (Pl. B, 4), with a (restored) Renaissance façade (c. 1650). — Till Eulenspiegel (p. 139) is said to have worked and played some of his pranks at No. 11, Bäckerklint (1630); and he is commemorated here by the *Till Eulenspiegel Fountain* (1906).

The **Brüdern-Kirche** (Pl. C, 4) is a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1451, and restored last in 1905. The N. side has a fine Renaissance portal. The interior contains a late-Gothic font in brass of 1450, a Renaissance railing of 1611, and an admirable Gothic carved altar with numerous gilded and painted figures, dating from the opening of the 15th century. Gothic choir-stalls. The old Franciscan convent attached to the church, now a store, has a fine Renaissance portal of 1604. In front of the W. portal is a bronze statue of *Johann Bugenhagen* (p. 70), by K. Echtermeier (1903).

We now proceed S.E. viâ the Schild and the Sack (Pl. C, 4), with its picturesque old houses, to the imposing —

Burg-Platz (Pl. D, 4), in the centre of which rises the ancient **Burg Dankwarderode.** The castle, built about 1175 by Henry the Lion, was repeatedly injured by fire, rebuilt, and enlarged, and finally restored in a uniform Romanesque style in 1887 and adorned with paintings by Quensen. Adm., see p. 69. — In Burg-Platz, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises a bronze **Lion*, erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy and restored in 1616 and 1858. On the N. side of the square (No. 2 A) is the **Huneborstel House*, distinguished for its rich burlesque ornamentation. Built in 1536 by the architect of the 'Brusttuch' at Goslar (p. 298), it was removed hither from the Sack (see above) in 1902. It now contains a collection of guild insignia and the like (adm., see p. 69).

The ***Dom** (Pl. D, 4), otherwise known as the *St. Blasius-Kirche* or *Burg-Kirche*, the first large vaulted structure in Lower Saxony, with a spacious crypt, was erected in 1173-95 in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, after his return from the Holy Land. The (second) Gothic S. aisle was added in 1322-46, the N. aisle was replaced by a double Gothic hall with spiral columns in 1469-74. The heavy W. façade has a large rose window, and, between the two unfinished towers, an early-Gothic belfry (c. 1275), containing a fine set of chimes. The whole edifice has been successfully restored by Wiehe since 1876. The baptistery, in front of the S. transept, was added in 1892.

The interior (fee; sacristan, Schuh-Str. 15, Pl. C, 4, 5) is entered by the W. portal. — Nave. The *Monument of the founder (d. 1195) and his consort Matilda (p. 10), in the Romanesque style, executed c. 1260, with lifesize recumbent figures in limestone, is a masterpiece of Saxon

sculpture (Henry holds a model of the cathedral in its original form). Nearer the choir, beneath a brass of 1707, repose Emp. Otho IV. (d. 1218) and his wife Beatrix. In the outer S. aisle are wooden figures (c. 1350) of Duke Otho the Mild (d. 1346) and his wife, and the monument of Duke Lewis Rudolph (d. 1735) and his wife, in zinc. The nave has been painted from the designs of Prof. Essenwein (1884). — Choir. The Romanesque altar, a slab of marble resting on five columns of bronze, was presented by the Duchess Matilda in 1188. The seven-branched candlestick, adorned with quaint monsters and Rhenish enamel-work, was executed by order of Henry the Lion. To the right and left of it are sandstone figures (painting restored) of Albrecht the Fat (d. 1318) and Bishop Henry of Hildesheim (d. 1362). The stained glass is modern. — The choir and the South Transept are adorned with Romanesque *Mural Paintings*, dating from c. 1225-50 (restored in 1845-60), and representing scenes from the Old Testament and from the lives of SS. John the Baptist, Blasius, and Thomas of Canterbury; in the crossing are portrayed the three great feasts of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; on the vaulting of the S. transept are the Coronation of the Virgin and the 24 Elders of the Book of Revelation; on the walls are scenes from the New Testament and legends of saints. — The North Transept, now fitted up as a chapel, contains some wood-carvings (an Ecce Homo of the 15th cent.; crucifix of the 11th cent.) and a Passion Pillar of c. 1480. — The Crypt, supported partly by round and partly by square pillars, was converted in 1687 into a burial-vault for the Bevern line of the house of Guelph. The coffin covered with red velvet contains the remains of Queen Caroline (1768-1821), daughter of Duke Charles William Ferdinand and wife of George IV. of England.

On the E. side of Burg-Platz is an equestrian statue of *Duke William* (d. 1884), by Manzel (1904). — The **Rathaus** (Pl. D, 4), an edifice in the early-Gothic style by Winter (1896-1900), has a massive tower, 200 ft. high (view; castellan to right of main entrance).

We now proceed N. from Burg-Platz. To the right in Ruhfäutchen-Platz (Pl. D, 4) are the *State Bank* (1894), occupying part of the old Pauline monastery, and the *Government Building*. Caspari-Str. and the Bohlweg (p. 73) end on the N. at Hagen-Markt (Pl. D, 3), which is embellished with a fountain-statue of *Henry the Lion*, in bronze, by A. Breymann (1874). — The **Katharinen-Kirche** (Pl. D, 3; sacristan, Schöppenstedter Str. 20) is a handsome edifice, converted into a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in the second half of the 13th century. The choir dates from 1321, the towers also from the 14th century. The Gothic belfry over the Romanesque façade was added about 1275. The interior, restored in 1887-90, contains numerous tombstones of the 16-17th centuries. - The 'Hagen-Brücke' leads S.W. to the *Neustadt-Rathaus* (Pl. C, 4), a late-Gothic edifice (c. 1299), completely transformed in 1773-84. The old council-chamber has fine panelling of 1573.

The **Andreas-Kirche** (Pl. C, 3) was built as a Romanesque basilica about 1170, but was remodelled as a 'Hallenkirche' in the 13th and 14th centuries. The W. façade, with its Gothic belfry (1360-1420), resembles that of the cathedral. The S. tower, built in 1518-32 and rebuilt in 1680 and 1740, is 300 ft. high (view from gallery, reached by 370 steps; sacristan, Beckenwerker-Str. 52); the N. tower is unfinished. The gables of the S. aisle contain

curious sculptures of the early 15th cent.; in the third from the left is Christ on a throne; on the buttresses are cripples of every description (alluding to the tradition that the church was founded by wealthy cripples). — The *Alte Wage* (weigh-house), opposite the church, to the S.E., is a late-Gothic timber structure of 1534, restored in 1862.

Among the interesting Private Houses in this part of the town are those at Wenden-Str. 2 (Gothic, 1491); Fallersleber Str. 8 (late-Gothic, restored 1859); Wilhelm-Str. 95 (1619; now a school); Reichs-Str. 1 (Gothic, restored 1859) and 3 (1630, with fine baroque portal and oriel); and Lange Str. 9 (Pl. B, C, 3), of 1536, with curious wood-carving. — The old *Pfarr-Bibliothek* (Parish Library), in Kröppel-Str. (Pl. C, 3), erected early in the 15th cent. and restored in 1862, is the only old brick building in the town.

The Steinweg (Pl. D, E, 4), which leads E. from Burg-Platz (p. 71), and the Bohlweg (Pl. D, 5, 4), which intersects the W. end of the Steinweg, are now the busiest streets in the inner town. The Bohlweg runs S. to Schloss-Platz (Pl. D, 4, 5), in which are equestrian statues of the *Dukes Frederick William* (p. 70), by Hähnel, and *Charles William Ferdinand* (1735-1806; mortally wounded at Auerstedt, p. 240), by Pönninger, both executed in copper by Howaldt, and erected in 1874.

The ***Schloss** (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected by Ottmer in the Renaissance style in 1831-38, was almost entirely rebuilt after the destructive fire of 1865. The imposing portal is crowned by a quadriga designed by Rietschel (1860), and executed by Howaldt in copper. The statues of Emp. Otho IV. and Duke Otho the Child, and also the group in the pediment are by Bläser. The state apartments on the first floor, containing numerous portraits, now form the *Schloss Museum* (adm., see p. 69). On the second floor is the *Natural History Museum* (adm., see p. 69), with a good collection of birds. — The public are admitted to the gardens.

Stoben-Str. runs hence to the S. to Ægidien-Markt (Pl. D, 5), at No. 12 in which G. E. Lessing died on Feb. 15th, 1781 (comp. p. 372). On the S. side of the square is the **Vaterländisches Museum** (Pl. D, 6), occupying the *Ægidienhalle*, a converted Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 13th cent., and the choir of the Paulinerkirche, which has been re-erected on this spot (adm., see p. 69). The contents include weapons, uniforms, flags, portraits, views of Brunswick, autographs, coins, and costumes. — A *Statue of *Lessing* (see above), designed by Rietschel, was erected in the neighbouring Lessing-Platz (Pl. D, 6) in 1853.

From Ægidien-Markt we proceed N.E. to the *Magni-Kirche* (Pl. E, 5), at the back of the Schloss. It dates from the 13th and 14th centuries.

In the Steintor-Wall (No. 14) is the **Municipal Museum** (Pl. E, 5), erected by Osterloh in 1905 (adm., see p. 69).

The exhibition rooms surround a court, the walls of which bear ornamented beams from old Brunswick houses. The collections include prehistoric objects, local and national antiquities, costumes, coins, ecclesiastical antiquities, furniture, musical instruments, porcelain, lacquer-work, and modern paintings. There is also an ethnographical section.

The Sandweg leads hence N. to (3 min.) the Landes-Museum (see below).

The ancient fortifications of the town were levelled in 1797, and their site was converted in 1803 into beautiful ***Promenades,** the central feature of which, on the E. side of the inner town, is the **Theatre and Museum Park** (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), which is open till dusk. In the middle of this park stands the *Landes-Theater* (Pl. E, F, 4), built by Wolf in 1861 and enlarged in 1904. On the N. side of the theatre is a handsome monument, by Echtermeier (1891), to *Franz Abt* (1819-85), the composer, who was director of the ducal orchestra in 1852-81. — In the S. part of the park, facing Museum-Str., stands the —

***Landes-Museum** (Pl. F, 4; the former Ducal Museum), a handsome building erected in 1883-87 by Oskar Sommer. The foundation of the valuable collections it contains was laid by Duke Anton Ulrich of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (d. 1714), who purchased a number of paintings and works of art during his travels in the middle of the 17th century. With these and other materials Duke Charles I. formed a museum at Brunswick in 1753. The *Picture Gallery* is especially strong in the Dutch School. Other important features of the museum are the collections of *Italian Majolica*, the most important of its kind in Germany, and of *Limoges Enamels*. Adm., see p. 69. Guide, 1921 (50 pf.).

Ground Floor. From the entrance-hall we enter Room I, containing the Collection of Antiquities: Roman sculptures, ancient glass, statuettes, etc. — Room II. Mediæval and Ecclesiastical Collection (beginning on the right). Cabinet 1: *122-127. Wedding-dishes with oil-paintings, 16-17th centuries. Cabinets 2-7: Ecclesiastical vestments. Cabinet 7: *1. Imperial mantle of Otho IV., a Sicilian work (about 1200). — Cabinet 14: 38. Anglo-Saxon rune-casket (c. 800). Cabinet 15: *55. Missal, with miniatures and carved cover made of a walrus-tooth (c. 1200). Altar-shrines, chiefly Gothic (15th cent.). On the marble table, 111. Saddle of Magnus II., Duke of Brunswick (d. 1373), with bone ornaments. — Room III. Princes' Room. Furniture, clocks, and tapestry of the 17-18th centuries. — Rooms IV-XI. Plaster Casts.

First Floor. — *Picture Gallery. The arrangement begins in R. XII, to the left.

Room XII contains works of the 14-16th centuries. To the left: *15a. *Holbein the Younger*. Portrait of a Brunswick merchant of the London Steelyard (1533); *13. *Early Dutch School*, Diptych. To the right of the entrance: 16, 17. *Amberger*, Portraits; 29. *Cranach the Younger*, John the Baptist (1549); 27. *Cranach the Elder*, Adam and Eve.

Cabinets XIII-XXIII chiefly contain works of the Netherlandish School of the 16th and 17th centuries. — Cabinet XVIII. 338. *P. de Molyn*, Landscape; *340. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape. — Cabinet XIX. *Rembrandt*, **236. Storm-scene (c. 1640), *235. The Risen Christ with Mary Magdalene (1651), *232, 233. Man and wife (1632 and 1633). — Cabinet XX. 302. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; *300. *A. van Ostade*, Annunciation to the

Shepherds; 219a. *A. Palamedesz,* Guard-room. — Cabinet XXI. 364. *A. van Everdingen,* Swedish landscape; 215b. *Dirk Hals,* Officer and lady; *316. *Jan Vermeer van Delft,* Girl with a wine-glass. — Cabinet XXII. 375. *Jan Vermeer van Haarlem,* Sandhills; *303. *Dou,* Portrait of the artist; 315. *Metsu,* Beer-house; 318. *Netscher,* Shepherd and shepherdess (1683). — Cabinet XXIII. 394. *J. van der Heyden,* Landscape.

Room XXIV. On the exit wall: 174a. *P. Moreelse,* Duke Christian of Brunswick (1619). — R. XXV. *Elsheimer,* *550, 549. Landscapes. — R. XXVI, with portraits by *Kupetzky, Graff, Tischbein,* etc., is adjoined by a room (XXXI) containing studies by the painters *Henneberg* (1825-76) and *Brandes* (1803-68) of Brunswick. — Beyond the following room (XXXII) are Rooms XXXIII and XXXIV, with the Engravings (80,000 plates; adm., see p. 69).

Saloon XXVII (adjoining Room XXIV) contains unimportant Netherlandish works of the 16-17th centuries.

Saloon XXVIII. Dutch Masters. On the right: 441. *Mignon,* Flowerpiece; 363. *A. van Everdingen,* Waterfall; **238. *Rembrandt,* Family group, the gem of the collection, marked by the boldest technique and deep spiritual import (a late work); *376. *J. van Ruisdael,* Mountain-landscape; 393. *Hondecoeter,* Noah's Ark; *378. *J. van Ruisdael,* Waterfall with watch-tower; *313. *Jan Steen,* The marriage contract, one of the master's best works; *377. *J. van Ruisdael,* Waterfall and castle; 268. *B. Fabritius,* Peter in the house of Cornelius (1653); 242. *Jan Lievens,* Abraham's sacrifice.

Saloon XXIX. Flemish School. On the right: *86. *Rubens,* Portrait; 55. *A. Key,* Man with the glass (1575). — 116. *J. Jordaens,* Adoration of the Shepherds; 109a. *C. de Vos,* Family group; *125. *Van Dyck,* Portrait of a Genoese nobleman; *87. *Rubens,* Judith with the head of Holofernes; *39. *Floris,* Falconer; 127. *Van Dyck,* Portrait; *38. *Mor (Sir Anthony More),* Portrait; 135. *Jan Fyt,* Birds; 85. *Rubens,* Portrait of General Spinola; 109b. *Cornelis de Vos,* Lawyer.

Saloon XXX. Italian, French, and late-German Masters. To the right: **453. *Palma Vecchio,* Adam and Eve; 480. *Guido Reni,* Cephalus and Procris; 462. *Tintoretto,* Lute-player. — We now regain the staircase.

Second Floor. Antiquities (continued); pottery; smaller works of art; and coins. — Room XXXV (to the right of the staircase) contains prehistoric antiquities, chiefly from North Germany and Denmark. — Rooms XXXVI, XXXVII, and XXXVIII contain the *Ceramic Collection, including the highly valuable **Italian Majolica* of the 16th century. — In R. XXXIX is the fine *Collection of Enamels and Jewels, chiefly from Limoges (16-17th cent.). — R. XL. Objects in tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, etc. — R. XLI. Objects in wax. — R. XLII. Wood-carvings, glass, pewter. — R. XLIII. Ivory carvings of the 17-18th centuries. — R. XLIV. *Collection of Bronzes, from Italy, France, Germany, and the Netherlands (15-18th cent.). — R. XLV. Smaller works in stone; 179. John the Baptist, by *G. Schweiger.* — R. XLVI. Embroidery, lace, bookbindings. — R. XLVII. Chinese and Japanese articles, etc. — R. XLVIII. Coins, Medals, and Gems. Among the last is the so-called **Mantuan Vase* (No. 300), of ancient workmanship, cut out of a single sardonyx, consisting of five variously shaded laminæ.

From the museum the Sandweg and the Steintor-Wall lead S.W. to Monument-Platz, where an iron *Obelisk,* 40 ft. in height, was erected in 1822 to the memory of Dukes Charles William Ferdinand and Frederick William (Pl. E, 5, 6; comp. p. 73). — To the S. is the *Windmühlenberg* (Pl. E, 6), which commands a fine view.

In Sieges-Platz (Pl. D, 6) is a *Monument of Victory* (1870-71), designed by Breymann and Dietz, and consisting of a Germania on a base adorned with reliefs in bronze. — To the N. of Sieges-Platz is Lessing-Platz (p. 73), to the W. are the *Bruch-Tor-Wall* and the

Eisenbahn Park (Pl. C, D, 6), which is adjoined, to the S., by the *Bürger Park* (Pl. D, 7, 8).

On the Gaussberg (Pl. D, 2) is a statue, by F. Schaper (1880), of *K. F. Gauss* (p. 53; born at Wilhelm-Str. 30, near by).

To the N.E. stands the **Technical Academy** (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), a Renaissance building (1877). The ground-floor is occupied by extensive collections illustrative of architecture, engineering, mechanics, and physics (with Guericke's air-pump and other historical relics), and by a cabinet of minerals.

Outside the Fallersleber Tor is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. E, F, 2; adm., see p. 69).

Behind the Landes-Theater (p. 74) is the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4), with allegorical figures by E. Müller (1902). Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. F, 3) leads hence to the E. to the (1/2 M.) *Stadt-Park*. — A column on the *Nussberg* (305 ft.) commemorates *General Olfermann*, the commander of the Brunswickers at Waterloo; at the S. base of the hill is the *Prince Albert Park*.

From the Landes-Museum (p. 74) Adolf-Str. and Leonhard-Str. (Pl. F, 5, 6) lead to St. Leonhards-Platz, bounded on the W. side by cemeteries (Pl. F, 6). Lessing's grave (p. 73) in the cemetery of St. Magnus here is marked by a monument (1874) with a relief by T. Strümpel. — To the S.E. of St. Leonhards-Platz is the *Schill Monument*, erected in 1837 to him (see p. 148) and to the fourteen soldiers of his corps who were shot here in July 1809; Schill's head and their bodies are interred on this spot The small adjoining chapel contains memorials of Schill.

About 1 M. beyond August-Platz (Pl. D, E, 6) the electric railway to Wolfenbüttel (comp. p. 69) passes the château of *Alt-Richmond* (1768), with beautiful grounds, probably named after Richmond Lodge, the favourite residence of George II. — The line goes on viâ (2 M.) *Melverode*, with a small Romanesque church of the 12th cent., and through the woods known as the **Lechlumer Holz** (restaurants: Sternhaus, good; Antoinetten-Ruhe, 1 M. from Wolfenbüttel).

To the E. of Brunswick, 2 M. from the Stein-Tor, lies **Riddagshausen** (restaurants: Herrenkrug, Manegold; Grüner Jäger, 1/2 M. from the village), with a fine *Church in the transition style, once belonging to a Cistercian monastery, and consecrated about 1250 (sacristan, Haupt-Str. 55, 1/4 M. from the church).

From Brunswick to Harzburg, 28 M. railway in 1 1/2 hr. — 7 1/2 M. **Wolfenbüttel** (Bayrischer Hof, in the Markt, 20 R. at 3-4 *M*; Kronprinz, Bahnhof-Str.; electric railway to Brunswick, see above), with 18,500 inhab., on the *Oker*, is the second largest town in Brunswick. The Schloss (now a school), in Schloss-Platz, 1/3 M. to the N. of the station, was rebuilt in 1691. The former arsenal is a Renaissance edifice of 1619. The State Library (week-days 9-1 & 3-6), built in the Italian Renaissance style in 1882-87, contains 350,000 printed volumes (including 3700 incunabula), over 7000 MSS., and numerous paintings. Lessing was its chief librarian from 1770 onwards (comp. pp. 73, 372). The Marien-Kirche or Haupt-Kirche, erected in 1604-23, with Gothic ground-plan and general design but late Renaissance details, is a masterpiece of early Protestant ecclesiastical

architecture. The interior (verger in the Gemeindehaus; fee), with its noble proportions and tasteful decorations, is very effective. In the new vault, on the right of the choir, repose twenty-eight members of the ducal family of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (from 1613 to 1731). Branch-line from Wolfenbüttel viâ Schöppenstedt (11¼ M.; p. 20) to Jerxheim (18¾ M.; p. 23). — 15 M. *Börssum*, junction of the Magdeburg-Cologne line (p. 23), is situated at the confluence of the Ilse and Oker. — 23 M. *Vienenburg* is the junction of the Halle-Seesen line (R. 48). — 28 M. *Harzburg*, see p. 300.

From Brunswick to *Öbisfelde* or *Fallersleben*, see p. 12; to *Cologne* or *Berlin*, see R. 2; to *Hanover* or *Leipzig*, see p. 12.

11. From Hamm to Norddeich viâ Münster and Emden.

156 M. Railway in 5-7½ hrs.

Hamm, see p. 7. — Beyond (13½ M.) *Rinkerode* we cross the Dortmund and Ems Canal (p. 6). — 22 M. *Münster*.

Münster. — Hotels. At the station: **Kaiserhof* (Pl. d; F, 4); *Continental* (Pl. f; F, 4), good; *Monopol* (Pl. h; F, 3, 4), 34 R. at 1-6, D. 2-3 *M*; *Bahnhof* (Pl. k; F, 4, 5), 40 R. at 3½-7, D. 2-3 *M*; *Westfälischer Hof* (Pl. i; F, 4). — In the town: *Fürstenhof* (Pl. b; E, 4), 90 R. (16 with baths); *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. c; E, 3).

Restaurants. Wine: *Niemer*, Salz-Str. 57 (Pl. E, 3); *Schmedding*, Alter Steinweg 15 (Pl. E, 3); *Beiderlinden*, Klemens-Str. 38-39 (Pl. E, 3). — Beer: *Fürstenhof*, *Kaiserhof*, see above; *Spatenbräu*, Roggen-Markt 11 (Pl. E, 3); *Mathäserbräu*, Roggen-Markt 14; *Kaiser-Friedrich-Halle*, Alter Fisch-Markt 3 (Pl. E, 3); *Kreuzschanze* (Pl. D, 1, 2). — 'Alt-Bier' is a sourish beer of hops and malt produced by surface fermentation.

Cafés. *Schucan*, Prinzipal- Markt 25; *Roxel*, Servatii-Platz.

Post Office (Pl. D, 3), Dom-Platz 6-7. — Enquiry Office, Prinzipal-Markt 8-9 (Pl. E, 3). — Stadt-Theater (Pl. E, 2).

Cabs. Fares posted up inside the vehicle; previous enquiry advisable.

Tramways from the *Harbour* (beyond Pl. F, 5) viâ the railway station (Pl. F, 4) and the Lamberti-Kirche (Pl. E, 3) to *Grevener Strasse* (Pl. B, 1, 2); from the *Schützenhof* (beyond Pl. D, 5) viâ the Lamberti-Kirche to the *Schiffahrterdamm* (beyond Pl. H, 2, 3).

Times of Admission.

Botanical Garden (p. 81), week-days 7-12 & 2-5.30 (in winter 2-5); free.
Dom (p. 79), open all day except from 12 to 2 and during divine service; the E. Choir and Chapter House are shown by the vergers, Horsteberg 2 & 11 (gratuity).
Episcopal Museum (p. 80), opened on application at the neighbouring episcopal 'Generalvikariat'.
Mineralogical and Geological Museum (p. 80), week-days 11-1 & 3-6 (in winter 3-4); 50 pf.
Provincial Museum of Natural History (p. 81), daily 10-1 & 3-5 (closed on Wed. & Sat. afternoons); free.
Rathaus (p. 78), week-days 10-12.30 & 3-4.30, Sun. and holidays 11-12.30; 25 pf.
University Library (p. 80), week-days 9-1 & 4-7, Sat. and during vacation 9-1 only.
Westphalian Museum (p. 79), week-days (except Mon.) 10-1 and (except Mon. & Sat.) 3-5 (in winter 2.30-4.30), on Sun. 11-1 & 3-5 (closed on Sun. afternoons in winter); 20 pf.
Zoological Garden (p. 80), open daily, 50 pf.

Chief Attractions (one day). Prinzipal-Markt and Rathaus, Lamberti-Kirche, Roggen-Markt and Bogen-Strasse, Liebfrauen-Kirche, Dom, Westphalian Museum. Afternoon: Ludgeri-Kirche, Schloss, and Promenades.

Münster (203 ft.), with 107,374 inhab., situated on the *Münstersche Aa* and the Dortmund and Ems Canal (p. 6), in a flat district, the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia and seat of a university, has been an episcopal see since the 9th century. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a prosperous Hanseatic town, and even carried on oversea commerce on its own account. At the time of the Reformation it was the scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under John of Leyden (1534-35). The Peace of Westphalia was concluded here in 1648 (comp. below). In 1661 Münster finally succumbed to the episcopal yoke of the warlike Bishop von Galen. The bishopric was secularized in 1803 and annexed to Prussia.

The inner town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most conspicuous in the Prinzipal-Markt (No. 27) and Roggen-Markt (No. 10) with their arcades, picturesque old gabled houses, the church of St. Lambert, and the Rathaus. Besides these Gothic buildings, there are many dwelling-houses of the Renaissance period, and even those of the 17th cent. present a mediæval appearance, with their lofty gables and arcades on the ground-floors. Amongst the peculiarities of Münster are the 'Höfe', or mansions of the wealthy noblesse, some of which are in the rococo style of the 18th century. Among the most interesting of these are the *Merveldter Hof* (1702), Ludgeri-Str. 36 (Pl. D, E, 4); *Beverförder Hof* (1699-1702), König-Str. 46 (Pl. D, 4); *Erbdrosten-Hof* (1757), Salz-Str. 38 (Pl. E, 3); and *Romberger-Hof* (c. 1780), Neubrücken-Str. 65 (Pl. E, 2). — The old ramparts have been converted into promenades (comp. p. 80).

To the left as we enter the town from the station, by Servatii-Platz (Pl. F, 4), is the *Servatii-Kirche* (Pl. E, 3), erected in the transitional style in the 13th cent., the late-Gothic choir dating from the 15th century. A little to the W. is the large public *Hospital of St. Clement* (Pl. E, 3), with a circular church erected in 1744-53.

Salz-Str., with the fine *Erbdrosten-Hof* (see above) and the *Dominican Church* (Pl. E, 3; 1705-25), leads to the beautiful Gothic ***Lamberti-Kirche** (Pl. E, 3), built after 1375, and characterized by graceful proportions, bold vaulting, and imposing exterior. Over the S. portal is the 'Tree of Jesse', showing the genealogy of Christ. On the present tower (325 ft.), rebuilt in 1887-98 by Hertel, are suspended the three iron cages in which the bodies of John of Leyden, Knipperdollinck, and Krechting, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were exposed on the old tower in 1536.

To the N. of the church are the *Schoehaus* (1525), the old guildhall, Alter Fischmarkt 27, and the *Kramer-Amthaus* (Pl. E, 3), Alter Steinweg 7, built in 1588, with fine panelling.

To the S. of St. Lambert's is the Prinzipal-Markt (Pl. E, 3), bordered by ogival arcades and old gabled houses (comp. above). Here stands the ***Rathaus** (Pl. E, 3; adm., see p. 77), built in the 13th cent., with a Gothic façade added c. 1335. On the ground-floor is the Friedens-Saal, remodelled in 1577, where the peace between Spain and the Netherlands was signed on May 16th, 1648

Geograph. Anstalt von

E
Schlachthaus
F
G
Burgsteinfurt
Rheine
H
Osnabrück
Rheda
Strafanstalt
Neubrücken-Tor
Zwinger
Franziskaner-Kloster
Franziskaner-Kloster-Platz
Martins-K.
Kaserne
Hörster Tor
Staats-Archiv
Stadt-Theat.
Landeshaus
Mauritztor
Dominikan.
Mauritz-K.
Erlöser-K.
Joh. Stift
Klinik
Synag.
Eisenbahn-Dir.
Bahnhof
Bahnpost
Hansa-Platz
Herz Jesu K.
Schillerstr.
Lagerhaus
Lagerplätze
Stadthafen
Hafen
Bhf. Beckum
Am Mittelhafen
Schiffahrtsverkehr
Zu guten Hirten
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

(comp. p. 56). The hall contains a chimney-piece, with the Judgment of Solomon, and 35 portraits of ambassadors and princes present at the conclusion of the peace, painted by J. B. Floris in 1646-49.

Adjoining the Rathaus, Prinzipal-Markt 8-9, is the fine old *Stadtweinhaus*, a late-Renaissance gabled building of 1615. — The *Stadthaus* (Pl. E, 3), at the corner of the Prinzipal-Markt and Klemens-Str., was erected in 1901-5.

We now proceed through Michaelis-Platz to Dom-Platz (Pl. D, 3), which is shaded with lime-trees. On the right is a bronze statue (1875) of *F. von Fürstenberg*, the statesman (1729-1810).

The ***Dom** (Pl. D, 3), consecrated to St. Paul, is remarkable for its noble proportions. The main part of it, including the two choirs and double transepts, was erected in 1225-65 and incorporates details from an earlier building. The cloisters on the N. side date from the late 14th century. The W. choir was rebuilt in the 16th cent.; the group of Christ entering Jerusalem over the portal is a modern replica of a work of Beldensnyder in the museum (p. 80). The vestibule of the S.W. transept contains *Statues of apostles, saints, etc. (13th cent.) and a late-Romanesque frieze.

Interior (adm., see p. 77). Four large pointed arches separate the nave from the aisles. The mediæval decorations were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists, but the building is remarkable for the harmony of its proportions. — Nave. Statue of St. Christopher (1627), and monuments by *J. Brabender* (c. 1544) and *G. Gröninger*. On the N. wall of the West Transept is a painting of the middle of the 13th cent. (restored in 1870), Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul. Over the S. entrance, alabaster relief of the Last Judgment, by *J. M. Gröninger* (1692). — East Transept. Tomb by *J. W. Gröninger*, with Christ on the Mount of Olives. — Choir. Above the choir-stalls, six alabaster reliefs by *J. M. Gröninger* (1705); to the right, a tomb of black marble and alabaster, by *J. M. Gröninger* (1706); to the left, a late-Gothic tabernacle, by *J. Brabender* (1536). — Retro-Choir. On the wall, an astronomical clock, with the Months, by *Ludger tom Ring* (1542). In the chapel behind the high altar is the monument of Bp. Bernhard von Galen (d. 1678; p. 78), by *J. M. Gröninger*. — The Chapter House (closed) is adorned with fine *Wood-panelling, carved by *J. Kupper* in 1544-58.

To the S. of the cathedral is the *Ludgerus-Brunnen*, a fountain by Fleige (1889), with statues of St. Ludger, the Apostle of Saxony and first Bishop of Münster (d. 809), Bp. Suitger (d. 1011), and Bp. Erpho (p. 81). Opposite is the *Government Building* (Regierungs-Gebäude; Pl. D, 3), erected by Erdell (1886-89).

The ***Westphalian Museum** (Pl. D, 3), completed from Schädtler's plans in 1908, contains an important collection of Westphalian paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries. On the E. wall is a high relief of St. George, by Lederer. Adm., see p. 77.

Ground Floor. Sculptures (mainly). — Room I. Prehistoric collections. — R. II. Wooden crucifix from Bockhorst (12th cent.); three stone reliefs from Münster (12th cent.); St. George (?), from Soest (13th cent.). Also, *94. Antependium from the former Walpurgis Church at Soest, the oldest German panel-painting (after 1183). — R. III. Gothic art. — R. IV. Renaissance art. — R. V. Weapons. — A staircase descends hence to Room VI

with Gothic *Sculptures of the 14th cent. (most of them removed from the Liebfrauen-Kirche by the Anabaptists, used to strengthen the ramparts, and dug up again in 1898): Mary and the Apostles; Pilate, by *H. Brabender*, surnamed *Beldensnyder*. — The late-Gothic Margareten-Kapelle (1464) contains sculptures of the 16-18th centuries. — Returning to R. V, we enter the gallery surrounding the glass-covered court (IX). On the left, Christ entering Jerusalem, by *Beldensnyder*.

First Floor. Industrial Art. — Rooms with fittings of the 16-19th centuries. Church vestments, etc.

Second Floor. Pictures. — Room XXV: to the left, 2, 3. *Konrad of Soest*, St. Dorothy, St. Ottilia (15th cent.). — R. XXVI: 61, 62. *V. and H. Duenwege*, Crucifixion, St. Luke painting the Madonna; 31. *Master of Schöppingen* (c. 1475), St. Nicholas and the four Fathers of the Church. In Cabinet 59: 8, 9. *Master of Liesborn*, Angel, The Infant Christ adored by five angels (c. 1465). — R. XXVII: *School of the Duenweges*, Death of St. Nicholas. — R. XXVIII: 76, 72, 74, 75. *Hermann tom Ring* (1521-97), Last Judgment, Dean G. von Raesfeldt, two altar-wings; 81. *Ludger tom Ring*, Portrait. — R. XXIX: Works by *Melchior Lechter* (b. 1865 in Münster). — Staircase: stained glass by *M. Lechter*. — R. XXXIII: 159. *Jan Gossaert (Mabuse)*, Madonna; 167. *Master of Utrecht* (c. 1530), Winged altar; 110. *H. Baldung Grien* (?), St. Elizabeth. — R. XXXIV: Dutch works of the 17th century. — Rooms XXXVII-XXXIX: Modern paintings.

On the W. side of Dom-Platz are the **University** (Pl. D, 3), built in 1878-80 (2700 students), and the *Episcopal Museum of Christian Art* (No. 26; adm., see p. 77.). Adjoining the latter is the *Bishop's Palace*, built in 1732.

At Bispinghof 24-25 is the *University Library* (Pl. C, 3), with 275,500 vols. (adm., see p. 77). — At Pferde-Gasse 3 (Pl. D, 3) is the *Mineralogical and Geological Museum* (adm., see p. 77), with skeletons of prehistoric animals, fossils, etc.

The **Liebfrauen-Kirche** or **Überwasser-Kirche** (Pl. C, D, 2) is a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) erected in 1340-46. It shows admirably the changes which the original form of the 'Hallenkirche' underwent in the 13-14th cent., i. e. the abolition of the transepts, the closer juxtaposition of the slender pillars, and the moderate vertical development. The interior decoration dates from 1867-82. In the W. porch are two votive pictures by Hermann tom Ring (1548, 1592) and a crucifix by G. Gröninger (1625). — The *Ludgeri-Kapelle*, adjoining the tower, dates from the end of the 12th century. Adjacent is the *Priests' Seminary*.

The **Ludgeri-Kirche** (Pl. D, E, 4; verger, Ludgeri-Str. 73) was begun in the Romanesque style about 1200 and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383. The interior, restored in 1856-60, contains admirably carved Renaissance choir-stalls (c. 1550).

The Altstadt is encircled by Rampart Promenades. — In Ludgeri-Platz (Pl. D, 5) are two bronze sculptures by Bernewitz (1912). — In the 'Kanonen-Wall' is the *Peace of Westphalia Monument* (Friedens-Denkmal; Pl. C, 4), by Bolte (1905). A little to the S. is the *St. Antonius-Kirche* (Pl. C, 5), erected in the baroque style in 1914-17. — Farther on we reach the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 3, 4; adm., see p. 77), founded by Prof. H. Landois (1835-1905). His statue, by

Schmiemann (1901), shows him holding a large tobacco-pipe in his hand. In the W. part of the garden is the *Provincial Museum of Natural History* (adm., see p. 77).

A little to the N. is Neu-Platz or Schloss-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), on the S. side of which are the *Law Courts* (Landgericht; Pl. C, 3), and on the W. side the **Schloss** (Pl. B, 3), formerly the episcopal palace, built in 1767, and adorned with rich plastic decorations; it is now the official residence of the Provincial President. The interior is fitted up in the classical style (bell for the castellan to the right of the approach to the garden). In front of the palace is an equestrian statue of Emp. William I., by Reusch (1897); and to the N.E. of it is the *Ober-Präsidial-Gebäude* (Provincial Administration Building; Pl. B, 2; 1905). — Behind the palace is the pleasant *Schloss-Garten* (café), including the *Botanical Garden* (adm., see p. 77).

The *Budden-Turm* (Pl. C, D, 2), now much altered and used by the city waterworks, is the last relic of the original fortifications of the town. The *Zwinger* (Pl. E, 2) was built in 1536.

Outside the Mauritz-Tor, to the left, is the *Landeshaus* (Pl. F, 3); in the grounds to the W. is a war monument (Krieger-Denkmal) by Frydag (1909). — To the E. is the abbey-church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. H, 3), founded about 1070, the nave rebuilt in 1862 in the Romanesque style. The lower part of the W. tower (Romanesque; 11th cent.) and the Gothic choir (1451) are old. The monuments of the founders, Bp. Frederick (1063-84) and Bp. Erpho (1084-97), were demolished by the Anabaptists, but restored in 1576 and 1620.

About 8 min. E. of St. Maurice's is the *Kloster zum Guten Hirten*, now a home for destitute girls, with a noteworthy church in a Romanesque style by K. Moritz (1908).

Branch-lines run from Münster viâ *Burgsteinfurt* (20 M.; p. 55) to *Gronau* (35 M.; p. 7); to *Lippstadt* (45½ M.; p. 16) viâ *Rheda* (31 M.; p. 7), and to (43½ M.) the same terminus viâ *Neu-Beckum* (22 M.; p. 7). — From Münster to *Cologne* or *Osnabrück* (Hamburg), see R. 17.

The train next traverses a flat, moorland country. — 46 M. *Rheine*, see p. 55.

51 M. *Salzbergen* (p. 55). — 78 M. *Meppen* (Warren, 20 R.), with 5800 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Hase* and the Ems. — 106½ M. *Papenburg* (Hotel Hilling), a town with 8800 inhab., was founded in 1630 on the *Hoch-Moor*, a marshy district 120 sq. M. in extent, intersected by canals. — 112½ M. *Ihrhove*, whence a line diverges viâ (11½ M.) *Nieuweschans* to (40 M.) Groningen (see Baedeker's 'Belgium and Holland').

117 M. *Leer* (Prinz von Oranien, 30 R.; Victoria), a busy seaport, with 12,000 inhab., lies on the *Leda*, near its union with the Ems. Pleasant walks to (2 M.) *Leerort* and to (2 M.) *Loga*, with *Schloss Evenburg* and its park, and on to (2 M.) *Logabirum* (woods). Railway from Leer viâ Oldenburg to Bremen, see R. 14.

133 M. **Emden.** — Hotels. *Weisses Haus* (Pl. a), good; *Central* (Pl. b), 50 R.; *Goldener Adler* (Pl. d); *Heeren* (Pl. c), near the station. — Post Office, Grosse Brück-Strasse. — Steamer to Borkum, see p. 83.

Emden, with 27,100 inhab., formerly situated on the Ems, but now $2^1/_2$ M. distant from it, is a prosperous industrial town and river-port, connected with the Ems and the Dollart by large harbour-works. By the Dortmund and Ems Canal (p. 6) the coal from the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Measures (p. 2) is conveyed hither, and further, by the *Ems-Jade Canal* (constructed in 1882-87), to Wilhelmshaven (p. 94); the Ruhr district is supplied with Swedish iron-ore by the same means. The Altstadt is still Dutch-looking, being enclosed by ramparts with trees and intersected by navigable canals. — The **Rathaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1576, modelled on the Hôtel de Ville at Antwerp, contains an interesting armoury, with over 2000 mediæval weapons and pieces of armour (week-days 9-4, Sun. 11-1; 50 pf.). The tower commands a good survey. In front of the Rathaus are monuments to Emp. William I. (1896), the Great Elector (1901), who made Emden his chief naval base in 1683, and Frederick the Great (1901), who declared it a free port in 1751. The late-Gothic *Grosse Kirche* contains the monument of Count Enno II. of East Friesland (d. 1540). The *Natural History Museum* is open on week-days, except Sat., 9-12 & 3-6 (in winter 10-12 & 2-4), Sun. 11-1; 50 pf. The museum of the *Gesellschaft für Kunst und Vaterländische Altertümer* contains a collection of pictures (mostly Flemish and Dutch) and East Frisian coins and antiquities (10-1 & 2-5.30; 50 pf.). — The visitor should walk on the ramparts, and a pleasant motor-launch trip ($^1/_4$ hr.) may be made to the *Nesserlander Schleuse*, or locks at the entry of the outer harbour.

The train now traverses meadow-land. — From (143 M.) *Abelitz* a branch-line runs to (8 M.) *Aurich* (Hotel Piqueurhof; Deutsches Haus), the principal town of E. Friesland, surrounded by woods, with 6200 inhabitants. — 153 M. **Norden** (Hotel Weinhaus; Central, 30 R.), with 10,950 inhab. and a church of 1445.

From Norden to Sande, 39 M., railway in $2^1/_2$ hrs. — 10 M. *Dornum* (Hotel Hof von Ostfriesland), with an old castle, rebuilt in the 17th century. To Baltrum, see p. 84. — 18 M. *Esens* (Bahnhof, 10 R.), the chief town (2150 inhab.) of a marshy but fertile district called the *Harlingerland*. To Spiekeroog and Langeoog, see p. 84. — 31 M. **Jever** (Hotel Hof von Oldenburg; Erbgrossherzog, 12 R.), a small town of 6100 inhab., with considerable horse and cattle markets (Frisian breed). In the Schloss is a fine carved *Ceiling of oak, probably by Adrian (1560), one of the finest Renaissance works in Germany. Rathaus of 1616, with some carved panelling (1619). Museum of Jeverland Antiquities. From Jever a branch-railway runs viâ (11 M.) *Carolinensiel* to *Harle* ($12^1/_2$ M.; p. 84). — 39 M. *Sande*. Railway to Wilhelmshaven or Oldenburg, see p. 94.

156 M. *Norddeich* (Norddeich Hotel), a small sea-bathing place, with a wireless station near by. Steamer to Norderney, see p. 83.

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

12. East Frisian Islands.

The *East Frisian Islands*, a chain of sandy islets, almost destitute of vegetation, lying off the German coast between the mouths of the Ems and the Weser, have long been popular among the Germans as sea-bathing resorts. Good accommodation may be obtained at the hotels and boarding-houses, while private apartments are numerous. The bathing arrangements are generally excellent, though somewhat simple in the smaller places. — A good description of the islands will be found in 'The Riddle of the Sands', by Erskine Childers (1903).

Borkum. — *Plan*, see p. 82. — Approach. Steamer from *Emden* (Nesserlander Schleuse; see p. 82) twice daily in 2-2½ hrs. The steamer-pier is connected with the village by a railway 4½ M. in length (20 min.). — Air Service, comp. p. xviii.

Hotels. Near the sea: *Köhler's Strand Hotel* (Pl. a); *Kaiserhof* (Pl. b), with restaurant, 160 R., good; *Victoria* (Pl. c); *Hawich's Strand-Villa* (Pl. i), good; *Hohenzollern* (Pl. k), 60 R. at 3-6, D. 3½, P. 9-12 *M*; *Nordsee* (Pl. d), 124 R. — *Strand-Hotel Arbter*, Strand-Strasse. — At the station: *Heinrich; Inselhalle* (Pl. h), 48 R.; *Hof von Holland; Bahnhof; Landsberg* (Pl. n). — In the village: *Köhler's Dorf-Hotel* (Pl. f); *Central* (Pl. p); *Bakker Junior; Bakker Senior* (Pl. g); *Bodeewes* (Pl. o).

Restaurants at the hotels; also in the *Wandel-Halle* (see below); *Hawich* (see above); *Middelmann*. — Café-restaurants outside the village: *Upholm, Jägerheim, Victoriahöhe*, etc. — *Café Schmidt*, Strand-Str. 21.

Sea Baths at high-water only. — Warm salt-water baths at the *Warmbade-Anstalt*. — Concerts in the Wandelhalle. — Reading Room next the Warmbade-Anstalt. — Post Office (Pl. 2), by the station.

Borkum, situated at the mouth of the Ems, 9 M. from the Dutch coast and between the channels called the *Oster-Ems* and *Wester-Ems*, is the largest and westernmost of the E. Frisian Islands and, after Norderney, the most frequented. It is 5 M. long and 2½ M. broad, and possesses pleasant green pastures. The season lasts from May 15th to Oct. 1st. In the village (3300 inhab.) is an old disused lighthouse, 131 ft. in height, and near it is a new one, 65 ft. higher.

Juist. — Approach. Steamer daily from *Norddeich* (p. 82) in 1½-2 hrs. (including tramway).

Hotels. *Kurhaus*, 100 R. from 3, D. 2½, P. 8 *M*; *Friesenhof*, 72 R.; *Rose; Itzen; Fresena*, 80 R. at 5-7, D. 2½, P. 8-12 *M*; *Claassen; Pabst*.

Juist, 10½ M. long and ½ M. broad, with 500 inhab., has a Lutheran and a Rom. Cath. church. The sea is generally rough. Walks may be taken to the (2 hrs.) *Bill* (inn) at the W. end of the island, and to the (1½ hr.) *Kalfamer*, at the E. end.

Norderney. — Approaches. 1. Steamer from *Norddeich* (see p. 82) several times daily in 40-50 minutes. — 2. From *Bremerhaven* (p. 92) viâ Heligoland in 7¾ hrs. — 3. From *Hamburg* (p. 99) viâ Heligoland in 11 hrs.

Arrival. Cabs meet the steamers to convey passengers to the town or to the waiting-room at the end of the pier (¾ M. in length), where the luggage is distributed.

Hotels. *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 1), 60 R. at 4-15, D. 4½, P. 11-25 *M*; *Germania* (Pl. b; A, 2); *Kaiserhof* (Pl. a; B, 1), 150 R. at 4-15, D. 3-5, P. 12-20 *M*. — *Ebeling* (Pl. h; B, 3), with garden; *Schuchardt* (Pl. f; B, 2), 30 R. from 4, D. 2½-3½, P. 10 *M*. good; *Kaiser Franz Josef* (Pl. e; B, 3). Viennese cuisine. — *Bruns* (Pl. k; B, 2), 40 R., well spoken of; *Piqueurhof*

(Pl. r; C, 2); *Reichshallen* (Pl. q; B, 3), 35 R.; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. g; C, 2); *Simmering* (Pl. n; B, 2), 30 R. at 4½ *M.*; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. l; B, 2); *Engehausen* (Pl. m; B, 3), 34 R.; *Stadt Hamburg* (Pl. i; B, 2).

Restaurants. *Richter*, Bäcker-Str. 11 (Pl. B, 2); *Conversations-Haus* (Pl. B, 3); *Restaurant der Bremer Häuser* (Pl. B, 1); *Victoria-Halle* (Pl. A, 2); *Zum Deutschen Patriot*, Luisen-Str. 17 (Pl. B, 2, 3); *Van Oterendorp*, Damenpfad (Pl. A, 2). — *Giftbude* (Pl. C, 1), on the N. beach; *Continental Bodega*, Post-Str. 11. — *Strand-Café Cornelius.*

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2), Post-Strasse. — Enquiry Office, Post-Str. 5a (Pl. B, 2).

Sea Baths from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. — Theatre (Pl. C, 3) daily during the season. — Concerts at the Conversations-Haus.

Sailing Boats on the W. shore (Pl. A, 2).

Golf Course (9 holes), on the S. shore near the lighthouse (see below).

Norderney, with 4100 inhab., about 8 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, is, after Borkum, the largest of the East Frisian Islands. The village, one of the most fashionable German sea-bathing places, lies at the S.W. angle of the island and owes its reputation to its fine sandy beach, good drinking-water, and mild climate. It is frequented also as a winter resort. The season lasts from June 1st to Oct. 10th. The chief promenade is the Strandmauer (Pl. A-C, 1-2), running along the beach. The lighthouse (177 ft. in height), 1¼ hr. E., affords an extensive panorama (open 3-5, 1 *M.*; tickets at the office of the baths).

Baltrum. — Approach. Omnibus in ¾ hr. from *Dornum* (p. 82) to (3¾ M.) *Nessmersiel*, whence a ferry plies daily to the island in 1 hr.

Hotels. *Post*, 12 R. at 1½-2, P. 5-7 *M.*; *Küper*, 23 R.

Baltrum, 3 M. long and ½ M. broad, is the smallest of the E. Frisian bathing-places (sea generally rough).

Langeoog. — Approach. Light railway from *Esens* (p. 82) to (3 M.) *Bensersiel*, thence steamer in ¾ hr. to Langeoog pier, and tramway to the (20 min.) village.

Hotels. *Kurhotel Falke*; *Ahrenholtz*, 60 R. at 2-4, D. 2-3, P. 7-12 *M.*; *Ihnken*, 35 R. at 2-3, D. 2-3, P. 8-10 *M.*; *Germania*; *Hospice of Loccum Convent* (Prot.). — *Restaurant Strandhalle.*

Langeoog, which is 8½ M. long and 1 M. broad, seldom enjoys a calm sea. The village (340 inhab.), with a Lutheran church, is situated on the N.W. coast, ½ M. from the bathing-beach on the W. coast. About 4½ M. to the E. is a sea-birds' breeding-place.

Spiekeroog. — Approach. Omnibus daily in summer from *Esens* (p. 82) to (5½ M.) *Neuharlingersiel*, and thence steamer in 1 hr. to the pier, and tramway to the (¼ hr.) village.

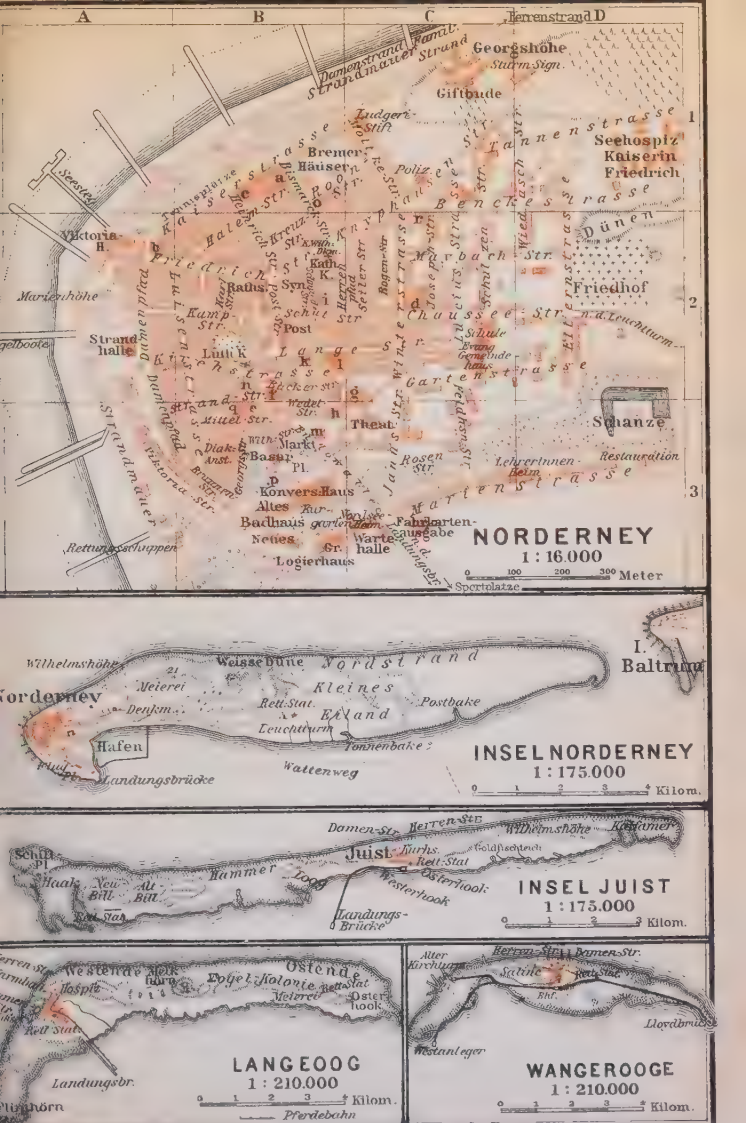
Hotels. *Günsel*; *Zur Linde*, 40 R. at 2½-4 *M.*; *Inselfriede.*

Spiekeroog is 5 M. long and 1¼ M. broad. The bathing arrangements are simple but good. The village (200 inhab.), with a Prot. church, is situated amidst trees, about 1 M. from the bathing-beach.

Wangerooge. — Approaches. 1. Steamer from *Harle* (p. 82) in ¾ hr.; railway from the pier to the (20 min.) village. — 2. Steamer from *Bremerhaven* (p. 92) four times weekly in 3 hrs.

Hotels. *Gerken*; *Kaiserhof*, 90 R.; *Monopol*; *Germania*; *Hanken*

Wangerooge, belonging to Oldenburg, is 5½ M. long and 1 M. broad. In the centre of the island is the village (800 inhab.), with a lighthouse, a convalescent home, and three children's homes.



Graph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

13. From Hanover to Bremen.

76 M. Railway. Express in 2 hrs.; ordinary trains in $3^1/_2$ hrs.

From Hanover to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Wunstorf*, see p. 11. Country poor, flat, and sandy. In the distance, to the W., we observe the Steinhuder Meer (p. 11). — $34^1/_2$ M. *Nienburg* (Weserschlösschen, 15 R.; Kanzler), with 11,100 inhab. and old timbered houses, on the Weser. — 44 M. *Eystrup.*

From Eystrup a branch-line runs viâ (5 M.) *Hoya* (change trains) to (7 M.) *Bücken* (Hotel Bahnhof), a hamlet of 850 inhabitants. The former collegiate church, in the Romanesque style, was founded in 882, rebuilt in the 12th and 13th cent., and restored in 1863-68. It contains a triumphal cross of c. 1270, stained glass of the end of the 13th cent., etc.

The train crosses the *Aller*. — 54 M. *Verden* (Hannoverscher Hof, 35 R.), with 10,000 inhab. and a cathedral completed in 1490. Charlemagne founded an episcopal see here in 786. Branch-line to Celle, see p. 95. — 58 M. *Langwedel*, junction of the Berlin line viâ Stendal (p. 13). — $72^1/_2$ M. *Sebaldsbrück.* — 76 M. *Bremen.*

Bremen.

Pl. *I* refers to the general plan, Pl. *II* to that of the inner town.

Hotels (the best often crowded on the eve of the sailing of the American steamers; advisable to order rooms in advance). **Hillmann* (Pl. a, E 4; *II*), 180 R., with restaurant, **Europäischer Hof* (Pl. b, F 4; *II*), 100 R. (20 with baths) at 6-10, D. $2^3/_4$-7 *M*, with restaurant, both in the Herdentor-Steinweg (Nos. 51 and 49-50); **Central Hotel Columbus* (Pl. d, F 4; *II*), Bahnhofs-Platz 5-6, 100 R. at 6-9, D. 4-6 *M*; *Nordischer Hof* (Pl. e, F 4; *II*), *Alberti* (Pl. f, F 4; *II*), 48 R. at $3^1/_2$-$4^3/_4$, D. $2^3/_4$ *M*, good, *Schaper-Siedenburg* (Pl. g, F 4; *II*), these three in Bahnhof-Strasse; *Bahnhof* (Pl. k, F 4; *II*), Herdentor-Steinweg 30, 80 R. at 5-10 *M*; *Continental* (Pl. l, F 4; *II*), Bahnhofs-Platz 13-14, 46 R.; *Victoria* (Pl. i, F 4; *II*), Herdentor-Steinweg 17-18. — *Hospice*, Löning-Str. 17-20 (Pl. F, 4; *II*), 40 R. from $3^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$ *M*.

Restaurants. Wine. **Hillmann*, **Europa-Keller* (in the Europäischer Hof), *Nordischer Hof*, see above; **Ratskeller* (p. 88); *Grossmann*, Haken-Str. 2a (Pl. E, 5; *II*). — Beer. **Jakobi-Halle*, Kurze Wallfahrt 10-18 (Pl. E, 4; *II*), with wine-rooms; **Altbremer* or *Essig-Haus* (Pl. E 5, *II*; p. 90), also wine; **Rats-Stuben*, to the W. of the Rathaus; *Liebfrauen-Restaurant*, Söge-Str., entrance in Quecren-Str. (Pl. E, 4; *II*); *Voss*, Wacht-Str. 33-35 (Pl. E, 5; *II*); *Hohenzollern*, Ostertor-Str. 28-29 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Beckröge*, Katharinen-Str. 15 (Pl. E, 4; *II*); *Remmer*, Pelzer-Str. 15-16 (Pl. E, 4; *II*); *Patzenhofer*, in the Markt; *Theater-Café*, opposite the Stadt-Theater am Wall (see below).

Cafés. *Rats-Stuben*, see above; *Knigge*, Söge-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 4; *II*); *Turck*, Am Wall 164; *Hag*, Söge Str. 40; *Trocadero*, Bahnhof-Str. 6; *Atlantic*, Knochenhauer-Str.; *Kriedemann*, Am Wall 148.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater am Wall* (Pl. F 5, *II*; p. 90), Am Wall, from Sept. to June, opera and drama; *Bremer Schauspielhaus* (Pl. F, 5; *II*). The *Tivoli-Theater* (Pl. F, 4; *II*), An der Weide, and the *Zentralhallen* (Pl. E, 3; *I*), Breitenweg, are variety theatres. — **Concerts** in the *Bürger-Park* (at the Park-Haus or café on the Emma-See, p. 91).

Post Office (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), Domsheide. — *Telegraph & Telephone Office* (Pl. D, E, 4; *II*), Neuen-Str. 76-80.

Baths. *River Baths* at the Kaiser-Brücke (Pl. D, 4; *I*) and the Osterdeich (Pl. F, G, 6; *I*). — *Public Baths* (Pl. F, 4; *II*), adjoining the railway station, with swimming-bath and warm baths.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Circular Tours by motor-car. Full information supplied by Lloyd's Tourist Office (see below).

Tramways. The principal centre is the *Markt* (Pl. E, 5; *I*). Thence to the *Main Station* (Pl. F, 4; *I*), 5 min.; to the *Bürger-Park* (p. 91), 8 min.; to the *Free Harbour* (p. 91), 10 minutes.

Steamers to Bremerhaven (p. 92) in 3½ hrs. — To England and America (comp. p. xi) by the *Norddeutscher Lloyd* (Papen-Str. 5-13; Pl. E 4, *II*) and the *United States Lines* (An der Weide; Pl. F 4, *II*).

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii, xviii. Tickets obtained from Lloyd's Tourist Office (see below).

Travel Agencies. *Lloyd's Tourist Office* and the information bureau of the *Verkehrsverein* are at Bahnhof-Str. 35 (Pl. F, 4; *II*). — *American Express Co.*, Bahnhof-Str. 32.

Consulates. British, Bahnhof-Str. 35 (open 10-2, Sat. 9-1). American, Contrescarpe 145 (Pl. E 4, *II;* open 9-4, Sat. 9-1).

Golf Course (9 holes) of the 'Club zur Vahr', Vahrer Str. 383.

Times of Admission.

Dom (p. 88), week-days 9-6 (in winter till dusk); free. — The *Bleikeller* is shown at the same times; 1 *M.*

Focke Museum of Bremen Antiquities (p. 90), week-days (except Mon.) 10-2, Sun. 10-5; Sun. & Wed. free, on other days 50 pf.

Kunsthalle (p. 90), daily (except Tues.) 11-2, in summer also Mon. & Thurs. 5-7; Sun., Thurs., and Fri. free, on other days 50 pf.

Municipal Library (p. 91), Mon., Wed., Sat. 10-1, Tues., Fri. 10-2, Mon., Wed., Thurs. also 3.30-6 (Oct. 1st to March 31st, Tues & Fri. 5-7); closed from Aug. 1st to 21st.

Municipal Museum (p. 91), Sun., Tues., Fri. 10-2, Wed., Thurs., Sat. 10-4 (Sat., from May 1st till Aug. 31st, 10-6), closed on Mon.; Tues., Thurs., Fri. 50 pf., on other days free.

Museum of Industrial Art (p. 89), daily (except Sat.) 11-1, Sun. & Wed. 10-1; free.

Rathaus (p. 87), week-days 11-2, Sun. 10-2; 1 *M.*

Chief Attractions (one day). From the *Markt* along *Obern-Strasse* or *Langen-Strasse* (p. 90) to the *Focke Museum* (p. 90); *Kunsthalle* (p. 90). Midday: *Municipal Museum* (p. 91). Afternoon: *Rathaus* (p. 87) and *Dom* (p. 88): *Promenades* (p. 90) and *Bürger-Park* (p. 91); evening at the *Ratskeller* (p. 88).

Bremen (16 ft.), with 300,000 inhab., the second in importance of the three free Hanseatic towns (comp. pp. 100, 128), is, after Hamburg, the largest seaport in Germany. It lies in a sandy plain on both banks of the *Weser*, about 46 M. from its influx into the North Sea. On the right bank is the *Altstadt*, formerly enclosed by ramparts, round which the suburbs, with their villas, are situated, and on the left bank is the *Neustadt*. Many old buildings testify to the mediæval importance of the place, while numerous handsome new edifices entitle it to a respectable rank among the cities of Europe. The chief imports are cotton, wool, grain, tobacco, rice, and coffee; its industries include the manufacture of cigars, rice-milling, petroleum-refining, iron-founding, shipbuilding, etc.

Bremen is the oldest seaport of Germany. The bishopric of Bremen was founded in 787 by Charlemagne, the Peters-Kirche (afterwards the

A
B
C
D
1
2
3
Holzfabriken-Bassin
Holzfabriken
Bassin
Frei-Hafen
Bassin
Petroleum-Raffinerie
Petroleum-Lagerhäuser
Weserbahnhof
Friedhof
Badeanst.
Zollpfad
Vegesacker Geestemünder Bahn
Grambke
Wollmers-
hausen
Weser Bahnhof
Separation
Stephani Bahnhof
Stephani Str.
Osleshausen
Industrie
und
Handelshafen
Neustadt Bahnhof
Neustadt
Gröpelingen
Seehausen
Neues Gaswerk
Schützenplatz
Technikum
Kasernen
Bahlingshausen
Bahlingen
Weser
Lankenau
Lankenauer Bassin
Lankenauer Hafen
Ausschlagsweg
Wolfskuhlen
Wolfskuhlen Str.
Wolfskuhlen Brücke
Wolfskuhlen Bahnhof
Ringbahnhof
Ringbahn
Ringbahnhof
Ringbahnhof
Ringbahnhof

Umschlagbhf.
Tarmstedt
E
F
G
H
Hamburg
Sebaldsbrück
Hohwisch
Osnabrück
Hannover
Amsterdam
Wesermünde
Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhof
Stadt. Theater
Rathaus
Börse
Dom
Polizei
Ilpt-Post
Ostertor
Steintor
Herdentor
Bischofs Ter
Ansgarii
St. Ansgarii
Lloyd
Parkbahnhof
Hotel Kaiserhof
Schlachthof
Wasserwerk
Badeanstalt
Ostertorsteinweg
Ostertorswall
Ostertorscontrescarpe
Ostertorsgraben
Ostertorsplatz
Ostertorsthor
Ostertorsbrücke
Ostertorsteinthor
Ostertorsthorbrücke
Ostertorsthorwall
Ostertorsthorgraben
Ostertorsthorplatz
Ostertorsthorstr.
Ostertorsthorstrasse
Ostertorsthorstrasse
Ostertorsthorstrasse

1 Bismarckdenkmal E 5
2 Bremer Lebensversich.-Bank F 4.5
3 Deutsche Bank E 4.5
4 Deutsche National-Bank E 5
5 Gustav Adolf Statue E 5
6 Hauptschule EF 5
7 Kaiser Wilhelmdenkmal E 5
8 Reichsbank E 4
9 Rolandsäule E 5
10 Synagoge F 5
11 Turmbläserbrunnen E 5
12 Willehadibrunnen E 5
BREMEN II
INNERE STADT
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Strassenbahn
Freihafen 140 m
Separationswerk
Kleine Weser
Grosse Weser
Stadtgraben
Ansgari Tor
Herden Tor
Osterthor
Bischofs Tor
Rathaus
Dom
Börse
Kunsthalle
Altmanns
Höhe
Hauptbahnhof
Westbahnhof
Neustadt Bahnhof
Stadt Bibliothek
Stadt Museum
Tivoli Theater
Stadt Theater
Gerichts Haus
Arbeits Haus
Korn Haus
Norddt. Lloyd
Lloyd
Johannis K.
Stephani K.
Ansgari K.
Martini K.
Liebfrauen K.
Remberti K.
Pauli K.

cathedral) being consecrated in 789 by St. Willehad (p. 93). In the 10th cent. the town, in consequence of certain privileges accorded to it by the archbishops, began to flourish as a seaport and a commercial place; but in the 13-14th cent. the citizens contrived gradually to shake off the archiepiscopal yoke. They joined the Hanseatic League (p. 128) in 1276, but long kept aloof from its proceedings. Bremen reached the height of its importance in the 16th cent., after which it was thrown into the shade by Hamburg. In 1522 Bremen embraced the Reformation, and in 1547 gallantly repelled an attack by the Imperial army. The citizens bravely defended themselves against the Swedes also (1666), who had obtained possession of the episcopal see by the Peace of Westphalia, and finally in 1731, after having been subject to Hanover for 12 years, vindicated the position of Bremen as a free city of the Empire. The town is chiefly indebted for its importance to its seaport, Bremerhaven (p. 92), which was entered in 1913 by 6323 sea-going vessels of 5,251,267 tons' register. The value of the imports in 1913 amounted to 2491 million, of the exports to 2394 million marks. The number of emigrants in 1913 was 229,854 (only 9710 Germans).

The *Norddeutscher Lloyd* (founded in 1857) owned 135 steamers of 982,952 tons' register in 1914, but it lost 869,000 tons as a consequence of the War and the Treaty of Versailles. Traffic between Bremen and New York with its own ships was resumed in Feb. 1922, and regular sailings to Baltimore, Galveston, and other N. American ports early in 1923. The company's fleet (now 36 ocean steamers of 310,000 tons' register) includes the largest German steamer afloat, the 'Columbus' (32,354 tons). The steamers of the *Hansa Line* ply mainly to the East Indies, those of the *Roland Line* to S. America; there is also the *Hamburg-Bremen African Line*.

The first German colony, Angra Pequena (Lüderitz Land) in S.W. Africa, was founded in 1883 by the Bremen merchant Adolf Lüderitz.

The principal business part of Bremen consists of the three squares, the Domshof, the Domsheide, and the Markt, situated near each other in the Altstadt (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*). From the Markt diverge also the most important thoroughfares: Langen-Strasse (containing several buildings of the 16th cent.; comp. p. 90), Obern-Strasse (p. 89), and Söge-Strasse (Pl. E, 4; *II*), the chief business-street.

In the Markt (Pl. E, 5) are the Rathaus, the Exchange, and several fine old houses.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), mainly a Gothic building, was erected in 1405-10; in 1609-12 a magnificent Renaissance façade was added on the S.W. side, resting on twelve Doric columns, and remarkable for its richly decorated oriel-window and massive gable. The sixteen statues between the windows are mediæval (on the end-walls, saints and philosophers; towards the Markt, the Emperor and the seven Electors). By the S.E. portal are two armour-clad knights on horseback; by the S.W. portal, two knights on foot, all in chased copper, by R. Maison (1901-4).

The interior (adm., see p. 86) is entered from the W. side. We pass into the lower hall and ascend a winding wooden staircase (1536) on the right to the *Grosse Halle (131 ft. long, $42^1/_2$ ft. wide, and $26^1/_4$ ft. high), one of the finest examples of its kind in Germany. By the end-wall are the seats of the councillors (1903). On the side next the market-place an elaborately carved *Winding Staircase (1616) ascends to the upper oriel room above the 'Gülden-Kammer' (redecorated in 1905). On the

opposite wall are a painting by Hünten (1882), representing the battle of Loigny (near Orleans; Dec. 2nd, 1870), and a fresco of 1532 (Charlemagne and St. Willehad with a model of the cathedral). Over the next door are reliefs of Wisdom, Peace, and Justice (1577). From the ceiling, which is adorned with medallions of German emperors from Charlemagne to Sigismund, are suspended old models of ships. Further, a marble statue of J. Smidt (1773-1857), Burgomaster of Bremen (p. 92), by Steinhäuser (1848).

On the W. side also is the entrance to the celebrated ***Ratskeller.** The cellar contains German wines exclusively. A glass of the famous Hochheim 'Apostle Wine' of 1726 costs $1^1/_2$ *M.* Over the door leading into the Rose-Keller is a medallion commemorating Wilhelm Hauff (1802-1827), the author of 'Phantasien im Bremer Ratskeller'. Five rooms (20 pf.) adjoin the hall on the N.: the *Apostel-Keller*, with the 'Twelve Apostles' casks; the *Rose-Keller*, with the oldest wine in the cellars (Rüdesheim wine of 1653); the *Kaiser-Saal* or *Bacchus-Saal;* the *Senators' Room*, with a small bronze group of the Bremen 'town-musicians' of Grimm's fairy-tale, by Möller (1889); and the *Bacchus-Keller*, the wine-cellar proper, with the Bacchus cask, now empty.

On the N.W. side of the Rathaus is an equestrian statue of Emperor William I. (Pl. 7), in bronze, by Bärwald (1893). Adjoining the Rathaus on the N.E. is the *Neues Rathaus*, erected in the Dutch Renaissance style by G. von Seidl in 1909-12.

In front (to the S.W.) of the Rathaus stands the **Roland** (Pl. 9), the largest and most important of the Roland figures, $17^3/_4$ ft. high, erected in limestone in 1404 on the site of an earlier figure of wood and repainted in 1905. These figures, which represent Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, were adopted in the late middle ages by N. German towns as a symbol of municipal jurisdiction and the palladium of civic liberty. The shield on the left arm, with the imperial eagle and an inscription, probably dates from 1512.

On the S.W. side of the Markt is the *Schütting*, erected in 1537-94 (façade restored in 1899), formerly the house of the elders of the merchant guild and since 1848 the Chamber of Commerce.

The **Exchange** (*Börse;* Pl. E 5, *II*), designed by H. Müller, is in the Gothic style (1861-64). In the hall (business-hour 1-2) is a large painting by P. Janssen (1872), The colonization in 1201 of the Baltic provinces by the Hansa. The staircase is adorned with a mural painting by Arthur Fitger.

To the S. of the Exchange is the *Cotton Exchange* (Baumwoll-Börse), designed by J. G. Poppe in 1899-1902 (façade restored in 1922-24). — The *Turmbläser-Brunnen* (Pl. 11; 1899) portrays the old custom of playing music from the top of a tower on public holidays. The *St. Willehad Fountain* (p. 87; Pl. 12), by R. Neumann, was erected in 1883.

The **Dom** (Pl. E 5, *II:* Prot.; adm., see p. 86) was erected in the 12th cent. as a basilica with two aisles, a double choir, and two crypts. The vaulting and the W. side were completed in the 13th cent., and in c. 1300, 1420, and c. 1500 chapels were added. The N. aisle was rebuilt in 1502-22. The exterior was restored in 1888-98, and a tower above the crossing was added in 1899.

The interior is entered by the left side-door in the W. façade or through the house of the verger, Sand-Str. 9. On the pillars and in the aisles are numerous monuments. In the first chapel (counting from the choir) of the S. aisle is a font, in bronze, of the 13th century. Rich late-Gothic organ-gallery. — From the S. transept a few steps descend into the *Bleikeller* (i.e. lead-cellar, where the lead for the roof was melted), which possesses the property of preventing decomposition and contains several mummified bodies. Adm., see p. 86.

By the N. tower of the cathedral is a fine bronze equestrian statue of *Bismarck* (Pl. 1), by A. von Hildebrand (1910).

In the Domshof (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), an extensive square on the N. side of the cathedral, are the *Bremen Bank* (1905), and (No. 25) the *Deutsche Bank* (Pl. 3), a building of 1891 in the baroque style. — On the N. side of the square stands the *Teichmann-Brunnen* (Pl. T.-B.), by R. Maison (1899).

In the Domsheide (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), an open space to the S. of the cathedral, is a statue of *Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 5), designed by the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg (1856). — The *Post Office* (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), in the Renaissance style, was completed in 1879. Opposite are the handsome *Law Courts* (Gerichtshaus; Pl. F 5, *II*), in the style of the German Renaissance (1895).

The Rom. Cath. *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. E, 5; *II*), of the 14th cent., has a vaulting 56 ft. in height, borne by eight slender columns. — In the oldest part of the town, between the Weser and the Markt, is the *Martini-Kirche* (Pl. E, 5; *II*), of the 13th cent., containing an organ-case in the Renaissance style (1603).

To the N. of the Rathaus is the **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 13th cent., with a S. aisle added in the 14th century. The W. façade was restored in 1893. The carved pulpit is of 1709. Outside, on the left of the W. portal, is an equestrian statue of *Moltke*, by Hahn (1909).

From the Rathaus Obern-Strasse (Pl. E, 4, 5; *II*) leads N.W. to the **Ansgari-Kirche** (Pl. E, 4; *II*), begun in the early 13th cent. and converted into a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' in the 14th century. The tower, 318 ft. high, commands an extensive view (apply at Ansgari-Kirchhof 18). Opposite the W. portal is a group in marble by Steinhäuser (1865), representing St. Ansgar (p. 103) releasing a heathen boy from the yoke of paganism. — Beyond it is the beautiful baroque building of the ***Gewerbehaus** (Pl. E, 4; *II*), erected in 1619-21 as a guildhall of the cloth-merchants, and rebuilt in 1863 and 1913. The ground-floor (right) contains an old timbered and painted ceiling of the early 17th century. — In Papen-Str. are the large offices of the *Norddeutscher Lloyd* (Pl. E 4, *II;* see p. 87), by J. G. Poppe (1901-10), with a tower 250 ft. high.

The *Museum of Industrial Art* (Kunstgewerbe-Museum; Pl. E 4, *II;* adm., see p. 86), at Kaiser-Str. 20-22, contains woodcarvings, rustic ornaments, and furniture. — The *Stephani-Kirche*

(Pl. D, 4; *II*), to the N.W., originally a Romanesque cruciform basilica of the 12th cent., was converted into a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in the 14th cent., and restored in 1889. — Farther W., at the end of Grossen-Str., is the interesting *Focke Museum of Bremen Antiquities* (Pl. D 4, *II;* adm., see p. 86).

We now return to the Markt viâ Langen-Strasse (Pl. E, 4, 5; *II*), with its quaint old houses: the *Kornhaus* (No. 75; 1591), the *Stisser House* (No. 16), the **Altbremer* or *Essig Haus* (No. 13; 1618, restored 1897; restaurant, see p. 85), and the *Weigh House* (Stadt-Wage; No. 9; Pl. E 5, *II*), dating from 1587.

The ***Promenades*** or *Wall-Anlagen* were laid out after 1802 by Altmann on the old ramparts and separate the Altstadt from the suburbs. The moat is crossed by six bridges, named after the old gates. In the promenades, near the *Ansgari-Tor* (Pl. E, 4; *II*), is a monument to the men of Bremen who fell in 1870-71 (bronze relief of the battle of Sedan). Near the *Herden-Tor* is a marble vase (Pl. E, F, 4; *II*), with reliefs by K. Steinhäuser, representing the so-called 'Kloster-Ochsenzug', which formerly took place here annually. Beside the *Bischofs-Tor* is the *Stadt-Theater am Wall* (Pl. F, 5; *II*); below, to the E., is the Horse Tamer, by Tuaillon (1902; bronze).

Near the *Oster-Tor* is the ***Kunsthalle** (Pl. F, 5; *II*), containing several good modern paintings and sculptures and some valuable works by earlier Dutch and German masters. Adm., see p. 86. Catalogue, 1919.

Ground Floor. — On the right are the collections of Engravings (100,000) and Drawings (2500), in which Dürer is especially well represented. — Works by artists from N.W. Germany, e.g. *Kalckreuth, Mackensen, Am Ende, Olde,* etc.

First Floor. — Room A. *Leibl* (306. Frau von Schraudolph), *Trübner, Menzel* (371. Garden of the Ministry of Justice), *H. von Marées,* and *Hans Thoma* (241. Falls of the Rhine, 161. Black Forest). — Room B (French works). *Delacroix, Courbet* (189. Boy in a wood, *Flower-basket, 289. Surf), *Corot, Degas, Renoir* (191. Portrait of a lady), *Gauguin, Monet* (*298. Camille, the first wife of the artist, 1866; 190. Park), *Manet* (88. The poet Astruc, 1863), *Toulouse-Lautrec, Cézanne* (Landscape in S. France). — Room C. *Liebermann* (311. Haarlem), *Slevogt* (*72. Portrait), *Corinth* (44. Peter Hille), *Beckmann.* — Room D. *Feuerbach* (*247. Mandolin player), *Böcklin* (19. Adventurer). Bronzes by *Rodin, Kolbe,* etc. — Room E. *Kokoschka, Van Gogh* (*319. Poppy field), *P. Modersohn, E. Munch, Hofer, Heckel, Grossmann,* etc. — Room F. *Leutze* (76. Washington crossing the Delaware). — Room L. *Largillière, Lucas Cranach the Elder* (256. Ecce Homo). — Room M. Early Dutch works. — Room N. *Terburg* (135. Backgammon players, an early work; 258. Burgomaster, 1671). *Rembrandt* (*326. St. Paul, c. 1630), *J. van Ruisdael* (*259. Castle of Bentheim), *Masolino* (*161. Madonna, in an old frame, 1423), *Altdorfer* (*6. Nativity, 1607), *Dürer* (*33. SS. Onuphrius and John the Baptist, unfinished, c. 1505; 32. Head of Christ, 1515), *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (278. Trinity, c. 1515), *L. van Leyden* (62. Judgment of Daniel); *Bartolomeo Montagna* (The Virgin). — Room O. *Rembrandt* (?; 327. Old man reading, c. 1656), **J. van Goyen* (Landscapes), *Jan Steen.* — Room P. Early Dutch works. — Cabinet K (left of Room M). *L. Richter* (280. Pilgrims resting); *J. A. Koch* (Landscape). — Cabinet I. *Blechen, K. D. Friedrich*

(111. Rocky valley). — Cabinet H. *A. Achenbach* (Westphalian mill), *O. Achenbach.* — Cabinet G. *Stadler, Oberländer, Spitzweg.* — The gallery of the staircase contains bronzes by *Gaul, Haller, Kolbe, Rodin*, and others.

The rooms and cabinets on the N. side of the upper floor are used for the exhibitions of the *Kunstverein*.

The New Quarters of the town beyond the moat, especially the *Osterdeich* (Pl. F-H, 6; *I*), on the banks of the Weser, the *Sielwall*, with a monument (1865) to the poet Theodor Körner (Pl. 16, G 5, *I*; comp. p. 141), and the streets near the railway station, contain many handsome private houses. At the corner of Bismarck-Str. and Schwachhauser Heerstrasse is the Centaur fountain (Pl. K.-B., G 4; *I*), by A. Sommer (1891). — At the E. end of the Osterdeich, 2 M. from the Promenades, are the *Botanic Garden* and the Weserlust, an open-air restaurant.

The Herdentor-Steinweg and Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. F, 4; *II*) lead from the Herden-Tor (p. 90) to Bahnhofs-Platz, on the W. side of which is the ***Municipal Museum** of natural history, ethnology, and commerce (Pl. F, 3; *II*), erected in 1896 and greatly enlarged in 1907-11. Adm., see p. 86. The lifelike groups illustrating different races of mankind and different families of animals form a special feature that has been imitated in other museums.

The ground-floor contains the ethnological collections. — On the first floor are the collection of Bremen staples and the zoological (fauna of the Pacific Ocean; okapi) and anthropological collections. — The second floor is devoted to the prehistoric, botanical, commercial, mineralogical, palæontological, and shipping sections.

In the front part of the basement is an aquarium. Behind are an unique collection of boats and the fisheries department.

To the S.W. of the museum is the *Municipal Library* (Stadt-Bibliothek; Pl. E 3, *II*), containing 173,000 vols. (adm., see p. 86).

Between the main station and the Bürger-Park is a bronze equestrian statue of Emp. Frederick III. (Pl. 15, G 3; *I*), in Roman dress, by Tuaillon (1905). — The ***Bürger-Park** (Pl. F-H, 1, 2; *I*) was laid out by W. Benque in the 'English' style in 1866-84. Restaurants: Park-Haus (concerts, see p. 85) on the Holler-See, café on the Emma-See, both good; Wildgehege; Meierei; Wald-Schlösschen, plain.

The *Free Harbour* (Pl. B, C, 2, 3; *I*), constructed in 1885-88 and afterwards enlarged, lies to the N.W. of the Altstadt. — The *Haus Seefahrt* (Pl. 14, D 3; *I*), an asylum for aged seamen and their widows, founded in 1545, was rebuilt on its present site in 1874-76. It incorporates the old doors, with the inscription, "Navigare necesse est, vivere non est necesse".

Several bridges connect the Altstadt on the right with the Neustadt on the left bank of the Weser. The *St. Pauli-Kirche*, (Pl. 18, E 5; *I*), in the French baroque style, dates from 1679-82. — To the S.E. is the *Marine School* (Seefahrts-Schule; Pl. 19, E 6, *I*), founded in 1822. — On the former ramparts are several barracks and the *Technical Institute* (Pl. D, 5; *I*).

From Bremen to *Hamburg* or *Cologne*, see R. 17: to *Norddeich* viâ *Emden*, see R. 14; to *Hanover*, see p. 85; to *Bremerhaven*, see p. 92.

From Bremen to Geestemünde and Bremerhaven.

38½ M. Railway to *Geestemünde* in 1-1¾ hr. In summer some trains go on to the Lloyd-Halle at *Bremerhaven*, where the steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd berth. — Steamer, see p. 86.

5 M. *Oslebshausen* (to the left, the prison of Bremen). — 7 M. *Burg-Lesum*. Branch-line viâ (4 M.) *Grohn-Vegesack*, with large shipyards, to (10 M.) *Farge*. — 13 M. *Osterholz-Scharmbeck*.

From Osterholz-Scharmbeck to Bremervörde, 29½ M., light railway in 2½ hrs. — 5½ M. *Worpswede* (Hotel Stadt Bremen), a pretty village at the foot of the *Weyerberg* (167 ft.), where F. Mackensen founded a painters' colony in 1889. — 29½ M. *Bremervörde* (see below). Branch-lines to Stade (p. 115) and Rotenburg (p. 116).

38½ M. **Geestemünde.** — Hotels. *Atlantic* (Pl. b; B, 3); *Lehrcke* (Pl. d; B, 3, 4); *Park* (Pl. a; C, 3). — Restaurants at the Fischerei-Hafen and the Fähr-Haus (Pl. B, 3).

Tramways: 1. Geestemünde Station-Kaiserhafen. 2. Geestemünde Station-Lehe-Speckenbüttel-Langen. 3. Wulsdorf-Geestemünde-Bremerhaven-Lehe. 4. Fischerei-Hafen-Bremerhaven-Kaiserhafen.

Steamer to Blexen (p. 93) and Nordenham (p. 93).

Geestemünde (30,500 inhab.), situated on the left bank of the *Geeste*, at its influx into the Weser, is the largest fishing-port in Germany, founded by the Hanoverian government in 1857. In 1924 it was united with *Lehe* and *Wulsdorf* to form the town of *Wesermünde* (75,000 inhab.). The *Morgenstern Museum* contains prehistoric and local collections (open free Thurs. 2-4 and Sun. 11-1; on week-days 11-1, 50 pf.). — A motor-launch, starting from the Fähr-Haus (Pl. B, 3), plies every ½-1 hr. in 10 min. to the *Fischerei-Hafen*, with refrigerators, packing-sheds, etc., where large quantities of fish are sold by auction (best time for visiting 7-9 a.m.). — A branch-line runs from Geestemünde to Cuxhaven (27 M.; p. 115), and another to Buchholz (59½ M.; p. 116), viâ Bremervörde (24 M.; see above). — On the opposite bank of the Geeste lies —

Bremerhaven. — Hotels. *Beermann* (Pl. c; B, 2), 30 R. at 3-6, D. 3-4, P. 11-15 ℳ; *Gossler* (Pl. g; B, 2), 45 R. from 4, D. 2-4 ℳ; *Sanssouci* (Pl. h; A, 1), 40 R., with restaurant; *Herrmann* (Pl. i; B, 2); *Karlshof* (Pl. f; A, 2), 10 R., with restaurant. — Restaurants. *Strandhalle* (Pl. A, 2); *Café Bismarck*, Bürgermeister-Smidt-Str. 43 (Pl. A, 1, 2); *Lloydhalle*, at the Kaiserhafen.

Post Offices at Schiffer-Str. 4 and at the Lloyd-Halle.

American Vice-Consulate, Anker-Str. 36 (Mon.-Fri. 9-1 & 3-6, Sat. 9-1).

Bremerhaven, the fore-port of Bremen and an important emporium for cotton, was founded in 1827 by the advice of Burgomaster Smidt (p. 88; to whom a monument was erected in 1888 in the Markt, Pl. 6) on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover. It owed its pre-war prosperity to the extensive shipping traffic of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Pop. 21,900. At Bürgermeister-Smidt-Str. 26 is the *Municipal Museum* (open on Wed. 3-5, Sun. 11-1; 20 pf.). At the Strand-Halle (see above) is an *Aquarium* (10-1 & 3-6;

Geogr. Anstalt von 1:125.000 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

30 pf.). — The *Docks* (total water-area 126 acres) consist of the Alter Hafen (best time for visiting 7-10 a.m.), the Neuer Hafen, and the Kaiserhafen. The free harbour, retained after Bremen joined the Zollverein in 1888, embraces the Kaiserhafen and the N. part of the Neuer Hafen.

Steamer to *Norderney*, see p. 83; to *Wangerooge*, see p. 84; to *Heligoland*, see p. 116.

14. From Bremen to Norddeich viâ Emden.

Railway from Bremen to *Emden*, 77½ M., in 2½-4 hrs.; to *Norddeich*, 101 M., express (in summer only) in 4 hrs.

Bremen, see p. 85. — The train crosses the Weser. — 1½ M. *Bremen-Neustadt*. — From (8½ M.) *Delmenhorst* (21,900 inhab.) a branch-line runs to Bramsche (57 M.; p. 94). — 17 M. *Hude*.

From Hude to Blexen, 31 M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — At (9 M.) *Elsfleth*, on the Weser, Duke Frederick William of Brunswick embarked for England with his Black Hussars in 1809 (comp. p. 70; monument of 1859). — 15¾ M. *Brake*, a harbour-town (pop. 6500). — 27 M. *Nordenham* (Hotel Friesischer Hof), an industrial and fishing town (pop. 7900). — At (31 M.) *Blexen* a fountain in the Pfarrgarten commemorates the apostle of the Frisians, St. Willehad (Wilhead; comp. p. 87), a missionary of Northumbrian birth, who is said to have died here in 789. Steamer to Geestemünde (p. 92) in ¼ hr.

27½ M. **Oldenburg.** — Hotels. **Bahnhofs-Hotel*, Bahnhof-Str. 13, with restaurant, 55 R. from 4, D. 3 ℳ; *Erbgrossherzog*, Markt 4, 20 R. from 6, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Fischer*, Lange Str. 67; *Graf Anton Günther*, Lange Str. 76. — Restaurants. *Hoyer* (wine), Baumgarten-Str.; *Graf Anton Günther* (see above); *Union*, Heiligengeist-Str. 5, with garden; *Backmeyer*, Stau-Str. 5. — Post Office, in the Jordan. — Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Times of Admission. *Heimat-Museum* (p. 94), open free on Tues. 11-1 and Fri. 3-4, 5, or 6. At other times apply at Rosen-Str. 33. — *Natural History Museum* (p. 94), Sun.-Fri. 11-1, Sat. 3-5, in winter Wed. & Sat. 2-4, Sun. 11-1; free. — *State Library* (p. 94), week-days 10-1.30; also Mon. & Wed., from March to Sept., 4-6 (Feb. & Oct. 3-5, Nov., Dec., & Jan. 2-4). — *State Museum* (see below), open free on Sun. & Tues. 11-1, Sat. 3-5; Wed.-Fri. 10-1 & 3-5, 50 pf.

Oldenburg (23 ft.), with 32,600 inhab., the capital of the free state of that name, is a quiet town on the *Hunte*, surrounded by handsome avenues and modern dwelling-houses.

From the railway station (rebuilt in 1912-15) Kaiser-Str. leads S. to the Stau, with the *Landes-Bank*, erected in 1914-17. — Ritter-Str. leads hence to the Markt, with the *Rathaus*, built in 1887, and the *Lamberti-Kirche*, dating from the 13th cent. but rebuilt in 1790-97 and restored in 1885-87.

Near the centre of the town is the former grand-ducal **Schloss**, a Renaissance building erected in 1607-15 and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. Since 1921 the palace has served as a *State Museum* (adm., see above), containing chiefly collections of arts and

crafts; further, on the first floor, old and modern paintings, and, on the top floor, a collection of textiles and costumes and peasants' furniture and household utensils.

To the S. of the palace lies the pretty Palace Garden, with the *Elisabeth-Anna-Palais* (1896), occupied by officials.

Crossing the Hunte, we observe the former *Palais*, now a school. — A little farther on, to the S., we reach the *Natural History Museum*, a Renaissance edifice of 1876-79 (adm., see p. 93). — Adjacent is the *State Library*, containing 138,000 vols. (German Bible of 1541 with Luther's autograph). Adm., see p. 93.

To the right of the Palais, in Elisabeth-Strasse, is the *Augusteum*, an edifice in the late-Renaissance style (1866), built in remembrance of Grand Duke Paul Frederick Augustus (d. 1853). — At Rosen-Str. 32 is the *Heimat-Museum* (adm., see p. 93), containing engravings, wood-cuts, paintings, medals, etc.

Adjoining the residential quarter to the S.W. lies the *Eversten-holz*, a pretty wooded park.

From Oldenburg to Osnabrück, 70 M., railway in 3 hrs. — From (39 M.) *Quakenbrück* (Bahnhof, 15 R.), a little town of 4200 inhab., on the *Hase*, a line diverges to Oberhausen (102½ M.; p. 3), passing Rheine (38 M.; p. 55), Burgsteinfurt (49 M.; p. 81), and (66½ M.) *Coesfeld*. — 57½ M. *Bramsche*. To Delmenhorst, see p. 93. — 70 M. *Osnabrück*, see p. 55.

From Oldenburg to Wilhelmshaven, 32½ M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (from Bremen to Wilhelmshaven, 60 M., express in 2 hrs.). — 7½ M. *Rastede*, with a large Benedictine abbey, founded in 1121 but converted into a Schloss in 1529; large park in the 'English' style. — 19 M. *Varel* (Ebolé, 24 R.), a little town (8500 inhab.), with a 13th cent. church containing a carved altar of 1614. — Beyond (28 M.) *Sande*, junction for Norden and Emden (p. 82), we cross the Ems-Jade Canal (p. 82). — 31½ M. *Rüstringen* (Hotel Göring; Zeppelin), with 55,000 inhabitants. The former submarine docks have been converted into shipyards and locomotive repair-shops.

32½ M. **Wilhelmshaven** (Loheyde, good; Hempel; Hansa, 12 R. at 3-4, D. 1½-2 *M*; Bahnhof; Kaiserhof, 20 R.), with 30,000 inhab., the headquarters of the German North Sea naval command, is situated on the N.W. side of the *Jade-Busen*. This basin, formed in 1218 and 1511 by inundations, is upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, and is connected with the North Sea by the *Jade*, a channel 3 M. wide. The mutiny here of the crews of two battleships on Oct. 30th, 1918, heralded the outbreak of the revolution (comp. p. 119). — In front of the station is Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz, with a statue of Emperor William I. (1895). To the S. is the *Elisabeth-Kirche*. — Markt-Str. leads hence to the *Naval Dockyard* (Marine-Werft), which is enclosed by a wall and is shown to Germans only. — At the N. and S. ends of Adalbert-Str., which diverges to the N. from Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz, are bronze statues of the Huguenot *Admiral de Coligny* (1519-72) and *Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia* (1811-73), erected in 1912 and 1882 respectively. — To the N.E. of the town is the *Observatory*.

37 M. *Zwischenahn* (Kurhaus, 55 R.; Meyer, 14 R.; Hof von Altenburg), pleasantly situated on a lake. — The line intersects the extensive Hoch-Moor (p. 81).

62 M. *Leer*, and thence viâ (77½ M.) *Emden* to (101 M.) *Norddeich* (for Norderney), see pp. 81, 82.

LÜNEBURG
1 : 20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
1 Lötsturm E3
2 Badeanstalt E4
3 Glockenhaus D3
4 Kalandhaus E4
5 Roter Hahn D3
6 Schlosskaserne D3
7 Schütting D 3,4
8 Stadtbibliothek D3
9 Stegen-Denkmal C2
10 Viskulenhof E2
A
B
C
D
E
F
Provinzial Heil u. Pflege Anstalt
Neuer Kirchhof
Mönchsgarten
Lauenstein-Str.
Graulwall
Reppenstedt
Im Grimm
Schützenplatz
Schießstätte
Kalkwerk
Schreibergarten
Schnellenberg
Salzmagazin
Rathaus
Markt
Regierung
Bardowiek
Zeltberg
Exerzierplatz
Lüner Kasernen
Eisenwerk
Schiffer Wall
Nikolai-K.
Johanniskloster
Johannis-Kirche
Ratsmühle
Lamberti-Pl.
Turnh.
Rotes Feld
Kloster Lüne
Kuchholz
Harburg
Lübeck
Bleckede
Kleinbahnhof
Bahnhöfe
Ziegelhof
Chem. Fabr.
Güter-Bahnhof
Schwalbenberg
Billmeisterstieg
Salzstr.
Bardowieker Str.
Lüner Str.
Am Graulwall
Am Schützenplatz
Am Ziegelhof
Am Schwalbenberg
Bleckeder Landstr.
Dahlenburger Landstr.
Grenz-Str.
Schlachthausstr.
Friedenstr.
Waldstr.
Bäumerstr.
Kaiserstr.
Kaiserplatz
Kaiser Wilh. Pl.
Bastionen
Ochsenm.
Sparkasse
Marienpl.
Post
Michaelis K.
Apoth.
Theat. Str.
Lollstr.
Glockenstr.
Untere Schrangenstr.
Grapengiesserstr.
Heiligengeiststr.
Kalandstr.
Auf dem Meere
Auf der Hude
Vor dem Bardowieker Tore
Im Kreideberge
Am Wasserturm
Am Stintmarkt
Am Werder
Am Sande
Am Berge
Am Wandrahm
Am Ochsenmarkt
Am Waagehause
Am Sülzwinkel
Am Weidenkamp
Am Wienebüttler Wege
Am Schnellenberger Wege
Am Lüner Bahnhof
Am Lüner Teiche
Am Lüner Berge
Am Lüner Moor
Am Lüner Kamp
Am Lüner Hang
Am Lüner Weg
Am Lüner Feld
Am Lüner Graben
Am Lüner Damm
Am Lüner Deich
Am Lüner Ufer
Am Lüner Wald
Am Lüner Park
Am Lüner Platz
Am Lüner Turm
Am Lüner Tor
Am Lüner Haus
Am Lüner Hof
Am Lüner Garten
Am Lüner Kirchhof
Am Lüner Friedhof
Am Lüner Schloss
Am Lüner Rathaus
Am Lüner Markt
Am Lüner Brunnen
Am Lüner Denkmal
Am Lüner Museum
Am Lüner Theater
Am Lüner Bad
Am Lüner Schwimmbad
Am Lüner Sportplatz
Am Lüner Stadion
Am Lüner Wald
Am Lüner Park
Am Lüner Platz
Am Lüner Turm
Am Lüner Tor
Am Lüner Haus
Am Lüner Hof
Am Lüner Garten
Am Lüner Kirchhof
Am Lüner Friedhof
Am Lüner Schloss
Am Lüner Rathaus
Am Lüner Markt
Am Lüner Brunnen
Am Lüner Denkmal
Am Lüner Museum
Am Lüner Theater
Am Lüner Bad
Am Lüner Schwimmbad
Am Lüner Sportplatz
Am Lüner Stadion

15. From Hanover to Hamburg.

113 M. Railway. Express in 3 hrs.; ordinary train in $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ hrs.

Hanover, see p. 57. — 10 M. *Lehrte*, see p. 12.

$27^1/_2$ M. **Celle** (131 ft.; Hannover, good; Celler Hof, 30 R.; Bahnhof, 20 R., well spoken of), on the *Aller*, with 23,300 inhab., has an old *Schloss* (adm. 25 pf.), formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1369-1705), which is partly late-Gothic and partly in the baroque style (1650-1700); interesting stucco ceilings. The *Chapel, of 1485, with an altarpiece by Martin de Vos of Antwerp (1569), is an excellent example of the German Renaissance style. Opposite the Schloss, on the E., is the *Bomann Museum of Hanoverian History* (daily 10-2, Sun. & Wed. also 3-5, in winter 11-2), containing well-arranged collections of interesting old furniture, etc. The old *Stadt-Kirche* contains the ducal burial-vaults, in which rest Sophia Dorothea of Celle (d. 1726; see below), 'Princess of Ahlden', the divorced wife of Elector George Louis of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England (p. 59), and Caroline Matilda (1751-75), sister of George III. of England and the divorced wife of Christian VII. of Denmark. The *Rathaus* is a late-Renaissance building (1530-81). To the S. of the Altstadt is the 'French Garden', with a monument (1784) to Queen Caroline Matilda. The Altstadt contains some half-timbered houses of the 16th and 17th centuries.

A branch-line runs from Celle to *Langwedel* (53 M.; p. 13) viâ ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Wietze-Steinförde* (with petroleum wells), ($29^1/_2$ M.) *Ahlden*, where Sophia Dorothea (see above) was confined from 1694 till her death, and *Verden* (49 M.; p. 85). — Branch-line from Celle to *Soltau*, see p. 13; to *Isenbüttel-Gifhorn*, see p. 12.

The train traverses the *Lüneburger Heide*, beautiful in August when the heather is in bloom. — 60 M. **Ülzen** (Stadt Hamburg, 24 R.), with 11,700 inhab., is the junction for the Stendal and Bremen line (p. 13).

80 M. **Lüneburg.** — Hotels. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. a; D, 4), 30 R.; *Wellenkamp* (Pl. b; D, 4), well spoken of; *Hoffnung* (Pl. d; D, 3, 4); *Stappenbeck* (Pl. e; D, 3); *Lübecker Hof* (Pl. c; E, 2). — Restaurants. Wine: *Ratsweinkeller*, at the Rathaus (with mural paintings); *Von Lösecke*, Stintmarkt 3 (Pl. E, 2, 3). Beer: *Ernst*, Grosse Bäcker-Str. 13 (Pl. D, 3); *Lindemann*, Grapengiesser-Str. 3 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Ratsschenke*, in the Markt (Pl. D, 3); *Schütting* (p. 96). — *Café Möller*. — Post Office (Pl. C, 3). — Enquiry Office, Wilschenbrucher Weg 8 (Pl. D, 4).

Lüneburg (56 ft.), with 28,400 inhab. and salt-works, on the navigable *Ilmenau*, was a prominent member of the Hanseatic League (p. 128) in the middle ages. A number of public, and many handsome private buildings, in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, are memorials of the town's prosperity in the 14-16th centuries.

On quitting either of the railway stations (Pl. E, F, 3) we turn to the S. (left), cross the Ilmenau, and soon reach the *Johannis-Kirche

(Pl. D, E, 3), a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) with double aisles, dating from the 14th cent., with a lofty tower. In the interior are a carved altar of 1485 and numerous monuments (sacristan, Bei der Johannis-Kirche 25). Opposite is the *Kalandhaus* (Pl. 4; 15th cent.), with a crow-stepped gable restored in 1896. — In the S.E. part of the town is the *Museum* (Pl. E, 4), with natural history and other collections (week-days 9-1 & 3-5 or 6, Sun. 11-1; 50 pf.). — To the N.W. is the *Sand (Pl. D, 3), a square with the *Schütting* (Pl. 7; 1566; p. 95) and many other old timbered houses.

About 300 yds. to the N. of the Sand is the Markt (Pl. D, 3), with a fountain of 1530. The *Rathaus, a pile of various buildings dating from the 13th down to the middle of the 18th cent. (baroque façade of 1704-40; tickets from the custodian in the W. wing) is remarkable for its number of well-preserved rooms. The so-called Laube, the former council chamber, contains Gothic stained glass, carved railings (1594), and ceiling decorations of 1529. Adjacent is the quaint old muniment room. The Kör-Kammer, or election-room, dates from the 15th century. Opposite is the old chancery, now a museum. The Ratsstube contains admirable carved work by Albert von Soest (1568-84). In the Fürstensaal are numerous old portraits and copies of the Lüneburg silver service (p. 34). The W. part of the Rathaus, called the Kämmerei-Gebäude, contains a beautifully carved wooden door (Gothic) and a fine panelled room (1584). — A little to the N. of the Markt is the *Nikolai-Kirche* (Pl. D, 2; verger, Lüner-Str. 1b), with a lofty nave and double aisles, dating from 1409 and containing some embroidery of the 15th and 17th centuries. — The *Town Library* (Pl. 8; D, 3) possesses several MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 15th cent. and some rare incunabula. — In the *Michaelis-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1376-1418, is a sandstone pulpit of the 13th century.

A view of the town and its environs may be gained from the *Kalkberg* (Pl. B, 3; 174 ft.; ascended by Neuetor-Str.).

About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the railway stations is the Benedictine nunnery of *Lüne* (Pl. F, 1; now a ladies' home), founded in 1172, a brick building dating from the end of the 14th cent., with many additions of the 18th. Fine collection of textile fabrics and embroideries (shown on application).

From Lüneburg to Büchen, 18$^1/_2$ M., railway in $^3/_4$ hr. — 11 M. *Lauenburg* (Hotel Stappenbeck), a small town with 4950 inhab. and timbered houses of the 16th and 17th cent., is situated at the mouth of the Elbe and Trave Canal (p. 128). — 18$^1/_2$ M. *Büchen;* thence to Lübeck, see p. 139.

Branch-line from Lüneburg to *Buchholz*, see p. 116; to *Wittenberge*, see p. 140.

Beyond Lüneburg we pass (83$^1/_2$ M.) *Bardowiek*, with 2300 inhab., once an important commercial town. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the cathedral now alone remain, incorporated with a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv; c. 1380).

105 M. **Harburg** (Hotel Bahnhof; Central; steamer from Hamburg, see p. 99), a growing town of 67,000 inhab., and a busy seaport, is the junction for Cuxhaven or Bremen (see pp. 114, 116).

Beyond Harburg the line crosses the *Süder-Elbe* and the *Norder-Elbe*.

113 M. *Hamburg* (see below).

16. Hamburg and Altona.

I. Hamburg.

The plan of the inner town (p. 103) is referred to as Pl. *I*, the general plan of Hamburg and Altona (p. 107) as Pl. *II*, and the railway and tramway plan of Hamburg and its environs (see opposite) as Pl. *III*.

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii, xviii. Tickets are obtained at the Verkehrs-Pavillon of the Hamburg-America Line, Jungfernstieg (Pl. O, 10; *I*).

Railway Stations. Hamburg Main Station (Pl. P 10, *I*; good restaurant), for all trains (office for incoming baggage on the W. side, for outgoing baggage on the E.); Altona Main Station (Pl. I K 10, *II*; terminus), for all trains except those for Lübeck. The subsidiary stations *Dammtor* (Pl. N, 9; *II*), *Sternschanze* (Pl. M, 8; *II*), and *Holsten-Strasse* (Pl. K, L, 9; *II*) are connected with the two main stations by the Junction Railway ('Verbindungsbahn') between Blankenese and Ohlsdorf (see p. 98). — Cabs, see p. 98. Numbers are given out by policemen.

Hotels (advisable to order rooms in advance; information bureau at the main station between the 2nd and 3rd class waiting-rooms). In the following list mention is first made of the large establishments of the highest class. — **Atlantic* (Pl. *A*, P 9; *I*), An der Alster 72-79 (entrance in Holzdamm), with the Pfordte Wine Restaurant, 250 R. (100 with baths) from 5½ *M*; **Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. c, O 9; *I*), Neuer Jungfernstieg 10-13, with the Haerlin Wine Restaurant, 150 R. (62 with baths) at 5-14, D. 3½-4½ *M*; **Esplanade* (Pl. *E*, N 9; *I*), Stephans-Platz 12, 120 R. (50 with baths) at 6-10, D. 5-6, P. 15-20 *M*; **Palast* (Pl. w, O 9; *I*), Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, 100 R.; **Streit's* (Pl. b, N 10; *I*), Jungfernstieg 38, 100 R. (35 with baths) from 7 *M*.

Near the Main Station (to the E.): *Kronprinz* (Pl. z, P 10; *I*), Kirchen-Allee 46, 80 R. (20 with baths) from 6, D. 3-5, P. 15 *M*; *Graf Moltke* (Pl. r, P 10; *II*), Steindamm 1, good; *Reichshof* (Pl. a, P 10; *I*), Kirchen-Allee 35-36, with café, 300 R.; *Phœnix*, Kirchen-Allee 55-57, 70 R. from 6 *M*; *Continental* (Pl. y, P 10; *I*), Kirchen-Allee 37, 50 R. from 7, D. 3½ *M*; *Fürst Bismarck* (Pl. k, P 10; *I*), Kirchen-Allee 49, 40 R. at 5½, D. 2½-3½ *M*; *Germania*, Holzdamm 55 (Pl. P, 9; *I*); *Lengenfeldt*, Holzdamm 53 (Pl. P, 9; *I*), 30 R.; *Mählmann*, Kirchen-Allee 33 (Pl. P, 10; *I*); *Nuppnau* (Pl. d, P 9; *I*), Holzdamm 57. — Near the Main Station (to the W.): *Lloyd* (Pl. *L*, P 10; *I*), corner of Steintor-Wall and Spitaler-Str., 106 R.; *Berliner Hof* (Pl. s, P 10; *I*), Steintor-Wall 1; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. p, P 10; *I*), Mönckeberg-Str. 4, 60 R. at 6-8 *M*; *Bartels* (Pl. u, P 10; *I*), Steintor-Wall 5. — In the Neustadt: *Aué* (Pl. n, N 9; *I*), Dammtor-Str. 29. — In St. Pauli: *Wiezel* (Pl. o, M 10; *I*), by the harbour, with view.

Pensions. *Harenberg*, Grosse Allee 1 (Pl. P, 10; *II*), 15 R.; *Hoofe*, An der Alster 18 (Pl. P, 9; *I*), 20 R.; *Klopstock*, Klopstock-Str. 2 (Pl. O, 9; *II*), 20 R.; *Nöldeke*, Mittelweg 154 (Pl. O, 8, 9; *II*), 14 R.

Wine Restaurants. **Pfordte*, at the Atlantic Hotel (see above; entrance An der Alster); **Haerlin*, in the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel (see above); **Alstertor*, corner of Alsterdamm and Alstertor (Pl. O, 10; *I*);

**Ehmke*, Gänse-Markt 50 (Pl. N, 9, 10; *I*); **Uhlenhorster Fährhaus* (p. 112); **Gosselk*, Alsterdamm 34; **Möller*, Jungfernstieg 24; **Schümann*, Jungfernstieg 34, oysters; **Wilhelm Fick*, Admiralitäts-Str. 2 (Pl. N, 10; *I*); *Zur Traube*, in the Hotel Esplanade (p. 97); **Ratsweinkeller*, at the Rathaus (p. 103); *Franz Meyer*, Zollenbrücke 5 (Pl. O, 10; *I*). — WINE ROOMS. *Rahaus*, Ness 1 (Pl. O, 10; *I*), closed on Sun. in summer, *Frederich*, Schauenburger Str. 47 (Pl. O, 10; *I*), *Sievers & Dröge*, opposite the main railway station, all three with hot dishes; *Continental Bodega*, at the corner of the Plan and the Rathaus-Markt. — OYSTERS. **Cölln*, Brodschrangen 1 (Pl. O 10, *I*; closed on Sun. from May 1st to Sept. 1st); *Portermeyer*, Zirkusweg, corner of Hopfen-Strasse (Pl. M, 10; *II*).

Beer Restaurants. **Jalant*, corner of Mönckeberg-Str. and Berg-Str. (Pl. O, 10; *I*); **Siechen*, Berg-Str. 29; **Deecke*, Grosse Bäcker-Str. 6 (Pl. O, 10; *I*); **Börsen-Keller*, in the Exchange (p. 103); *Patzenhofer*, Dammtor-Str. 14-16 (Pl. N, 9; *I*); *Klosterburg*, opposite the main railway station; *Curio-Haus*, Rotenbaum-Chaussee 13 (Pl. N, 8, 9; *II*); *Kaiser-Keller*, Jungfernstieg 6; *Patzenhofer*, Glockengiesser-Wall (Pl. O, P, 10; *I*); *Arkaden Restaurant*, Alster-Arkaden 16 (Pl. O, 10; *I*); *Riper* (Pilsen beer), Schauenburger Str. 16-18 (Pl. O, 10; *I*). — At St. Pauli: *St. Pauli Landungsbrücken*, above the steamer-pier (Pl. M, 11; *I*), with view; *Wiezel's Hotel*, see p. 97; *Mundt*, Eckernförder Str. 31-32 (Pl. M, 10; *I*).

Cafés. **Alster Pavilion* (Pl. O, 10; *I*), Jungfernstieg, with view of the Binnen-Alster; *Dammtor Pavilion* (beyond Pl. O, 9; *I*), with garden and variety theatre; **Alsterlust* (Pl. O, 9; *I*), with view of the Outer Alster Basin (also restaurant); *Wallhof*, Glockengiesser-Wall 3-4; *Bieber*, in the Bieber-Haus; *Klosterburg*, Glockengiesser-Wall 1, opposite the main station. — *Promenade*, Millerntor-Platz (Pl. M, 10; *I*). — CONFECTIONERS. *Hübner*, Neuer Wall 22, closed on Sun.; *Prediger*, Neuer Wall 40; *Haack*, Langereihe 12a. — TEA ROOMS. *Hamburger Teehaus*, Jungfernstieg 3, week-days 10-6, closed on Sun.; *Teestube*, Alster-Arkaden 9.

Pleasure Resorts. *Zoological Garden* (p. 105); **Uhlenhorster Fährhaus* (p. 112); **Alsterlust* (see above). Music at these. — Variety performances at the *Hansa Theatre*, Steindamm 11-13 (Pl. P, 9, 10; *II*).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. N 9, *I*; p. 104), Dammtor-Strasse. — *Deutsches Schauspielhaus* (Pl. P 10, *I*; p. 111), Kirchen-Allee 38-41. — *Thalia Theatre* (Pl. O, 10; *I*), Pferde-Markt, especially for modern dramas and comedies. These three theatres are closed from June 1st to Aug. 31st. — *Kammerspiele* ('intimate' plays; Pl. P 10, *II*), Besenbinderhof 50. — *Volks-Oper* (Pl. M, 10; *I*), Millerntor-Platz. — *Neues Operetten-Theater* (Pl. M, 10; *I*), Spielbuden-Platz, St. Pauli. — *Carl Schultze Theatre* (Pl. L, 10; *II*), Reeperbahn 142, operettas.

Baths. In the Alster: *Alsterlust* (see above). In the Elbe: *Steinwärder* (Pl. L, M, 11; *II*). — WARM BATHS. *Gertig*, Grosse Bleichen 36 (Pl. N, 10; *I*); *Municipal Baths*, near the Lübecker Tor (Pl. Q, 9; *II*).

Post Office (Pl. N, 9; *I*), Stephans-Platz.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways. *A.* STRASSEN-EISENBAHN-GESELLSCHAFT. The main points of intersection are the *Rathaus-Markt* (Pl. O, 10; *I*), the *Rödings-Markt* (Pl. N, 10, 11; *I*), the *Main Railway Station* (Pl. P, 10; *I*), and the *St. Pauli Landungs-Brücken* (Pl. M, 11; *I*). — *B.* HAMBURG-ALTONAER ZENTRALBAHN (yellow cars): from either *Ottensen* (green boards) or *Altona-Ottensen* (red boards) to *Borgfelde*.

Elevated & Underground Electric Railway (comp. Pl. *III*), 3rd class only. — 1. *Rathaus-Markt* (O, 10) to *Barmbeck* (S, 6), viâ the Main Station, thence to *Kellinghusen-Str.* (N, O, 5, 6), and viâ *Schlump* (M, 8), *Millern-Tor* (M, 10), and *Hafen-Tor* (M, 11) back to the Rathaus-Markt. — 2. *Main Station* to *Rotenburgsort*. — 3. *Schlump* to *Hellkamp*. — 4. *Kellinghusen-Strasse* to *Ohlsdorf*. — 5. *Barmbeck* to *Wohldorf*.

The **Blankenese & Ohlsdorf Junction Railway** (*'Verbindungsbahn'*) is an electric line uniting *Blankenese* with (17 M.) *Ohlsdorf* and calling at various points in Hamburg and Altona (comp. p. 97); 2nd and 3rd class only; the trains run every 10-20 minutes.

Circular Trip round the Town and Harbour. *Hammonia.* Round the town, starting at 10.30 from the Main Station, arrival side (Pl. P, 10; *I*), at 11 from the Alster Pavilion (Pl. O, 10; *I*); duration 1½ hr. With this is combined a harbour-trip; duration 1¾ hr.

Steamers. — 1. On the Alster. Small screw-steamers, leaving the Jungfernstieg (Pl. O, 10; *II*), touch at the *Lombards-Brücke* (Pl. O, 9; *II*) and then run either to *Mühlenkamp* (every 10, on Sun. every 15 min.) viâ Raben-Strasse (Pl. O, 8; *II*), August-Strasse (Pl. P, 8; *II*), Uhlenhorster Fährhaus (Pl. O P 7, *III;* p. 112), and Sierich-Strasse (Pl. O, P, 5; *III*), or to *Barmbeck* (Pl. R 8, *II;* every 12-15 min.) viâ Mundsburger Damm (Pl. Q, 8; *II*) and Richard-Strasse (Pl. R, 8; *II*).

2. On the Elbe. The *Ferries* across the harbour are marked on Plan *II* (p. 107). For an inspection of the harbour Ferries II and VII are the most serviceable. Ferry II: Grosser Grasbrook (Pl. O, 11; *II*), Baakenhöft, Veddelhöft, Krahnhöft, Amerikahöft, Hansahöft, O'Swaldkai, and back. Ferry VII: St. Pauli Markt-Platz (Pl. L, 11; *II*), Toller Ort, Kaiser-Wilhelms-Höft, Ellerholzhöft, Vulkanwerft, and back. — From *St. Pauli* (Landungs-Brücken; Pl. M 11, *II*) to *Blankenese* (p. 114; 40 min.), viâ *Altona Quay* (Pl. K, L, 11; *II*), *Neumühlen*, *Park Hotel* (p. 114), *Teufelsbrücke* (p. 114), *Nienstedten* (p. 114), and *Dockenhuden*; also to *Finkenwärder*, to *Buxtehude* (p. 114), to *Harburg* (p. 97), to *Cuxhaven* (p. 115) and *Heligoland* (p. 115), etc.

3. To England and America (comp. pp. xi, xii; Hamburg agencies, see below). To *Goole* by the London Midland & Scottish Railway Co.; to *Hull* by Ellerman's Wilson Line; to *Grimsby* by the London & North Eastern Railway Co.; to *Leith* by the Currie Line; to *Newcastle* by the Tyne-Tees Steam Shipping Co. — To *Halifax* (Nova Scotia) and *New York* by the Hamburg-America and the United American lines (joint service), R.M.S.P., and the American, Cunard, and White Star lines (joint service). — To *Quebec* and *Montreal* (in winter *St. John*) by the Canadian Pacific. Travellers to England (Southampton) may use these lines also.

Shipping Offices. *Hamburg-America Line* (Pl. O 10, *I;* see p. 102), Alsterdamm 25; *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Berg-Str. 11 (Pl. O, 10; *I*); *American Line*, *Cunard Line*, and *White Star Line*, Neuer Jungfernstieg 5 (Pl. O, 9; *I*); *Canadian Pacific* (T. H. Gardner), Gänse-Markt 3 (Pl. N, 9, 10; *I*); *Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*, Alsterdamm 39; *London Midland & Scottish Railway Co.* (C. Witt & Co.), Brandstwiete 7 (Pl. O, 10; *I*); *Tyne-Tees Steam Shipping Co.* (A. Kirsten), Dovenhof 69 (Pl. O, 10; *I*); *London & North Eastern Railway Co.* (H. C. Röver), Holzbrücke 9 (Pl. N, 10, 11; *I*); *Ellerman's Wilson Line* (Pearson & Langnese), Grosser Burstah 11 (Pl. N, O, 10; *I*); *Currie Line* (Hugo & Van Emmerik), Zippelhaus 4 (Pl. O, 10, 11; *I*).

Travel Agencies. *Official Tourist Office* and *Enquiry Office*, at the Main Station, Glockengiesser-Wall, where sleeping-car tickets are sold; *Weltreisebureau Union* (agents for *Thos. Cook & Son*), Alsterdamm 7 (Pl. O, 10; *I*); *American Express Co.*, Alsterdamm 9; *Hamburgisches Reise-Bureau*, Kirchen-Allee 43-45 (Pl. P, 10; *I*).

Consulates. British Consulate-General, Schaartor 9 (Pl. N 11, *I;* open 9-1 & 3-4, Sat. 11-1). — American Consulate, Ferdinand-Str. 58 (Pl. O 10, *I;* open 9-4, Sat. 9-12).

British Board of Commerce, Jungfernstieg 24 (Pl. O, 10; *I*).

English Church (Pl. M, 10; *I*), Zeughaus-Markt, near the Millern-Tor; service on Sun. at 11 a.m. — *First Church of Christ, Scientist*, services in the Reformed Church (Pl. O, 10; *I*), Ferdinand-Str. 21, on Sun. at 12.45 and on Wed. at 6.45 p. m.

The **American Club** holds luncheons every month at the Atlantic Hotel (p. 97). — The *American News* (office, Gröninger Str. 21; Pl. O 10, *I*) is published every Saturday.

Horse Races. Some of the most important meetings are held near Horn (Pl. U V 9, *III;* including the 'German Derby') and Gross-Borstel (Pl. O, 1; *III*). Tramway No. 13 from the Rathaus-Markt to Gross-Borstel in 46 min.; to Horn in ½ hr. — **Golf.** *Hamburg Golf Club,* at Gross-Flottbek (near Klein-Flottbek, p. 114; 9 holes); *Reinbek-Wohltorfer Golf Club,* at Reinbek (p. 139; 9 holes).

Times of Admission.

Art Exhibitions. Commeter, Hermann-Str. 37, week-days 10-5 (1 *M*); *Louis Bock & Son,* Grosse Bleichen 34, week-days 9-7 (1 *M*); *Kunstverein,* on the ground-floor of the old building of the Kunsthalle (p. 108), week-days 9-4 (winter 10-4), Sun. & holidays 10-1 (50 pf.).

Botanical Garden (p. 105), daily in summer from 7 a.m. till dusk; free.

Commercial Library (p. 104), week-days 10-4.

Deutsche Seewarte (p. 106), week-days 9-2 on previous application.

Hagenbeck's Menagerie (p. 114), daily, in summer 6 till dusk, 50 pf., in winter 7.30 till dusk, 1 *M*.

Kunsthalle (p. 108), daily (except Mon. & Thurs.) 10-5 (winter 10-4); free.

Library, State and University (p. 104), week-days 10-2 & 4-8.

Michaelis-Kirche (p. 105), Mon., Wed., Fri. 11-3, free; at other times on application to the custodian, Krayenkamp 20 (S. of the church), 10 pf. Ascent of the tower (lift, 50 pf.), 20 pf.

Museum, Altona Municipal (p. 113), daily (except Mon.) 10-5 (winter 10-4); 10 pf.

Museum of Arts and Crafts (p. 111), Sun., Mon., Tues. 10-4, Thurs., Fri., Sat. 10-1; free.

Museum, Botanic (p. 105), daily 11-4; free.

Museum, Ethnographical (p. 106), daily (except Mon.) 10-4; free.

Museum of Hamburg Antiquities (p. 106), Sun.-Wed. 10-4; free.

Museum, Mineralogical and Geological (p. 112), Tues.-Sat. 11-4; free.

Museum of Natural History (p. 104), week-days (except Mon.) 11-4, Sun. and holidays 10-4; free.

Rathaus (p. 103), week-days 10-4 (winter 10-3), 50 pf., Sun. 10-2, 25 pf.

Zoological Garden (p. 105), daily till dusk (in summer from 7 a.m.); 1 *M*.

Chief Attractions (3 days). 1st Day. Jungfernstieg (p. 102); ride on the circular tramway line (No. 26; 40 min.); trip round the town and harbours (see p. 99); Nikolai-Kirche (p. 103); Michaelis-Kirche (p. 105); Botanical and Zoological Gardens (p. 105). — 2nd Day. Museums (pp. 104, 106, 108, 111); Exchange (p. 103); Rathaus (p. 102); steamer to Uhlenhorster Fährhaus (p. 112); steamer to Blankenese (p. 114; between 6 & 7 p.m.). — 3rd Day. Bismarck Monument (p. 106); viâ St. Pauli (p. 106) to Altona (Museum, p. 113); Hagenbeck's Menagerie (p. 114) or Ohlsdorf Cemetery (p. 112).

Hamburg (56 ft.), the greatest of the three free Hanseatic towns (comp. pp. 86, 128), with 1,150,000 inhab., is the second largest city of Germany and by reason of its geographical position is likely to remain one of the greatest ports in Europe. It was second only to London before the War. Situated on the right bank of the broad *Elbe,* which is here bridged for the last time before its efflux into the North Sea 64 M. farther down, Hamburg is the natural entrepôt between the ocean and river transport on this important waterway. The Elbe at Hamburg admits of the entrance of vessels of 30 ft. draught at high tide. Hamburg is also the seat of the Deutsche Seewarte and, since 1919, of a university. The Kunsthalle and the Museums of Arts and Crafts, Ethnography, and Natural History contain

collections of the first rank. The town consists of 20 districts (*Altstadt, Neustadt, St. Georg, St. Pauli*, etc.) and 7 suburbs. The inner town between the Binnen-Alster and the Elbe is the commercial quarter. Here business is carried on in large offices called 'Höfe', which bear distinctive names. The residential quarter is situated round the Aussen-Alster (see below).

Besides the Elbe, there are two small rivers at Hamburg called the *Alster* and the *Bille*. The former, flowing from the N., forms inside the town a large basin, which was divided by a dam in 1621 into the Aussen-Alster (p. 112) and Binnen-Alster (p. 102). The Bille comes from the E. Both are finally discharged through locks into the canals ('Flete'; comp. the Fleet River, London) which flow through the lower part of the town.

The history of the city, together with the enterprising character of its inhabitants, and partly, likewise, the fire of 1842 (see below), sufficiently account for the almost entire disappearance of all relics of the past, and for its thoroughly modern aspect. In a few streets, however, such as Reichen-Str. (Pl. O, 10; *I*), Katharinen-Str. (Pl. N, O, 11; *I*), the Grimm (Pl. O, 10; *I*), and Gröninger Str. (Pl. O, 10; *I*), there are still many residences of Hamburg merchants of the 17th and 18th centuries. The only mediæval churches are those of St. Catherine and St. James (pp. 103, 104).

Nothing certain is known of the origin of Hamburg, but as early as 811(?) Charlemagne founded a castle here, to which was soon added a church, presided over by a bishop. The Counts of Holstein, within whose jurisdiction Hamburg was situated, became great benefactors of the town, and procured for it many privileges and immunities which formed the foundation of its subsequent independence. Hamburg joined the Hanseatic League (p. 128) at an early period and played a prominent part in its contest with the Danish kings in the 13th and 14th centuries. In 1529 the Reformation was introduced by Johann Bugenhagen (comp. p. 70). The discovery of America and of the sea-route to India was not without effect in stimulating the trade of Hamburg; its increasing importance is shown by the opening of the first exchange in Germany (1558) and by the arrival of the 'Merchant Adventurers', a company of English cloth dealers, who had been expelled from Antwerp by the Spanish in 1567. Hamburg fortunately remained unaffected by the Thirty Years' War, being protected by the powerful fortifications constructed at the beginning of that struggle. Towards the middle of the 18th century her prosperity began to return, chiefly owing to the establishment of that direct communication with America which to this day forms the mainspring of her commercial importance; the first vessel coming directly from the United States arrived in 1778. Hamburg suffered heavily through Napoleon's Continental System (1806-7) and the retaliatory measures taken by Great Britain. After an abortive insurrection in 1813 Marshal Davout (p. 240) occupied the town, burnt down the suburbs, and expelled nearly 30,000 of the inhabitants (comp. p. 105). After 1814 Hamburg began to enjoy an increasing prosperity which was only temporarily interrupted by the appalling fire which raged from May 5th to 8th, 1842, and destroyed nearly a quarter of the city. The first steamship to enter the port (in 1816) was the English vessel, 'The Lady of the Lake'. Great development in her oversea trade took place c. 1850. The first steam-packet connection with New York (1836) and with New Orleans (1845) was undertaken by Robert Miles Sloman (b. 1783 at Yarmouth, England; d. 1867 at Hamburg). Im-

portant events of her recent history have been her accession to the German Customs' Union (Zollverein) and the opening of the Free Harbour in 1888.

Down to the beginning of the 19th century Hamburg enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation in the literary world. In 1677 the first theatre in Germany for operas was founded here; in 1767 Lessing visited Hamburg with a view to assist in the foundation of a national theatre; and Klopstock resided here from 1771 to his death in 1803.

Constitution. The State and Free City of Hamburg, officially the *Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg*, forms a constituent part of the German Reich. Supreme power rests with the Bürgerschaft (House of Burgesses), consisting of 160 members elected on a democratic basis. The executive power is in the hands of the Senate, elected by the House of Burgesses and presided over by two burgomasters.

Shipping. In 1913 the port of Hamburg was entered by 16,427 sea-going vessels (14,242,000 tons), including 10,341 German vessels (8,637,000 tons). In 1923 the port was entered by 13,912 sea-going vessels (15,344,000 tons), but the tourist and emigrant traffic has not nearly reached its pre-War level and only one-third of the tonnage using the port sails under the German flag. In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles the commercial fleet of Hamburg was left with only small vessels of 82,000 aggregate tonnage (in 1913 it possessed 784 ocean-steamers of 1,613,000 aggregate tonnage).

A. Binnen-Alster. Altstadt. Neustadt. Promenades. St. Pauli. Rotherbaum.

Tramways to St. Pauli, Nos. 1, 8, 9, 23, 26.

The ***Binnen-Alster,** usually called the *Alster-Bassin* (Pl. O 10, *I;* comp. p. 101), and its environs are perhaps Hamburg's greatest attraction. This sheet of water, of an irregular quadrilateral form, upwards of 1 M. in circumference, is bounded on three sides by quays planted with trees, named respectively the Jungfernstieg, the Neuer Jungfernstieg, and the Alsterdamm, while the fourth side (N.) towards the Aussen-Alster is laid out in promenades connected by means of the Lombards-Brücke. The surface of the water is enlivened with small steamers (p. 99), rowing and sailing boats, and groups of swans and sea-gulls. — The Jungfernstieg (154 ft. wide) is the scene of the busiest traffic and the centre of the fashionable life of Hamburg (Alster Pavilion, see p. 98). — On the Alsterdamm (No. 25) is the head-office of the *Hamburg-America Line* (Pl. O 10, *I;* comp. p. 108). In the promenades to the N. is a bronze statue of Schiller (Pl. O, 9; *I*), by Lippelt, erected in 1866. Kunsthalle, see p. 108. — The Lombards-Brücke (Pl. O, 9; *I*) commands an admirable *View of the Aussen-Alster (p. 112) to the N. and the Binnen-Alster to the S., with the towers of the city in the background.

Altstadt. From the Jungfernstieg we may proceed viâ the Alster-Arkaden or the Reesendamm to the *Rathaus-Markt* (Pl. O, 10; *I*), one of the chief intersecting points of the tramways (p. 98; underground station, p. 98). Here stands an equestrian statue of Emp. William I., by Schilling (1903), with allegorical groups and reliefs.

M
Marktstrasse
Oelmühle
Mathildenstr.
Grosse Freiheit
Feldstrasse
H.S. Feldstrasse
Mühle
9
Ober-Realschule
Untersuchungs-Gefängniss
Gnaden-K.
Hohenglaris
Straf-Justiz-gebäude
Ob. Landes-Gericht
Sievekingplatz
Zivil-Justiz-Geb.
Heiligengeist-Feld
Glacischaussee
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str.
Deutsch-israel. Tempel
Gewerbe-Hs.
Deutsch-israel. Synagoge
Synagoge
Turnhalle
Museum für Hamb. Geschichte
Bürgerweide
10
Volksoper
Millernton-Pl.
Repsoldstr.
Grosse Neumarkt
Beckerbahn
Spielbuden-Pl.
Operetten-Theat.
Zeughaus-Markt
Bismarck-Dkm.
Ch. of England
Michaelis-K.
Hafen-Krankenhaus
Zirkus
Seewartenstr.
Seemannshaus
Seemannsmissions-Hs.
Seewarte
Elbhöhe
Elbtunnel
H.S. Landungsbrücken
St. Pauli Landungsbrücken
Nikolaistr.
Venusberg
Eichholz
Gust-Adolf-K.
Eng. Ref. Church
Lutherhof
Schaarmarkt
Badeanstalt Schaar
Brauerknechtgraben
Lutherstr.
Wolfgangweg
Hall-Str.
Rostock
11
M

HAMBURG I
INNERE STADT
1:11.000
Dampferlinien
Stadtbahn
oberirdisch
unterirdisch
AUSSENALSTER
Alsterlust
Bade-Anstalt
Ferdinandstor
Schüler D.
Kunsthalle
Neue Sparkasse
Deutsch Ref. K.
Hamburg-Amerika Linie
Hauptbahnhof
Wallhof
Klosterwall
Haupt-Feuerwache
Sempertheater
Thalia-Theat.
Europahaus
Dom
Petri K.
Hansehaus
Jakobi-Kirchhof
Posthof
Spitalerstrasse
Barkhof
Steintor
Steintor Pl.
Museum für Kunst & Gewerbe
Naturhistor. Museum
Levantehaus
Klopperhaus
Bugenhagenstr.
Waschbade-Anstalt
Alsterarkaden
Alsterufer
Bahnhofs-Pl.
Bahnhofs-Klosterwall
Deichtormarkt
Staatsbibliothek
Fischmarkt
Niedernstr.
Chilehaus
Mossberg
Pumpen
Kattrepel
Afrikahaus
Asiahaus
Seehaus
Dovenfleth
Dovenhof
Kanal
Hauptzollamt
Zollkanal
Kehrwiederfleet
Brooktorkai
Brooktorhafen
Ericus-Fleet
Holländischer Brook
Ericus
Ellerntor
Deichtorhallen
Bahnhof
Lombardsbrücke
Lombardsverbindungsbahn
Gurlittstr.
Ferdinandstor
Klosterschule
St. Georg
Hoppe
Dammtor
Dammtorbahnhof
Dammtorstrasse
Gänsemarkt
Ernst Merckstr.
Rieber-Haus
Deutsches Schauspielhaus
Bachmannstrasse
Ankunftseite
Brauerstr.
Steintorwall
Alsterterrasse
Alsterdamm
Neuerwall
Gerhofstr.
Poststr.
Jungfernstieg
Neuerwallbrücke
Reesendammbrücke
Brücke
Rathausstr.
Speersort
Steinstrasse
Paul Rosenstr.
Pferdemarkt
Gr. Bleichen
Gr. Reichenstr.
Kl. Reichenstr.
Schopenstehl
Burchardstr.
Burchard
Johannisstr.
Schlitzerpforte
Klosterwall
Westerstr.
Vorderstr.
Amsinckstr.
Alsterthorstr.
Alsterthor
Holzdamm
Holzdammbrücke
Alsterdammbrücke
Alsterdammstr.
Alsterdammbrücke
Ferdinandstr.
Ferdinandsbrücke
Lombardsbrücke
Lombardsverbindungsbahn
Schleusenbrücke
Schleusenbrücke
Alsterarkaden
Alsterufer
Alsterterrasse
Alsterdamm
Neuerwall
Gerhofstr.
Poststr.
Jungfernstieg
Neuerwallbrücke
Reesendammbrücke
Brücke
Rathausstr.
Speersort
Steinstrasse
Paul Rosenstr.
Pferdemarkt
Gr. Bleichen
Gr. Reichenstr.
Kl. Reichenstr.
Schopenstehl
Burchardstr.
Burchard
Johannisstr.
Schlitzerpforte
Klosterwall
Westerstr.
Vorderstr.
Amsinckstr.
Alsterthorstr.
Alsterthor
Holzdamm
Holzdammbrücke
Alsterdammbrücke
Alsterdammstr.
Alsterdammbrücke
Ferdinandstr.
Ferdinandsbrücke
Lombardsbrücke
Lombardsverbindungsbahn
Schleusenbrücke
Schleusenbrücke

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. O, 10; *I*), on the W. side of the square, is an imposing sandstone edifice in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1886-97 from designs by various architects (adm., see p. 100). The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures. On the façade are bronze statues of 20 German emperors, and above it are bronze figures of the patron saints of the seven old city parishes and two monasteries. Above the windows of the main floor are figures representing crafts and industries. The tower is 367 ft. high. In the centre of the courtyard is a fountain, by Kramer.

The main entrance gives on the *Rathausdiele*, supported by 16 massive sandstone columns. Staircases lead hence to the Basement, containing part of the municipal archives; to the Mezzanine Floor, with the financial department; to the Ratsweinkeller (see below); and to the Main Floor. The principal rooms on the last include the *Fest-Saal* (135 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high; with large Elbe landscapes by H. Vogel, 1909), the rooms of the *Senate* and *House of Burgesses*, the *Kaiser-Saal* (with ceiling-paintings by A. Fitger), the *Burgomaster's Room* (with a painting by H. Vogel), the *Orphans' Room* (with 15 landscapes), and the *Phœnix Room* (with a large painting by Magnussen).

The vaults of the central building form the *Ratsweinkeller* (p. 98; entrance from Grosse Johannis-Str.). Passing a stone figure of Bacchus (1770), we enter the vestibule, gaily decorated with stained-glass figures of naval heroes of Hamburg. The galleries at the sides lead to the Remter (S.) and the Rosenkranz, both adorned with paintings.

On the S. the Rathaus is adjoined by the **Exchange** (*Börse;* Pl. O 10, *I*), the great focus of Hamburg's business-life, erected in 1839-41 and enlarged in 1884 and 1908-12. The two groups surmounting the central part are by Kiss. In the three main rooms on the ground-floor brokers, merchants, and ship-owners congregate daily between 1.30 and 2 p.m. (the public are admitted to the gallery; on Sat. $^1/_2$ hr. earlier). On the first floor are the *Börsenhalle*, well supplied with newspapers (adm. 9 a.m.-4 p.m.), and the *Handelskammer* (Chamber of Commerce).

The *Trost-Brücke*, on which are statues of Count Adolph III. of Schauenburg and of St. Ansgar (Anschar; d. 865), the apostle of the North and first Bishop of Hamburg (both by Pfeiffer), leads direct to the **Nikolai-Kirche** (Pl. O 10, *I;* sacristan, Bohnen-Str. 12-14, 1st floor; fee), erected in 1846-63 in the rich Gothic style of the 13th century. The architect was Sir Gilbert Scott, who was appointed as the result of an open competition. The W. tower (1874), 482 ft. in height, is one of the highest in Europe. Fine stained-glass windows in the choir. The beautiful inlaid work of the sacristy door, by Plambeck (1863), deserves notice.

The **Katharinen-Kirche** (Pl. O, 11; *I*), to the S.E. of St. Nicholas's, on the opposite side of the broad canal, founded in the 13th cent. and afterwards frequently altered, was spared by the fire of 1842. The slender Renaissance tower (367 ft. high) was erected in 1658. The interior (apply at the church office, Katharinen-Kirchhof 30) contains an organ of 1674, a black marble pulpit of 1633, etc.

From the Rathaus-Markt Mönckeberg-Strasse, a fine straight street constructed in 1908 and flanked with modern office-buildings, runs E. to the Main Station. On its N. side is a memorial fountain to Burgomaster J. G. Mönckeberg (d. 1908), by Schumacher and Wrba (1917). Opposite is the *Barkhof* (Pl. O, 10; *I*), a pile of offices built in 1909; in Spitaler-Str. is a statue of Heine, the poet (1797-1856), by Hasselriis, brought from the villa of Achillcion in Corfu.

At the E. end of Mönckeberg-Str., in the Steintor-Wall, is the ***Natural History** or **Zoological Museum** (Pl. P, 10; *I*), by Semper and Krutisch, completed in 1891. Adm., see p. 100.

Ground Floor. *Mammals.* — Mezzanine. Selection of *Birds. Insects* and *Molluscs.* — Main Floor. W. side: *Native Fauna; Animals of the Baltic* and *North Sea; Useful Animals.* The collection of German birds, reptiles, and insects, with their natural surroundings faithfully imitated, and the representations of marine life, may be specially mentioned. S. and E. sides, to the left of the hall: *Lower Forms of Animal Life* (reptiles, fish, worms, etc.). E. side, to the right of the hall: *Harmful Animals.* On the parapet: *Insects* found in the district of the Lower Elbe; native and foreign *Land and Fresh Water Molluscs.* — The Upper Floor contains the remaining scientific collections (no adm.).

To the N.E. of the museum lies the *Main Railway Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. P 10, *I*; p. 97), completed in 1906.

From the Exchange (p. 103) Schauenburger Str. (No. 59, with medallions of Heine and his publisher Campe) leads E. to the **State and University Library** (Staats- und Universitäts-Bibliothek; Pl. O 10, *I*; adm., see p. 100), housed in the former Johanneum, a college founded in 1529 by Johann Bugenhagen (p. 101). The present building dates from 1840. The library contains 600,000 vols., 925 incunabula, and 9100 MSS. The *Commercial Library* (in the E. wing; adm., see p. 100), founded in 1735, is the property of the Handelskammer (p. 103).

A little to the S., in the Fisch-Markt, is the *Kaiser-Karl-Brunnen* (1890). — To the E. of the Fisch-Markt, on the Messberg (Pl. O, 10; *I*), are the **Chile House**, by F. Höger, and the **Ballin House**, by H. and O. Gerson, two ten-storied office-buildings (1924) built entirely of vitreous bricks. The former shows a novel and truly artistic attempt at architectural beauty. On the ground-floor of the latter is the British *Missions to Seamen Institute.* — The **Petri-Kirche** (Pl. O, 10; *I*), with a tower 433 ft. high, to the N. of the Fisch-Markt, was re-erected in the early-Gothic style in 1844-49. The chief objects of interest are the bronze knocker, with a lioness's head, on the main door (1342), and the canopy over the pulpit (14th cent.).

To the E. of the Johanneum is the *Jakobi-Kirche* (Pl. O, 10; *I*), mentioned as early as 1235 and completed at the end of the 14th century. The W. tower was added in 1827.

Neustadt. In Dammtor-Str., to the W. of the Binnen-Alster, is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. N 9, *I*; p. 98), with 2500 seats. — A little to the W. of the theatre is the *Grand Lodge of Hamburg*

(Pl. N, 9; *I*), where the meetings of the oldest freemasons' lodge in Germany (1737) are held. — In Gänse-Markt, to the S., is a statue of *Lessing* (Pl. N 10, *I;* comp. p. 102), by F. Schaper (1881). — To the S. of Gänse-Markt is the house (tablet) where Klopstock (comp. p. 114) lived from 1774 till his death in 1803. — Johannes Brahms, the composer (1833-97), was born at Speck-Str. 60 (Pl. N, 10; *I*), to the W. — Opposite the *Stadthaus* (Pl. N 10, *I;* now the police headquarters), in the Neuer Wall, is a bronze statue of Burgomaster Petersen (d. 1892), by Tilgner (1898). — The **Grosse St. Michaelis-Kirche** (Pl. N 10, *I;* adm., see p. 100), erected in 1750-62, was burned down in 1906 and re-erected on the old lines in 1908-12. The tower (433 ft. high; adm., see p. 100) affords a fine view. The interior, which is destitute of pillars, can contain over 2000 persons. In front of the tower is a bronze statue of Luther, by O. Lessing (1912).

The W. side of the Neustadt is bounded by the **Wall-Anlagen,** or promenades, laid out on the old fortifications (p. 101) and extending from the Lombards-Brücke (p. 102) to the harbour. A little to the N.W. of the Lombards-Brücke is an obelisk erected in memory of J. G. Büsch (d. 1800), the political economist. A little farther on, at the beginning of the Esplanade (Pl. N, O, 9; *I*), is a bronze monument (Krieger-Denkmal) to the Hamburgers who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, designed by Schilling (1877).

To the W. of the Dammtor lies the attractive **Botanical Garden** (Pl. N 9, *II;* adm., see p. 100), which is especially rich in water-plants. In Jungius-Str., at the N.W. corner of the garden, is the *Botanical Museum* (adm., see p. 100). — A little farther on (reached from the Rathaus-Markt in 10 min. by tramways Nos. 2, 6, etc.) is the **Zoological Garden** (Pl. N 9, *II;* adm., see p. 100; restaurant). The most interesting points are the elephant-house, the dens of the beasts of prey (feeding-time in summer 7 p.m.), the Eulenburg, the sea-lions' basin (feeding-time 6.30 p.m.), the bears' den (feeding-time 5.30 p.m.), the aviary, and the aquarium.

The old *Cemeteries* (Begräbnisplätze) adjoin the Zoological Garden on the S.W. A sarcophagus on the N. side commemorates the fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg, "who, having been banished by Marshal Davout, together with many thousands of their fellow-citizens during the severe winter of 1813-14, fell victims to grief, starvation, and disease" (comp. p. 101). — On the N.E. side of Holsten-Platz stands the *Musikhalle* (Pl. N 9, *I;* 1908), in the lobby of which is a statue of Brahms (comp. above), by Klinger. — In Sieveking-Platz (Pl. M, N, 9; *I*) are (r.) the *Criminal Courts,* (l.) the *Civil Courts,* and, between these two, the *Supreme Tribunal* of the Hanseatic towns (Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck).

The *Gewerbehaus der Innungen* (Trade Corporation House), farther S., in the Holsten-Wall, was built in 1912-16. — To the

S.W. is the **Museum of Hamburg Antiquities** (Pl. M 10, *I;* adm., see p. 100), erected in 1914-20.

Ground Floor. Weapons and military souvenirs; models of the town and harbour; panoramas. — First Floor. Models of ships; trade (merchant's room); coins; guild antiquities; arts and crafts; writing and printing; room from Klopstock's house in König-Str. (now pulled down; p. 105). — Second Floor. Peasant costumes and ornaments; rooms from burghers' houses in Hamburg.

On the Mühlberg is the striking *Monument of *Bismarck* (Pl. M, 10; *I*), by Lederer and Schaudt (1906), with an enormous figure of the chancellor on a pedestal adorned with reliefs. — The *Kersten-Miles-Brücke,* spanning Helgoländer Allee in an arch of 120 ft., is embellished with statues of Kersten Miles (d. 1420) and three other naval heroes of Hamburg. — The *Deutsche Seewarte* (Pl. M 10, *I;* adm., see p. 100), founded in 1868, is a government institution for the study of oceanology, in so far as it is of interest to mariners, and the chief German station for weather reports. The terrace commands a fine view of the harbour, St. Pauli, and Altona. On a height to the W. is the *Sailors' Home* (Seemannshaus; Pl. M 10, *I*). Still farther W. is the *Institute for Tropical Diseases* (Pl. M, 10; *II*), rebuilt in 1914.

St. Pauli (restaurants, see p. 98), the suburb contiguous to Hamburg on the W., is principally frequented by sailors. In Spielbuden-Platz (Pl. L, M, 10; *II*) are several music-halls. — Below the Sailors' Home are the *St. Pauli Landungs-Brücken* (Pl. M, 11; *II*), landing-stages supported on floating pontoons. Beside the waiting-rooms is a restaurant (p. 98). Close by is the entrance to the *Elbe Tunnel* (490 yds. long; completed in 1911), which is entered by lifts and runs in two parallel subways beneath the river to the Steinwärder. — At the *St. Pauli Fisch-Markthalle* large fish-auctions take place on week-days between 6.30 and 8 a.m.

Rotherbaum. The **University** (Pl. N 9, *II;* 2400 students), in Edmund-Siemers-Allee, was founded in 1919. It was originally built in 1909-11 as a lecture hall, and is now used also for public lectures dealing with every branch of learning. — The monument to the African explorer *Hermann von Wissmann* (1853-1905), near the university, was originally erected at Dar-es-Salaam in 1908 and re-erected here in 1922.

In Rotenbaum-Chaussee is the ***Ethnographical Museum** (Museum für Völkerkunde; Pl. N O 8, *II;* adm., see p. 100).

Ground Floor. Room I: Comparative ethnology. Room II: Anthropology. Room III: Africa. To the right of the entrance hall: European-Asiatic collection. — Upper Floor. To the right: Asiatic section. To the left of the central hall: Indo-Chinese and Oceanian collection.

B. The Harbour.

Circular Trip round the Harbour, see p. 99. — Elevated & Underground Railway to the harbour, see p. 98. — Tramways (p. 98): from the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. O, 10; *II*) to (1/4 hr.) *St. Pauli Landungs-Brücken* (Pl. M, 11; *II*), No. 7; to the *Waterworks*, Nos. 21 & 12. — Steam Ferry, see p. 99.

The ***Harbour,** where numerous vessels from all quarters of the globe generally lie, presents a busy and picturesque scene. The quays stretch for the most part along the left bank of the Norder-Elbe from below Altona to the Elbe bridge (p. 108), a distance of 6 M., and accommodate upwards of 450 sea-going vessels, about 1400 from the upper Elbe, and 5000 smaller coast and river craft. The system adopted is that of open harbours accessible to the tide at all times, as distinguished from that of dock-basins with flood-gates after the English fashion. The greater part of the port forms a *Free Harbour* or bonded warehouse district (Freihafen-Gebiet; see Pl. *II*), 3333 acres in area, which is bounded by floating palisades in the Elbe and by the *Zoll-Kanal* (Pl. O, 10, 11; *I*) on the side of the city. The Zoll-Kanal is crossed by the *Kornhaus-Brücke* (Pl. O 11, *I;* adorned in 1903 with figures of Vasco da Gama, Columbus, Magellan, and Cook) and several other bridges.

North Bank. To the left beyond the customs-boundary is the Sandtor-Hafen, 24 acres in area, bounded by the *Sandtor-Kai* (quay) and the *Kaiser-Kai,* where Norwegian steamers lie. At the W. end of the Kaiser-Kai is a large government warehouse; the tower contains a water-gauge and a time-ball which falls daily at 1 p.m. (Mid-European time; i.e. 12 noon by Greenwich time). — The Grasbrook-Hafen (16 acres), to the S., is enclosed by the *Dalmann-Kai* and the *Hübener-Kai.* Farther on are passenger waiting-rooms (Hamburg-America Line). Beyond the gas-works and the Magdeburger Hafen (3 3/4 acres), both on the left, opens the Baaken-Hafen (44 acres), between the *Versmann-Kai* and the *Petersen-Kai,* used by transatlantic and European steamers. At the Versmann-Kai are the *Fruit Sheds* (A, B, C, and 22); here also is the state institution for the testing of imported seed-fruit, etc. At the Petersen-Kai lie the steamers of the German East Africa Line and the Woermann Line. — The railway bridge (p. 108) forms the E. boundary of the Free Harbour.

South Bank. Passing the Moldau-Hafen (65 1/2 acres; river craft) at the *Veddelhöft,* and a lofty crane with a lifting power of 150 tons, we reach the *Asia-Kai* (N.; Sloman Line; comp. p. 101) and *Amerika-Kai* (S.; German Levant Line), between which lies the Segelschiff-Hafen (85 1/2 acres; sailing vessels). — In the Hansa-Hafen lie the steamers of the Hamburg-South American, American, and Cunard Lines (starting from the *O'Swald-Kai*) and of the Kosmos Line. — The India-Hafen (27 acres) is used by the German-Australian and

the Holland-America Lines at the Australia-Kai; the Afrika-Kai provides direct transportation of goods from ship to railway. — Next follow the Südwest-Hafen (20 acres; sailing ships), enclosed by the *Togo-Kai* and the *Kamerun-Kai,* and a number of shipyards, including that of *Blohm & Voss* (Pl. L, 11; *II*), with a giant crane capable of lifting 246 tons. In these yards were built the 'Vaterland' (59,956 tons; now the 'Leviathan' of the United States Lines) and the 'Bismarck' (56,551 tons; now the 'Majestic' of the White Star Line), the two largest liners in the world.

The Vorhafen (51 acres), Kuhwärder-Hafen (58 acres), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Hafen (57½ acres), and Ellerholz-Hafen (41½ acres) complete the series. The last two of these are leased by the Hamburg-America Line.

The **Hamburg-America Line** ('Hapag'; founded in 1847) was, before the War, the largest steamship company in the world (200 steamers of 1,361,947 aggregate tons). By the Treaty of Versailles it lost practically the whole of its fleet (1,231,357 tons), including the 'Imperator' (see below), 'Vaterland', and 'Bismarck' (see above). On Jan. 1st, 1924, the company owned 89 ocean-going steamers (386,000 aggregate tons). Since 1920 the service to New York has been conducted jointly with the United American Lines, that to Cuba, Mexico, and South America with the company's own ships. In connection with the E. Asiatic trade the company conducts a joint service with the Norddeutscher Lloyd (p. 87) and the British steamship companies of Alfred Holt & Co. and Ellerman & Bucknall.

On the S. side of the Ellerholz-Hafen are the *Vulcan Shipyards* (comp. p. 323), where the 'Imperator' (50,022 tons; now the 'Berengaria' of the Cunard Line) was built.— To the W. of the Vorhafen (see above) is the Kohlenschiff-Hafen (colliers).

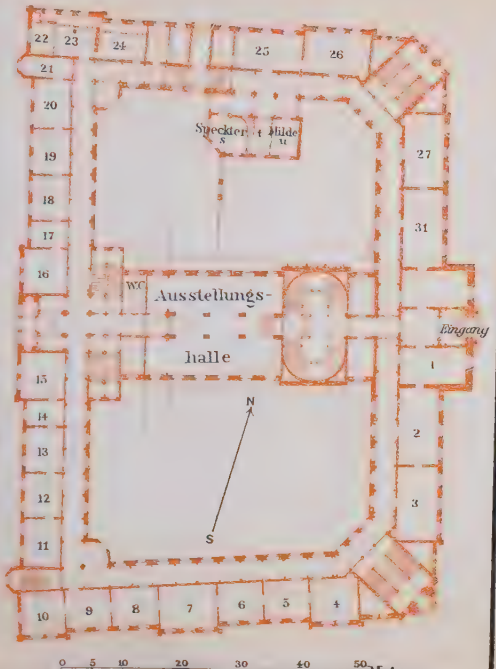
New docks, which form a second free harbour, have arisen since 1910 on the island of *Waltershof,* consisting of Maakenwärder-Hafen (for river craft of the Lower Elbe), Waltershofer Hafen, Rugenberger Hafen (for Upper Elbe river craft), Park-Hafen, Petroleum-Hafen, and Jacht-Hafen (yachts). — To the W., on Finkenwärder, are the large shipyards of the *Deutsche Werft,* laid down in 1918.

The *Railway Bridge* (Eisenbahn-Brücke; Pl. Q 12, *II*), to the E. of the Baaken-Hafen, was erected in 1868-73 and widened in 1894. About 200 yds. farther up is an iron bridge (completed in 1888) for carriages and foot-passengers. A third, two-storied bridge has been under construction since 1914. — Still farther E. are the municipal waterworks at *Rotenburgs-Ort* (Pl. R 12, *II;* view from the tower). The extensive filter-beds (Pl. R, 13; *II*), begun in 1893, lie on the island of *Kaltehofe* in the Elbe, and the settling-basin, with which they are connected, on the *Billwärder Island,* a little farther up. — In Wilhelmsburg are the well-equipped emigrant sheds (Pl. P, 13; *II*) of the Hamburg-America Line, with accommodation for 5000 persons.

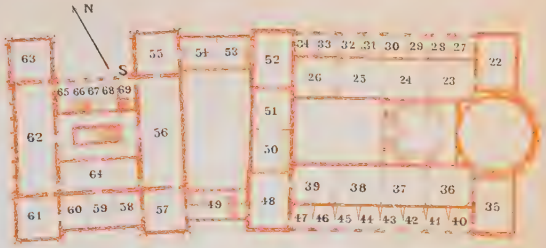
C. Museums. St. Georg. Horn.

The ***Kunsthalle** (Pl. O, 9, 10; *I*), to the E. of the Binnen-Alster (p. 102), was erected in 1863-68 in the early-Italian Renaissance style and enlarged in 1887. In 1911-17 the building was greatly

KUNSTGEWERBE-MUSEUM, Erdgeschoss



KUNSTHALLE



Obergeschoss

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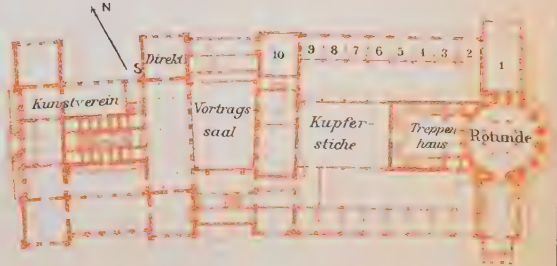


Erdgeschoss

extended towards Ernst-Merck-Str. and crowned at the S.E. end with a shallow dome, in front of which is a Youth on horseback (bronze), by H. Hahn. Adm., see p. 100. Illustrated catalogues of the old masters (1918) and of the modern paintings (1922).

Besides a cabinet of engravings, the Kunsthalle contains an interesting collection of works by Hamburg masters of the 14-18th cent. and by early Netherlandish and German masters. The modern British paintings presented by the Hamburg merchant *G. C. Schwabe* (d. 1897), who lived in London, are not exhibited.

Ground Floor. To the left is the Cabinet of Engravings. The German and Italian engravers of the 15-16th cent. are especially well represented. Numerous drawings. Etchings and lithographs by modern masters. — Straight on is the collection of —

Old Hamburg Masters. — Room 1. *Meister Bertram von Minden* (at Hamburg, 1367-1410), *500. The high altar of St. Peter's at Hamburg (1379), a masterpiece of the German painting and sculpture of its period; 502. Small altar from Harvestehude.

Room 2. 501. *Meister Bertram*, Altar of the Virgin from Buxtehude (c. 1395), "the sacred incidents painted as if they had occurred in Hamburg in 1380".

Room 3. **Meister Franke* (flourished in Hamburg, 1400-33), 495. Bearing of the Cross; 499. Ecce Homo (one of the most important works of its date); 494. Scourging of Christ; 490, 491. Flight and death of Thomas à Becket; 492. Nativity; 493. Adoration of the Magi; 497, 498. Burial and Resurrection of Christ. — Before a curtain is a wooden statue from the Middle Rhine, the Madonna of Castellaun (c. 1430). — Room 4. *Matthias Scheits* (c. 1630-1700), *David Kindt* (1580-1652). — Rooms 5-8. Hamburg masters of the 17-18th centuries: *Balthasar Denner* (1685-1749), *W. Tischbein* (1722-89), and others.

Upper Floor. Rooms 22-25 and 27-34 contain the —

Collection of Old Masters, in which the Dutch painters of the 17th cent. preponderate; masterpieces of the most famous artists, however, are lacking. Through R. 23 into —

Room 22. 394. *Hans Burgkmair*, Christ on the Mount of Olives (1505); 327. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Presentation of Christ in the Temple (1500); 326. *H. Muelich*, Portrait; 125. *D. Teniers the Younger*, The news; 240. *P. de Vos*, Cock and turkey-cock fight; 82. *J. Jordaens*, Two studies of heads (1652).

Room 23. To the right: 77. *Jan van der Heyde*, Pavilion near the Huis ten Bosch. — 71. *W. C. Heda*, Still-life; 331. *P. Potter*, Grey horse (1653); 202. *E. de Witte*, Interior of the Oude Kerk at Amsterdam; *342. *G. Houckgeest*, Interior of the Nieuwe Kerk at Delft. — 154. *J. van Ruisdael*, Winter landscape; 617. *Terburg*, Portrait; 87. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Maurits Huyghens (1632). — 300. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life.

Room 24. 169. *Jan Steen*, Paternal joys; 318. *J. Weenix*, 507. *P. Claesz*, 72. *Heda*, Still-life; 171. *Jan Steen*, Forbidden sweets.

Room 25. 100. *Raphael Mengs*, Self-portrait; 270, 268. *A. Graff*, Portraits; *338. *Goya*, Portrait; 604. *F. A. Tischbein*, Portrait (1801). — Back to R. 22 and to the left into —

Room 27. 220. *M. Schaffner*, Tombstone of S. Welling (1535); 325. *Jan Provost*, Last Judgment; 606. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Electors of Saxony; 221. *Adam Elsheimer*, Preaching of John the Baptist; 344. *Ludger tom Ring the Younger*, Portrait. — On the window-walls of Rooms 27-34 are drawings by artists whose paintings are generally illustrated in the same rooms.

Room 28. 143. *H. Hals*, An old couple. — Room 29. *88. *Rembrandt*, Simeon in the Temple (c. 1628); 122. *A. van Ostade*, The washer-woman 1637); 240. *Terburg*, Portrait; 209. *P. Wouwerman*, Fishermen on the

beach. — Room 30. 26. *N. Maes*, Portrait. — Room 31. 136. *P. Potter*, Horse-pond (1650); 74. *W. Kalf*, Still-life. — Room 32. 176. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Landscape by moonlight; 185, 186. *Andreae*, Self-portraits; 627. *S. van Ruisdael*, River landscape. — Room 33. 11. *Canaletto*, The Kreuz-Kirche at Dresden; 21. *Bronzius*, Portrait. — Room 34. Portraits by *A. Graff* and others.

Rooms 26, 35-61, and 64 contain Paintings of the 19-20th Centuries. — From R. 34 through R. 52 into Room 26. 1662. *Kalckreuth*, Prof. Brinckmann; 1637. *F. von Uhde*, Nursery; *1648-1653. *Max Klinger*, Paintings from a house at Steglitz (1884-85); 1646. *Segantini*, Consolation; **Kalckreuth*, 1659, 1657, 1658. Portraits; 1638. *F. von Uhde*, In the morning; 1660, 1661. *Kalckreuth*, Self-portrait, Portrait. — Through Rooms 25, 24, and 23, then to the right, across the staircase, to R. 36, and thence to the left into —

Room 35. Chief works of *P. O. Runge* (b. 1777, d. 1810 in Hamburg). *K. D. Friedrich*, 1049. The harbour at Greifswald, 1050. Sunrise near Neu-Brandenburg; 1008. *P. O. Runge*, The genius of art; *K. D. Friedrich*, 1052. Landscape in the Harz, 1051. Ship in the polar seas, 1047. Meadow-land near Greifswald; **Runge*, 1013. The artist's wife, 1012. The Hülsenbeck children, 1001. The artist's parents, 1002. Self-portrait (1806-7), 1014. The artist with his wife and brother, 1003. The artist's son; 1037. *F. K. Gröger* (1766-1838), Portrait.

Room 37. 1225. *Otto Dörr*, The artist's sister; 1242. *K. Rottmann*, Corfu; 1956. *F. von Rayski*, Portrait; 1236. *L. Richter*, Genevieve.

Room 38. 1271. *A. von Menzel*, Frederick the Great at Lissa (1858); 1452. *E. von Gebhardt*, Crucifixion; 1530. *T. Schmitson*, Stampede of a team of oxen; 1294. *E. Leutze*, Portrait of Col. Lottner.

Room 39. *1329. *Daubigny*, River landscape; *Corot*, 2411. The monk, 2348. Lady with a rose, 2412. The château; 2417. *E. Degas*, Portrait of a woman.

Room 41. The Bernt Grönvold loan-collection of pictures by *Leibl* and *Rohden* and of drawings by *Wasmann*.

Room 42. Pictures by *W. von Kobell* and others. — Room 43. Pictures by *F. Wasmann* (1805-86). — Room 44. Pictures by *F. G. Waldmüller*, etc. — Room 45. Pictures by *K. Spitzweg*, *K. Schuch*, *W. Trübner*, *H. Thoma*, and *D. G. Rossetti*. — Room 46. Smaller pictures by *Menzel*. Also, *C. Meunier*, Pain (bronze). — Room 47. Small pictures by *M. Liebermann* (comp. R. 51).

Room 48. *F. von Lenbach*, 1489. Bismarck, 1490. Emp. William I. — *1473. *Hans von Marées*, Knoll, the sculptor; 1560. *W. Trübner*, A. Weber. — *A. Böcklin*, 1481. A. Fratelli, *1483. The sacred grove; 1484. Self-portrait; 1463. *A. Feuerbach*, Mandoline player; 1485. *Böcklin*, The silent wood. — *1465. *Feuerbach*, Judgment of Paris.

Passage 49. Bronze sculptures by *J. G. Schadow*, *Rauch*, etc. — Back to R. 48 and to the left into —

Room 50. 1536. *W. Leibl*, Portrait of a Bavarian girl; 1555. *W. Trübner*. The dead Christ; 1563. *Courbet*, Flowers; *Hans Thoma*, 1540. Portrait of himself and his wife (1887), 1544. Self-portrait (1871); *Leibl*, *1535. Countess Treuberg, *1534. Three women in church; 1558. *Trübner*, The monastery of Seeon; 1539. *Hans Thoma*, Taunus landscape.

Room 51. Portraits and larger pictures by **Max Liebermann*, of whose works the Kunsthalle possesses the best and most extensive collection. 1590. Self-portrait (1909), 1589. Polo (1902), 1600. The artist's garden on the Wannsee (1918), 1580. Net-menders (1888), 1597. Terrace in Nienstedten (1902), 1587. The Kirchen-Allee at Hamburg.

Room 52. Behrens Collection, with modern French and German paintings (*Manet*, *Renoir*, *Cézanne*, *Van Gogh*, and *Liebermann*). Also, *2354. *Renoir*, Mme. Lériaux; 1546. *E. Manet*, Portrait of H. Rochefort, the author; 1253. *Toulouse-Lautrec*, The policeman's daughter; 1857. *L. Corinth*, At the hairdresser; 1305. *C. Monet*, Waterloo Bridge, London (1902).

Room 53. 1565. *E. Manet*, Faure, the singer, as Hamlet; 1645. *M. Slevogt*, Prof. Voll; 1571. *P. Bonnard*, Lantern procession on the Alster.

Room 54. 1689. *F. Hodler*, Landscape; 2353. *P. Picasso*, The absinthe drinker. — Sculptures by *Ernesto de Fiori*.

Room 55. *E. Nolde*, 1683. Christ and the children, 1682. Larkspur; *Schmidt-Rottluff*, 1685. Landscape, 1687. Portrait; 2361. *E. Heckel*, Landscape; 1688. *F. Marc*, Mandrill; 2337. *Kirchner*, View from the window.

Room 56. 1515. *H. Markart*, Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp; 1334. *F. Hausmann*, Galileo before the council; 1497. *O. Achenbach*, Seashore near Naples; 2406. *A. Calame*, Valley of Lauterbrunnen, Switzerland.

Rooms 57-60. Works of Modern Hamburg Painters. — Room 57. 1701. *F. Ahlers-Hestermann*, Runkel on the Lahn; *F. Nölken*, 1704. Self-portrait, 1939. Before the mirror; 1864. *D. Edzard*, Assumption of Our Lady; 1715. *H. A. Eggeling*, Banners of victory.

Room 58. 1730. *J. Wohlers*, Joiner's workshop; 1736. *F. Schaper*, Interior.

Room 59. 1774. *J. von Ehren*, Ducks; 1738. *E. Eitner*, G. Falke (d. 1916), the poet. — Room 60. 1759, 1760. *F. Lissmann* (d. 1916), Birds.

Room 61. Pictures of Hamburg, most of which were painted especially for the Kunsthalle. 1814. *Kalckreuth*, Sailing boats on the Elbe; 2211. *L. Dettmann*, The fish market at Altona.

Room 62. Hamburg Hall of Honour. Portraits of burgomasters by *Max Liebermann*, *Slevogt*, *Trübner*, *Kalckreuth*, and *Corinth*. 1802-5. *G. Kuehl*, Hamburg churches. From R. 59 we reach —

Room 64. Schröder Collection. 1886. *Herkomer*, An evening with the zither in the studio; 1888. *Rosa Bonheur*, Changing pasture; 1870. *A. Schreyer*, Snow in Poland; *Troyon*, 1873. Peasant woman riding on a donkey, 1874. Cows grazing; *Meissonier*, 1898. The smoker, 1899. Punch; 1880. *L. Knaus*, A funny story; 1897. *Gallait*, Egmont's last hours.

To the E., in Kirchen-Allee, is the *Deutsches Schauspielhaus* (Pl. P 10, *I*; p. 98), a theatre erected in 1900.

To the E., in St. Georg, is the important ***Museum of Arts and Crafts** (*Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe;* Pl. P 10, *I*; adm., see p. 100), founded in 1877. The objects are provided with descriptive labels. The N. German furniture and the ceramic, classical, and Japanese collections are especially noteworthy. Entrance on the E. side.

Ground Floor. East Side (to the left of the entrance). Room 1. *Prehistoric* and *Early Historic Periods*. — Rooms 2 & 3. *Middle Ages*. — Corridor: Mediæval weapons; chests.

South Side. Rooms 4-7. *German Renaissance*. — Corridor: Chests, S. German pewter, etc. — Rooms 8-10. *Italian*, *French*, and *Spanish Renaissance*. — Corridor: Majolica, Italian porcelain and musical instruments.

West Side. Rooms 11-13. *Netherlandish Industrial Art*. — Room 14. *Hamburg Baroque Works*. — Rooms 15-17. *Baroque Works*. — Room 18. *Rococo Works*. — Rooms 19 & 20. *Faience*. — Corridor: Dresden and Berlin porcelain.

North Side. Room 22. *Wilstermarsch Room*. — Rooms 23, 24, and Corridor: *Porcelain* (in the corridor are a Chippendale table with a tea-urn, flasks in Chelsea china, and Battersea enamels). — Room 25. *Louis XVI. Room*. — Anteroom: Cabinets and miniatures. — Two rooms taken from old Hamburg houses. — Room 26. *Empire Room* (Wedgwood pottery). — Corridor: Rococo silver works, porcelain, glass, etc. — Room 27. Objects from the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

First Floor. Anteroom, near the staircase: *Egyptian Applied Art*. — The next four rooms are devoted to *Classical Applied Art*. — Central passage: Textiles from Egyptian graves. — Islamic, Chinese, and Japanese applied art.

The *Hansa Fountain*, in Hansa-Platz (Pl. P, 10; *II*), 56 ft. in height, was erected in 1878 from a design by E. Pfeiffer. — The chapel of the *General Hospital of St. Georg* (Pl. P, Q, 9; *II*) contains an altarpiece by Overbeck (1834). — A little to the S.E. is the *Mineralogical and Geological Museum* (Pl. Q 9, *II*; adm., see p. 100).

To the E. of St. Georg lie the suburbs of *Borgfelde* and *Hamm*. — Still farther E. is *Horn* (tram No. 24), with the *Rauhes Haus* (Pl. T, U, 10; *III*), a college for the training of 'home missionaries', founded in 1833.

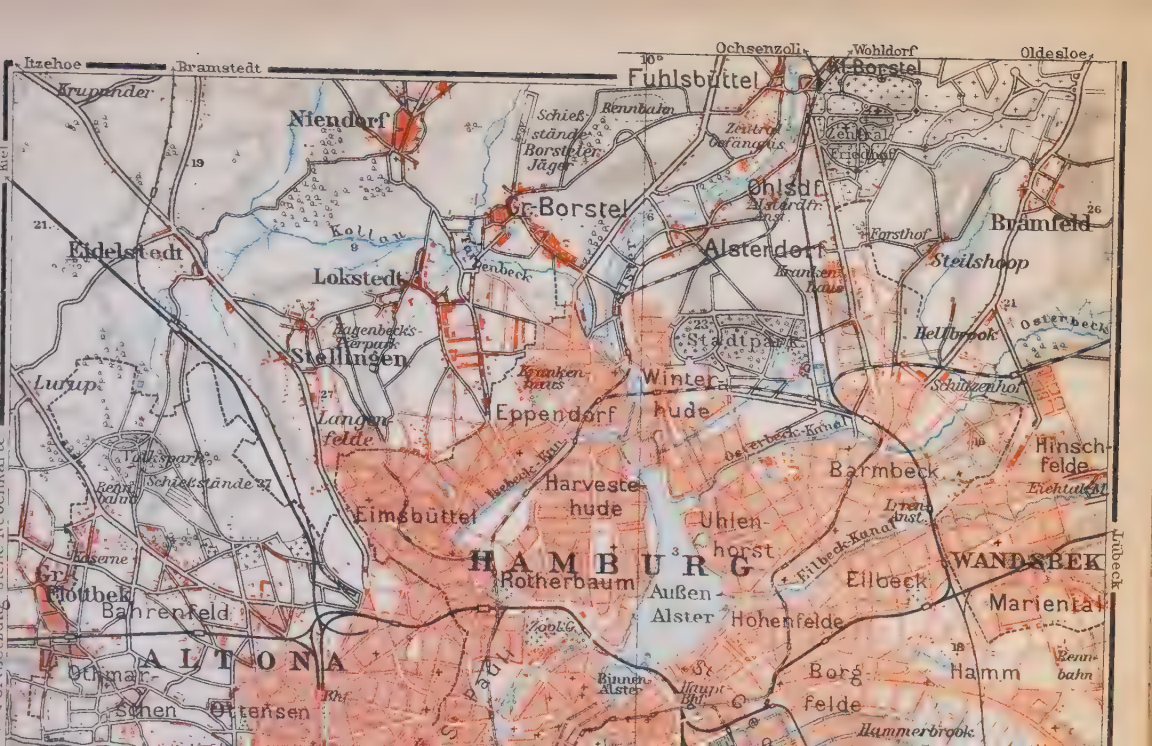
D. Aussen-Alster. Northern Quarters. Ohlsdorf Cemetery. Wandsbek.

Comp. Plan *III* (p. 97).

Tramways from the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. O, 10; *I*) to *Uhlenhorst* (Nos. 18 or 19, in 20 min.); to *Eppendorf Hospital* (No. 6); and to *Ohlsdorf Cemetery* (Nos. 6 or 28, in $^3/_4$ hr.; also No. 12). — Railway to Ohlsdorf, see p. 98. — Steamers on the Alster, see p. 99.

The banks of the ***Aussen-Alster** (p. 101), 408 acres in area, are sprinkled with country-houses, gardens, and parks. One of the favourite points is the **Uhlenhorst** (*Uhlenhorster Fährhaus, with a concert-garden and a handsome wine-restaurant on the terrace), which may be reached either by tram (see above) or by steamer from the Jungfernstieg ($^1/_4$ hr. to the Fährhaus). The latter route is recommended. Passengers should leave the steamer at August-Strasse (Pl. P, 8; *II*), whence they walk to the ($^1/_2$ M.) Fährhaus, and cross by steamer to the Krugkoppel-Brücke. They may then proceed on foot by the Harvestehuder Ufer to Raben-Str., and re-embark for the Jungfernstieg. — Farther on are *Harvestehude*, with the Johannis-Kirche (Pl. O, 8; *II*), and *Eppendorf*, with the *General Hospital* (Krankenhaus; Pl. M N 5, *III*), an admirable institution (2200 beds). — In Winterhude is the large *Stadt-Park* (Pl. P, Q, 5; *III*), with sports-grounds, restaurants, etc. To the N. lies **Ohlsdorf** ($5^1/_2$ M. from the Rathaus-Markt), with a fine landscape **Cemetery* (Friedhof; Pl. R S 1, 2, *III;* main entrance on the W. side), where a space for 700 graves has been acquired by the British government for soldiers who died and were buried in N.W. Germany during the Great War. A memorial, by A. Bock (1920), commemorates the Hamburg seamen who died as prisoners of war in America.

Wandsbek (railway, p. 127; trams Nos. 1-3; Hotel Wandsbeker Hof, Schloss-Str. 22), a Holstein town, with 35,300 inhab., adjoining Hamburg on the N.E., was the residence of the poet Matthias Claudius (1740-1815), the 'Wandsbeker Bote', who is buried in the old churchyard (Pl. T U 7, *III;* Cl.-G.). A granite block (Pl. T U 8, *III;* Cl.-D.) was erected to him in 1840 in the Wandsbek grove.


Itzehoe
Bramstedt
Ochsenzoll
Wohldorf
Oldesloe
Fuhlsbüttel
Borstel
Kruppender
Niendorf
Schieß-stände Borsteler Jäger
Rennbahn
Zentral-Gefängnis
Zentral-Friedhof
Ohlsdf.
Alsterdf.
Gr. Borstel
Bramfeld
Eidelstedt
Kollau
Alsterdorf
Forsthof
Steilshoop
Lokstedt
Eppenbeck
Brandsen's Haus
Hellbrook
Osterbeck
Eidelstedter Park
Stellingen
Stadtpark
Krankenhaus
Winterhude
Schützenhof
Lurup
Langenfelde
Eppendorf
Osterbeck-Kanal
Barmbeck
Hinschfelde
Volkspark
Schießstände
Eichtalstr.
Isebek-Kan.
Harvestehude
Eimsbüttel
Uhlenhorst
Lohe-Kan.
Eilbeck-Kanal
WANDSBEK
HAMBURG
Rotherbaum
Außen-Alster
Eilbeck
Marienthal
Kaserne
Gr. Flottbek
Bahrenfeld
Hohenfelde
Zool. G.
ALTONA
Othmarschen
Ottensen
Spadenl.
Rhf.
Binnen-Alster
Borgfelde
Hamm
Rennbahn
Hammerbrook
Lübeck

Geogr. Anstalt von
1:100 000
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

II. Altona.

Comp. Pl. *II* (p. 103) and *III* (p. 97).

Railway and Steamers from Hamburg, see p. 99. — Tramway No. 4 from the Rathaus-Markt in Hamburg to Altona Rathaus and Station in 25 min.; also the Zentralbahn (p. 98).

Hotels. **Kaiserhof* (Pl. e, I K 10; *II*), opposite the station, with restaurant, 130 R. at 3-6, D. 3¾-5 *M*; *Prinzenhof* (Pl. b, K 10; *II*), Bahnhof-Str. 24. — Cafés. *Deutschland,* in the Hotel Kaiserhof; *Kronprinz,* Bahnhof-Str. 108 (Pl. K, 10; *II*).

Theatre. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. K, 10; *II*), König-Str. 164.

Post Office (Pl. K, 10; *II*), Post-Str. 9-13. — Bismarck Baths (Pl. I 10, *II*; Bism.-Bad).

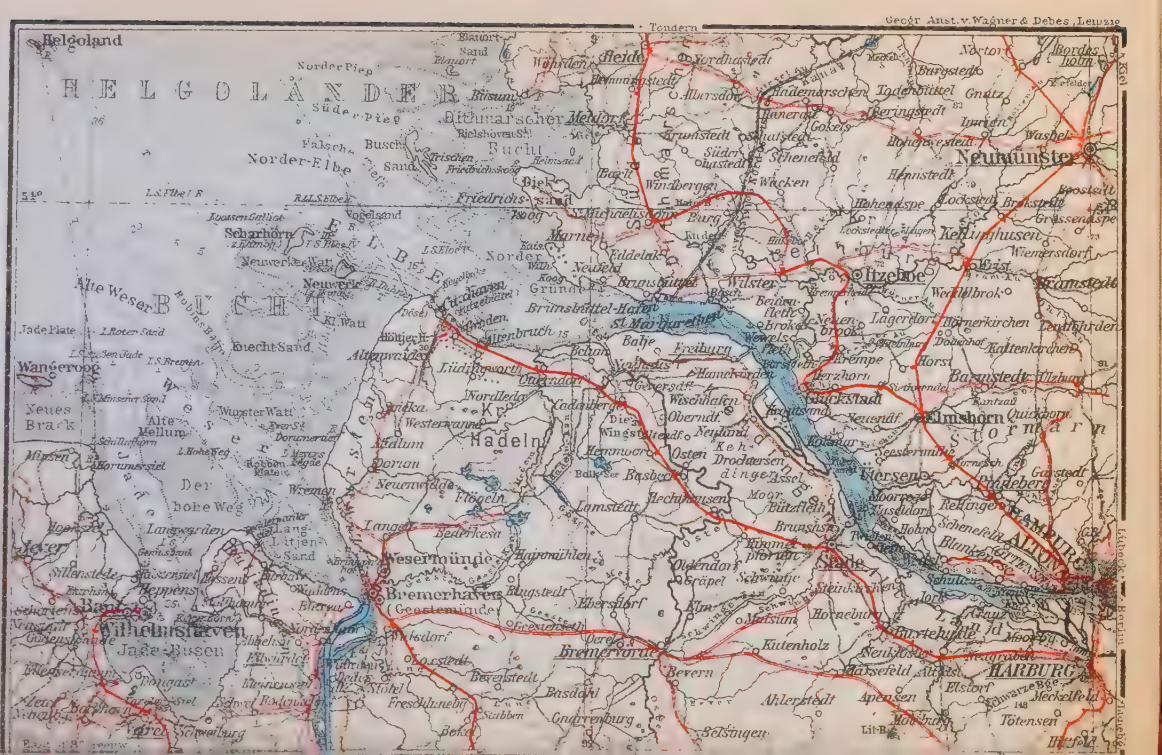
Altŏna (108 ft.), with 172,400 inhab., is situated on the steep N. bank of the Elbe, immediately adjoining St. Pauli (p. 106). To the E. are the harbour and industrial quarter, to the W. the residential quarter. It came into the hands of Prussia in 1866 and is the largest town (after Kiel) in Schleswig-Holstein. The seafaring class is seen at its busiest in Grosse Elb-Strasse (Pl. K, 11; *II*) and in the *Fisch-Markt* (Pl. L, 11; *II*). The fish-auctions resemble those of St. Pauli; the chief sale of fish is held on Sun. morning at the Fischereihafen-Brücke.

Entering Altona from the W. end of Spielbuden-Platz (p. 106) in St. Pauli, we traverse Reichen-Strasse. A little to the N. is the Roman Catholic *St. Josephs-Kirche* (Pl. L, 10; *II*), of 1718. — Farther N. are the *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. L, 9; *II*) and the Gothic *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. L, 9; *II*), both by Otzen (1895 and 1868).

To the S.W. of Reichen-Str. are the *Altes Rathaus* (Pl. L, 10; *II*), built in 1716, and the *Haupt-Kirche,* rebuilt in 1743, the tower (1694) being retained. We proceed along König-Strasse (Pl. K, L, 10; *II*), and in ¼ hr. reach the *Real-Gymnasium,* a modern school, in front of which is a monument to the Austrians who fell at the naval battle with the Danes near Heligoland in 1864. Beyond the *Stadt-Theater* and a statue of Bismarck (Pl. 2), by Brütt (1898), we come to the (10 min.) *Rathaus* (Pl. I 10, *II;* 1896-98), in front of which, on the S., is a monument (Pl. 7) commemorating the part taken by the 9th army corps in the Franco-Prussian war, by Luthmer, while on the N. is a bronze equestrian statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 4), by G. Eberlein (1898). A little to the E., in the *Palmaille* ('Pall Mall'; Pl. K 10, 11, *II*), with residential houses of the Empire period, is a bronze statue of Count Conrad Blücher (Pl. 3), who was Danish governor of Altona in 1808-45, by Schiller (1852).

In Kaiser-Str., leading to the railway station (Pl. K, 10; *II*), stands the ***Municipal Museum** (Pl. I, 10; *II*), built in 1900 and enlarged in 1914 (adm., see p. 100).

In the Basement is an interesting fisheries exhibition. — On the Ground Floor are zoological specimens from Schleswig-Holstein, and on the Upper Floor, historical collections from Schleswig-Holstein. — In the Annexe are seventeen rooms from peasants' houses.


Helgoland
HELGOLÄNDER
Norder Piep
Süder-Piep
Falsche Norder-Elbe
Busch Sand
Dithmarscher Bucht
Friedrichsort
Friedrichssand
Scharhörn
Neuwerker Watt
Neuwerk
Alte Weser
BLIESE
Jade Hafe
Hooksiel
Wangerooge
Neues Brack
Alte Hellum
Wurster Watt
Dorumersiel
Hohe Weg
Der hohe Weg
Langwarden
Bant
Wilhelmshaven
Jade-Busen
Schweiburg
Fedderwarder Priel
Weser
Weserstrom
Weserm
Bremerhaven
(Geestemünde)
Bremerhaven
Bremervörde
Heide
Norderhastedt
Wöhrden
Meldorf
Brunsbüttel
Brunsbüttel-Hafen
Elbe
Elbe-Trave-Kanal
Neuhaus
Itzehoe
Wilster
Krempe
Glückstadt
Elmshorn
Neumünster
Kellinghusen
Barmstedt
Uetersen
Pinneberg
Horst
Freiburg
Balje
Altenbruch
Nordleda
Cadenberge
Hadeln
Otterndorf
Cuxhaven
Altenwalde
Lüdingworth
Dorum
Neuenwalde
Flögeln
Langen
Bederkesa
Lamstedt
Osten
Basbeck
Hechthausen
Oldendorf
Spräpel
Schwinge
Stade
Buxtehude
Harburg
Hamburg
Altona
Wedel
Blankenese
Schenefeld
Itzehoe
Neuenbrook
Wacken
Hohenaspe
Lockstedt
Brokstedt
Grossenaspe
Kellinghusen
Wrist
Wewelsfleth
Brokdorf
Lägerdorf
Hörnerkirchen
Heiligenstedten
Kollmar
Neuendorf
Seestermühe
Moorrege
Rellingen
Quickborn
Tornesch
Pinneberg
Ellerbek
Uetersen
Tornesch
Moorburg
Hausbruch
Neuhof
Finkenwerder
Waltershof
Veddel
Billwerder
Moorfleet
Tatenberg
Kirchwerder
Ochsenwerder
Reitbrook
Curslack
Neuengamme
Bergedorf
Lohbrügge
Billwerder
Allermöhe
Rothenburgsort
Hammerbrook
Hamm
Eimsbüttel
Eppendorf
Winsen
Stelle
Hittfeld
Seevetal
Meckelfeld
Tötensen
Elstorf
Apensen
Ahlerstedt
Bevern
Kutenholz
Horneburg
Ashausen
Mittelnkirchen
Moisburg
Neukloster
Ratsfelde
Altkloster
Harsefeld
Ahlerstedt
Basdahl
Gnarrenburg
Selsingen
Stubben
Fresenhuntorf
Berenstedt
Stotel
Ihlowerfehn
Ihlowerfehn
Ihlowerhort
Ihlowerhörn
Ihlowerhörn
Ihlowerhörn

good), and (33½M.) *Stade* (Kaiserhof, 30 R.; Norddeutscher Hof), a town with 11,100 inhabitants. Branch-line to Bremervörde (19 M.; p. 92). — The Steamer Journey affords a good view of Hamburg and the busy traffic on the lower part of the Elbe.

Cuxhaven. — *Plan*, see p. 116. — Hotels. *Dölle* (Pl. c), 60 R. at 4-9, D. 2½-5 *M*, good; *Cuxhavener Hof* (Pl. b), on the dyke; *Strand* (Pl. g), *Hohenzollernhof* (Pl. h), 22 R., both near the dyke to the S.; *Badehaus* (Pl. i), *Schöne Aussicht* (Pl. k), in Dösc. — *Restaurant Seepavillon* (Pl. 5), well spoken of. — Warm salt-water baths at the Seepavillon.

Cuxhaven (15,000 inhab.), the fore-port of Hamburg and a pilot station, is visited also as a seaside-resort. On the E. is the Fischer-Hafen, where the steamers for Heligoland put in. The Amerika-Hafen (104 acres) is an emergency port for ocean vessels. The castellated Ritzebütteler Schloss of the 14th cent., which is visible from the Elbe, has belonged to Hamburg since 1393.

About 3 M. to the N.W. of Cuxhaven lies *Duhnen* (Strand Hotel; visitors' tax), a seaside-resort, with two children's hospitals.

Branch-line from Cuxhaven to *Geestemünde*, see p. 92.

Heligoland. — *Plan*, see p. 116. — Passengers are landed in motor-boats (no extra charge); luggage is taken to the luggage hall on the shore, whence it is fetched by a porter. — Heligoland lies outside the German customs area, and luggage is examined on board.

Hotels. In the Unterland: *Kurhaus*, *Königin Victoria* (Pl. a), 25 R. at 3-4, D. 2-4, P. 6-8 *M*, both near the quay; *Märkischer Hof* (Pl. c), at the foot of the steps; *Hansahof* (Pl. d), 12 R. — Lodgings abundant, e.g. *Princess Alexandra* (Pl. b).

Restaurants. *Kurhaus* (see above), *Königin Victoria* (see above), *Erholung*, *Märkischer Hof* (see above), *Kaisergarten*, all in the Unterland; *Hamburger Hof*, in the Oberland; *Thaten*, on the Düne.

Sea Baths on the Düne (comp. p. 116), reached by motor-boats (10-15 min.). Warm salt-water baths and swimming-bath at the Badehaus (8-11.30 a.m.) in the Unterland. — Visitors' Tax. — Reading-room in the Kurhaus. — Post & Telegraph Office, Kaiser-Str., in the Unterland.

Heligoland (German *Helgoland*), i.e. 'Holy Land', which formerly belonged to Holstein, was taken by the English in 1807, but was ceded to Germany, in exchange for Zanzibar, in 1890. On three sides the island, which is about ⅕ sq. M. only in area, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 190 ft., forming a long and narrow turf-covered triangle called the Oberland. Geologically it consists of red and white sandstone and blue-grey limestone, and it is the only rocky island off the German coast. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the Unterland. Thus is the old saying borne out: "Green for the grass, Red for the rock, White for the sand, These are the colours of Heligoland". The island (31 M. from the mainland) contains 3100 inhab. of Frisian stock. The fortifications, the military establishments, and the greater part of the naval harbour have been demolished in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles.

The visitor disembarks on the Unterland, on which are situated the Kurhaus (p. 115), the Gemeindehaus (Pl. 1), and the Post Office. In Kaiser-Str. is the *North Sea Museum* (Pl. 5; open daily in summer 9-12 & 3-6; 30 pf.), with interesting collections of birds and marine animals. On the N. beach is a *Biological Station*, with an aquarium (open daily in summer 9-12 & 3-6; 50 pf.). On the S. beach are a bust, by F. Schaper (1892), of Hoffmann von Fallersleben (Pl. 3; p. 12), who wrote the poem 'Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles' in Heligoland in 1841; the Badehaus (p. 115); and the remains of the naval harbour.

From the Unterland a flight of 178 steps (Pl. 6) and a lift (Pl. 2; fee) ascend to the Oberland, the principal street of which, called the *Falm*, skirts the S.E. margin of the cliff and commands a fine view of the Unterland, the downs, and the sea. The lighthouse, 121 ft. high, has a powerful revolving light. The best views of the cliffs are obtained at the *Sathurn* (South Horn) and *Nathurn* (North Horn), which last is a favourite point towards sunset (fog-horn). Near the N. end of the island is the *Lummenfelsen*, its highest point (190 ft.), where thousands of 'Lummen' (guillemots) nest in May and June.

Opposite the Unterland, and separated from it by a strait $^3/_4$ M. in width and 13-16 ft. deep, is the *Düne* (bathing-place, comp. p. 115). Near the landing-place is a small cemetery for unknown sailors, and on the E. side is a monument erected in 1914 to those who lost their lives in the airship L 1 and in torpedo-boats near Heligoland.

*Sea-trip round the island, 2 hrs., recommended. — Phosphorescence is frequently to be observed in the sea, especially when a S. wind, cloudy sky, and a still, sultry atmosphere prevail (e.g. in Aug. or Sept.).

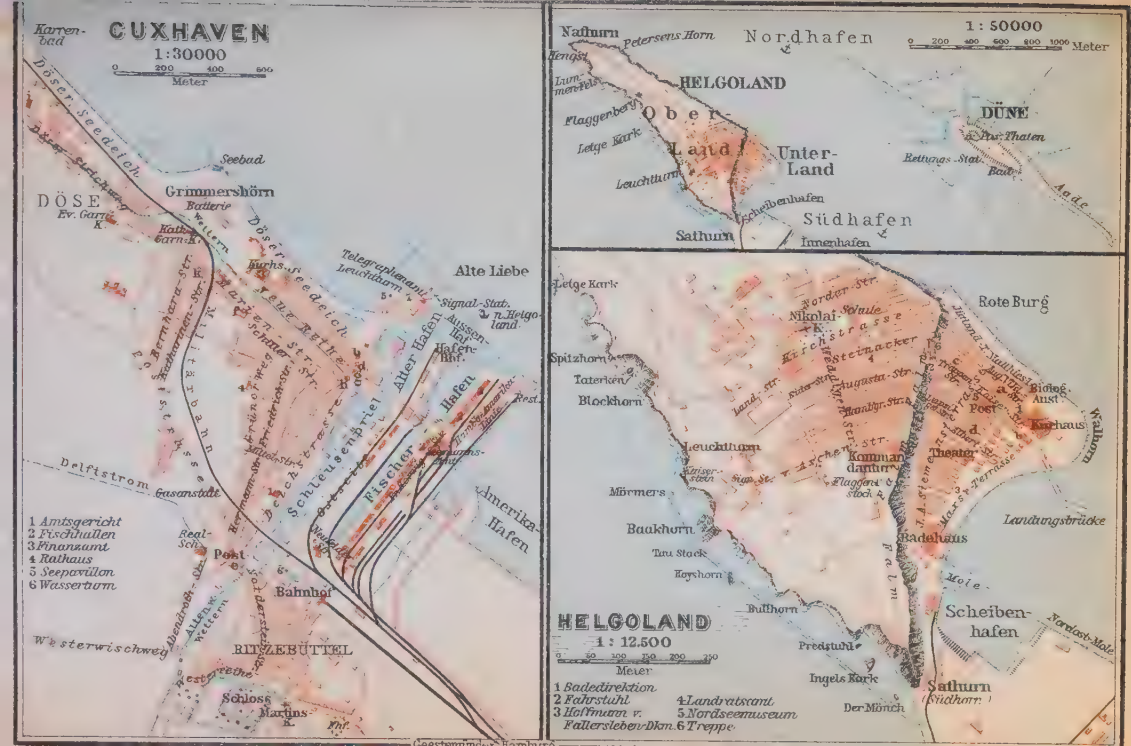
Steamers from Heligoland to *Norderney* (p. 83), *Westerland* (p. 125), and *Bremerhaven* (p. 92).

17. From Hamburg to Cologne viâ Bremen and Münster.

279$^1/_2$ M. Express in 8$^3/_4$ hrs. — From Hamburg to *Bremen* in 1$^3/_4$-3$^1/_4$ hrs.

From Hamburg to (7$^1/_2$ M.) *Harburg*, see p. 97. — At (20 M.) *Buchholz* branch-lines diverge for Lüneburg (24$^1/_2$ M.; p. 96), for Geestemünde (p. 92), and for Soltau (p. 13). — 45 M. *Rotenburg*, situated at the confluence of the *Rodau* and *Wümme*, is the junction for Visselhövede (15 M.; p. 13) and Bremervörde (31 M.; p. 92). Railway to Verden (p. 85) under construction. — 64$^1/_2$ M. *Oberneuland*, with a fine park known as 'Höpken's Ruh'.

72 M. **Bremen**, see p. 85. — Beyond (75 M.) *Hemelingen* we cross the *Weser*. — At (92 M.) *Bassum* is an abbey-church of the 9th cent., rebuilt in the 14th. — 115 M. *Diepholz* (pop. 3500),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Burhs-seedeich
Neue Reihe
Alte Liebe
Telegraphenamt
Leuchtturm
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Hafen-Bahnhof
Alter Hafen
Aussen-Hafen
Hafen
Fischer-Hafen
Amerika-Hafen
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Schleusenbrücke
Schleusenbiel
Delftstrom
Gasanstalt
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on the *Hunte*, has an old Schloss. To the right appears the *Dümmer-See*. — 132½ M. *Bohmte*. About 3½ M. to the S. (light railway) are the small saline baths of *Essen* (Kurhaus).

147½ M. **Osnabrück**, see p. 55. — Beyond (153 M.) *Hasbergen* we pass through a tunnel ½ M. in length. — From (159½ M.) *Lengerich* branch-lines run to Ibbenbüren (p. 55), and viâ (7 M.) *Iburg* (Gersemann, 15 R.), a summer resort, to Gütersloh (32 M.; p. 7). — We cross the *Ems*, and, farther on, the Dortmund and Ems Canal (p. 6).

179 M. **Münster**, see p. 77. — 197 M. *Dülmen* (Hotel Hilger) is a town of 8200 inhab., with the Schloss (1834) and park of the Duke of Croy. To Dortmund or Gronau, see p. 7. — 204½ M. *Haltern* (Hotel Post; 6000 inhab.) is the junction for Flushing, viâ (25½ M.) *Wesel* (see Baedeker's 'Rhine'). The museum (fee) contains antiquities found in the environs of the town, which is supposed to be the ancient Roman fort of *Aliso*. — We cross the *Lippe*. — At (214 M.) *Recklinghausen* (Hotels Deutscher Hof, Bahnhof), an industrial town of 61,000 inhab., begin the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Measures (see p. 2). To Oberhausen or Hamm, see p. 3.

At (220½ M.) *Wanne* our line joins that from Berlin to *Cologne* viâ Hanover and Oberhausen (see p. 4).

18. From Hamburg to Kiel.

69 M. Railway in 1½-2¾ hrs.

Hamburg, see p. 97. The trains cross the Lombards-Brücke and stop at the stations of *Dammtor*, *Sternschanze*, and *Holsten-Strasse*. — 4 M. *Altona*, see p. 113. — 22½ M. *Elmshorn* (Holsteinischer Hof, 30 R.), on the *Krückau*, with 14,100 inhab. and tanneries. Branch-line to Oldesloe (33 M.; p. 2 7).

From Elmshorn to Hoyer-Schleuse, 123½ M., railway in 4-6 hrs. (express from Hamburg in 5 hrs.; Danish visa unnecessary for British subjects). — 10 M. *Glückstadt* (Hotel Bahnhof), a town of 6600 inhab., with herring fishery. — 21 M. **Itzehoe** (Bahnhof, 35 R.; Stadt Hamburg, 18 R.; Central), on the *Stör*, was founded in 810, but was burned down by the Swedes in 1657, so that no trace of antiquity now remains. Sugar, cement, and net factories. Pop. 18,700. A branch-line runs hence to Wrist (13 M.; p. 118). — From (27 M.) *Wilster* a branch-line runs to (9½ M.) *Brunsbüttelkooy* (Hotel Hamburger Hof), at the W. end of the Kiel Canal (p. 121), with inner and outer harbours connected by a double lock. — We now turn to the N., cross the Kiel Canal, and traverse the *Dithmarschen*, a district which formed a peasants' republic in the 13th cent; its gallant struggles with the Danes and the Dukes of Holstein ended with its subjection by the latter in 1559. Dithmarschen is the scene of Gustav Frenssen's well-known novel 'Jörn Uhl' (1901). 44 M. *St. Michaelisdonn*. A branch-line runs hence to Brunsbüttelkoog-Nord (7½ M.; see above). — 51 M. **Meldorf** (Holländerei, 20 R.), with 3800 inhab., was the home of Carsten Niebuhr (1733-1815), the traveller, and also of his more famous son, the historian Barthold Georg Niebuhr (1776-1831). The old parsonage (13th cent.) has a gable of 1601. The

museum contains a farm parlour of 1568 and another room of the second half of the 17th century. The parish church (13th cent.) has old ceiling-paintings and a choir-screen of 1603. — 58½ M. **Heide** (Hotel Landschaftliches Haus; Stadt Hamburg, 20 R.), with 10,100 inhab., has a late-Gothic church, with a pulpit of c. 1570. It is the junction of lines to Neumünster (see below), to Tönning (11 M.; see below), and viâ (8¾ M.) *Wesselburen*, birthplace of the poet Friedrich Hebbel (1813-63; bust and museum), to (15 M.) *Büsum* (Seegarten, 30 R.; Reichshof; Seeblick), a little watering-place with a zoological institute (1919). — 72½ M. *Friedrichstadt* (Stadt Hamburg, 14 R.), a small Dutch-like town (2400 inhab.) near the *Eider*.

79½ M. **Husum** (Thomas, 30 R.; Stadt Hamburg), on the *Husumer Au*, which here empties itself into the North Sea, is, with its gabled houses, a somewhat old-fashioned looking town (10,400 inhab.). Its cattle trade is the most important in N. Germany. Theodor Storm (1817-88), poet and novelist, was born and buried at Husum. The former ducal Schloss was built in 1577-82. The Ostenfelder Bauernhaus (fee), re-erected here in 1899, is also interesting. Steamers ply from Husum to *Nordstrand* (in ¾ hr.) and to *Pellworm* (in 3 hrs.). From Husum to Jübek, see p. 123. Another line from Husum runs S.W. viâ (13 M.) **Tönning** (Bahnhof, 12 R.), with 3400 inhab., situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Eider, to (20 M.) *Garding* (Hotel Holsteinischer Hof), the birthplace of Theodor Mommsen (1817-1903), connected by omnibus (1½ hr.) with the small sea-bathing resort of *St. Peter*.

104½ M. *Niebüll* (Hotel Schröder), junction of branch-lines to Flensburg-Weiche (p. 123) and to (9 M.) *Dagebüll* (Hotel Bahnhof), whence a steamer plies to Wyk and Amrum (see p. 125). — We cross the Danish frontier. — 115 M. *Tondern*, a town with 4800 inhab. (mostly Germans) and a late-Gothic church (1592), is the junction for Tingleff (16½ M.; p. 124) and (40 M.) *Bramminge* (see Baedeker's 'Norway, Sweden, and Denmark'). — Our line turns to the W. — 122½ M. *Hoyer*. — 123½ M. *Hoyer-Schleuse*. Steamer to Sylt (Munkmarsch), see p. 125.

36 M. *Wrist*. Branch-line to Itzehoe, see p. 117.

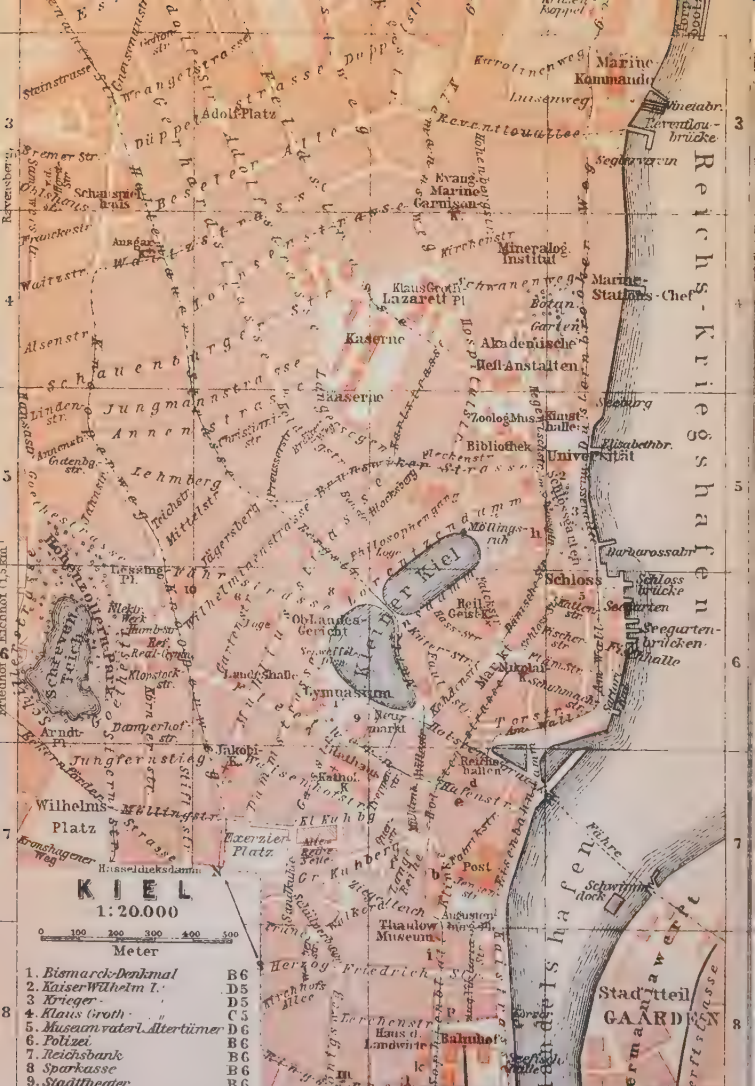
50 M. **Neumünster** (Hotel Bahnhof; Horn), a town with cloth and leather factories and 36,900 inhab., is the junction for Heide (39 M.; see above), Flensburg (R. 19), Ascheberg (16 M.; p. 135), and Oldesloe (28 M.; p. 127) viâ (18 M.) *Segeberg* (Germania, 14 R.), with an interesting Augustinian church, founded in 1134.

57 M. *Bordesholm* (Alter Heidkrug, 10 R.), with 1250 inhab., lies on the lake of that name. The church, of the 14-15th cent., contains the tomb of Queen Anna of Denmark (d. 1514), with figures of herself and her consort, Frederick I. (comp. p. 123). — The country becomes more attractive. Near Kiel we enter the picturesque *Eider Valley* and leave it near (63 M.) *Voorde*. — 69 M. *Kiel*.

Kiel.

Hotels. **Hansa* (Pl. p; C, 8), opposite the station, 100 R. (18 with baths); **Kurhaus Bellevue* (Pl. q, C 1; p. 121), with view of the Förde and concert-garden, suitable for a lengthy stay; **Holst* (Pl. h; C, D, 5), R. 5½-6½, D. 3-5 *M*. — Also near the station: **Continental* (Pl. i; C, 8), 60 R. (10 with baths); *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. k; C, 8); *Berliner Hof* (Pl. l; C, 8), *Mædicke* (Pl. b; C, 7), with garden, 40 R. — In the town: *Zum Kronprinzen* (Pl. d; C, 7), 60 R., well spoken of; *Stadt Flensburg* (Pl. f; C, 7); *Union* (Pl. e; C, 7). — *Christliches Hospiz* (Pl. m; B, 8), 11 R.

Restaurants. Wine: **Hansa*, **Continental*, **Holst*, *Mædicke*, see above; *Ratskeller*, in the Neues Rathaus (p. 120); beer also at all these;



ographAnstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Ratsweinkeller, in the Altes Rathaus (p. 120). Beer: *Münchner Löwenbräu*, corner of Markt and Schloss-Str. (Pl. C, 6); *Seegarten* (Pl. D, 6), by the harbour, with garden; *Burghalle*, Dänische Str. 42 (Pl. C, 6).

Cafés. *Uhlmann*, in the Markt, *Carlsson*, Holsten-Str. 20, these two also confectioners; *Monopol*, Holsten-Str. 9; *Kurhaus Bellevue* (p. 118), much frequented in the afternoon.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 9; B, 6); *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. A, 3); *Theater am Sophienblatt*, Sophienblatt 50 (Pl. C, 8), for operettas.

Post Office (Pl. C, 7), Jensen-Str. 5.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways. 1. *Schulensee* viâ the railway station (Pl. C, 8) to *Knorr-Strasse* (beyond Pl. A, 2). 2. *Belvedere* viâ the Markt and the station to *Reventlou-Brücke*. 3. *Niemannsweg* through the Düsternbrooker Weg to *Eichhof*. 4. *Neumarkt* (Pl. C, 6) viâ the station to *Gaarden*. 5. *Städtische Fähre* viâ Gaarden and Ellerbek to *Wellingdorf*. 7. *Kleinbahnhof* viâ the station and Neumarkt to *Hassieldieksdamm*. 8. *Neumarkt* to *Wellingdorf*. 9. *Esmarch-Strasse* (Pl. A, B, 2) viâ the station and South Cemetery to *Hassee Station*.

Steamers. From Holsten-Brücke (Pl. C, 6, 7) to *Gaarden* (Germania Wharf) every 3 minutes. — From Seegarten-Brücke (Pl. D, 6): blue steamer to *Dietrichsdorf-Neumühlen;* black steamer with red flag viâ *Wik* and *Holtenau* to *Friedrichsort*, returning viâ *Möltenort*, *Heikendorf*, and *Kitzeberg;* steamers with a green flag ply in the reverse direction; steamers with a red and yellow or green and yellow flag ply to *Laboe* and back. — Circular trips ($1^3/_4$ hr.) to *Friedrichsort* and back are made by white steamers, calling at various intermediate points.

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Lorentzen-Damm 21 (Pl. B, C, 5, 6). — *Sea Bathing* at Bellevue, Holtenau, Heikendorf, Laboe, Schilksee, and Stein.

Golf Course (9 holes) at Kitzeberg (p. 121).

Enquiry Office, Sophienblatt 28a (Pl. C, 8), opposite the station.

Times of Admission.

Hall of Provincial History (p. 120), free on Sun. and holidays 11-1, Wed. 2-4; on other days 50 pf.

Kunsthalle (p. 120) and Art Union, Tues. & Fri. 11-1.30, Wed. & Sat. 2-4.30, Sun. 11-4; 25 pf.

Museum of Germanic Antiquities (p. 120), Wed., Sat., and Sun. 11-1, free; on other days apply to the attendant.

Thaulow Museum (p. 120), Tues.-Sat. 10-2, Sun. 10-1 (closed on the chief holidays), in summer also Wed. & Sat. 4-6; free on the 1st and 3rd Sun. in the month, on other days 30 pf.

University (p. 120). Reading-room of the library, week-days 9-6. Zoological Museum, week-days 12-2, Sun. 11-2.

Chief Attractions (one day). Morning: Thaulow Museum (p. 120); Museum of Antiquities (p. 120); Schloss-Garten (p. 120); Düsternbrooker Weg (p. 121). Afternoon: steamer to Laboe (p. 121).

Kiel, the largest town in Schleswig-Holstein (205,000 inhab.), is the seat of some of the provincial authorities and of a university founded in 1665. The town is picturesquely situated at the S. end of the *Kieler Förde*, a bay or fjord $10^1/_2$ M. long, which forms one of the finest harbours in Europe. Kiel lost its importance as a naval base in 1918, when the fortifications on the Förde were demolished, but it is still the headquarters of the Baltic coast defence force. Following on the mutiny at Wilhelmshaven (see p. 94), the revolutionary movement emanating from Kiel on Nov. 4th, 1918, spread over the whole German fleet and affected the coast and the mainland.

A free harbour was opened in 1924 and since 1921 a fair, known as the 'Nordische Messe', has been held in spring and autumn. Regattas ('Kieler Woche') are still held in June, though not with their pre-War splendour.

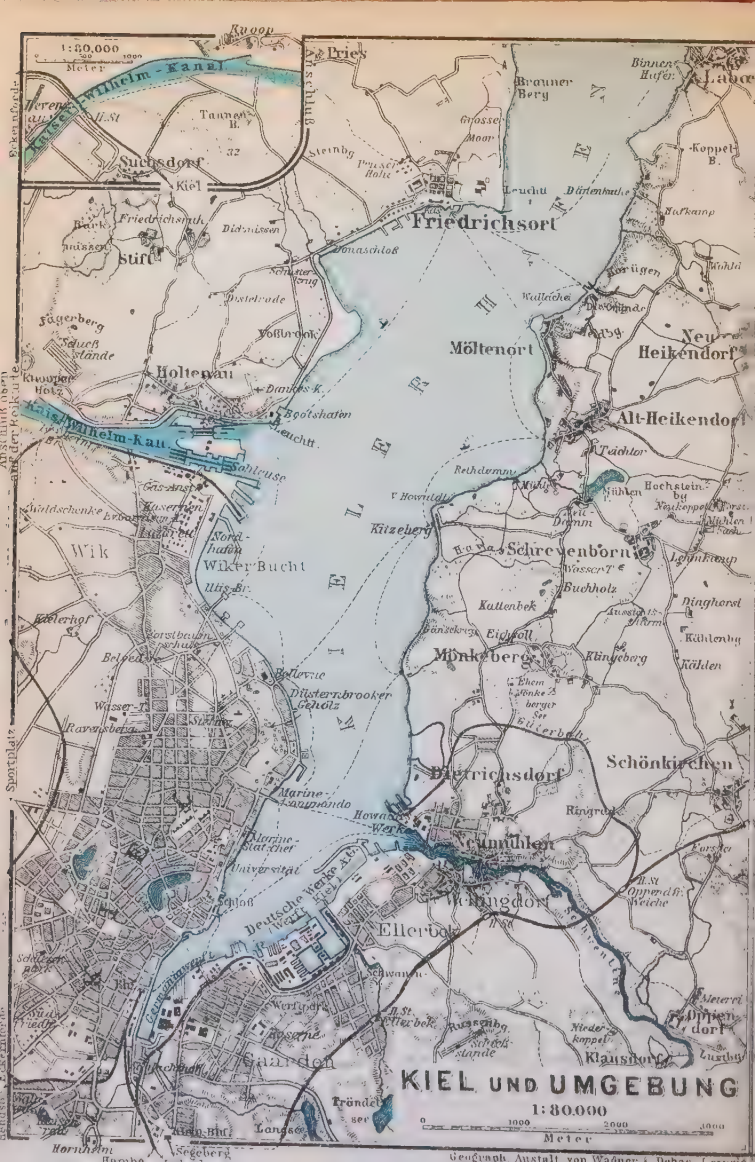
In the Sophienblatt, to the N. of the station, is the ***Thaulow Museum** (Pl. C, 7, 8; comp. p. xliii; adm., see p. 119).

Ground Floor. Rooms 1-6: Ecclesiastical wood-carving (13-16th cent.); in R. 5, the Goschhof altar, by Hans Brüggemann (c. 1510). Rooms 7-21: Secular carving in Schleswig-Holstein from the Gothic to the baroque period; in R. 10, the Susanna cabinet (c. 1580), depicting Susanna in the bath; R. 12 is a farm parlour of the Renaissance period, with a cabinet (illustrating the Last Supper), a chest, and other works of the Flensburg master H. Ringerink. — First Floor. Rooms 24-10: Town-house interiors. Rooms 51-57: Farm interiors and costumes from E. Holstein, also faience (that from Kellinghusen noteworthy). — Second Floor. Rooms 43-50: Farm interiors from W. Holstein. — In the Basement is the *Alter Landeskeller*, a series of rooms with old furniture, used as a restaurant.

Proceeding through the 'Klinke' and Holsten-Str. (the chief business streets), we reach the Altstadt, which lies between the pool called the *Kleiner Kiel* and the harbour. In Markt-Platz (Pl. C, 6) are the *Altes Rathaus* and the *Nikolai-Kirche*, originally a late-Gothic brick edifice, spoilt by restoration in 1877-84. It contains a font of 1344 and a high altar of 1460 surmounted by a crucifix of 1490 (verger, Flämische Str. 2a).

The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 6), built at the end of the 16th cent. and restored after a fire in 1838, was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp. — The interesting **Museum of Germanic Antiquities** (Pl. 5; D, 6), in the old university, Katten-Str. 3, contains many objects of a prehistoric period, including a Viking boat 76 ft. in length, found in the Nydamer Moor (adm., see p. 119). — The *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. D, 5) contains a Franco-Prussian war monument (Pl. 3) and an equestrian statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 2), by Brütt (1896). At its N. end is the **University** (Pl. D, 5; 1700 students), built in 1876. Adjacent are several institutes in connection with it, including the library (348,000 vols.) and the zoological museum (adm., see p. 119). To the N. are the botanical garden and the mineralogical institute (Pl. C, D, 4). — The *Kunsthalle* (Pl. D, 5; adm., see p. 119) contains (on the ground-floor) casts of classical sculptures and (on the first floor) the picture-gallery of the Art Union. Opposite is the *Seeburg* (Pl. D, 5; 1910), a home and sports-club for students. — In front of the *Garrison Church* (Pl. C, 3, 4) are a bronze crucifix, by G. Eberlein (1900), and an obelisk to the memory of Frederick William, Duke of Mecklenburg, drowned in 1897.

To the W. of the Altstadt is the Neumarkt (Pl. C, 6), with the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 9; 1907) and the *Neues Rathaus* (by Billing; 1911). In front of the Gymnasium stands a bronze statue of Bismarck (Pl. 1), by H. Magnussen (1897). — At Fleethörn 50 is the *Hall of Provincial History* (Historische Landeshalle; Pl. B, 6; adm., see p. 119).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Schrevenborn
Wik
Wiker Bucht
Düsternbrooker Gehölz
Marine-Akademie
Marine-Stationer
Universität
Schloß
Deutsche Werke A.G.
Werftbahn
Ellerbek
Gaarden
Schwentine
Ellerbeker Werft
Schwentinemündung
Langer See
Segeberg
Hornheim
Eisenbahnbrücke
Schleuse
Leuchtf.
Bootshafen
Dänkeb. K.
Vollbrook
Tannenh.
Steinbg.
Grosses Moor
Brauner Berg
Binnen Hafen
Laboe
Koppel B.
Bürkenhude
Hafkamp
Mühlenh.
Korügen
Wallsche
Bellingdorf
Heikendorf
Pagensand
Fägerberg
Schießstände
Knooper Holz
Teichtor
Rethdamm
Mühlenh.
Hochstein bei Neukoppel
Forst Mühlen
Kitzeberg
Damm
Lehmkamp
Buchholz
Kallenbek
Pinghorst
Eichholt
Mönkeberg
Klinkeberg
Kühlenbg.
Kähden
Ehem. Mönkeberger See
Elisenhof
Ravensberg
Belvedere
Forstbaumschule
Exerzierhof
Howaldtswerke
Ringofen
Gaarden
Ellerbeker Schießstände
Niederkoppel
Klausdorf
Tränkesee
Langsee
Segeberg
Hornheim
Eisenbahnbrücke
Sportplatz
Friedhof
Pulverdamm
Pulverhof
Wasserturm
Gasanstalt
Waldschenke
Exerzierplatz
Nordhafen
Ilis-Br.
Ellerbeker Schießstände
Ellerbeker Werft
Schwentinemündung
Langer See
Segeberg
Hornheim
Eisenbahnbrücke
Sportplatz
Friedhof
Pulverdamm
Pulverhof
Wasserturm
Gasanstalt
Waldschenke
Exerzierplatz
Nordhafen
Ilis-Br.

On the West Bank the shady ***Düsternbrooker Weg** (Pl. C, D, 1-4; tramway, p. 119), flanked with country-houses, leads N. from the university, past the Kieler Segler-Vereinigung (Pl. D, 3; a yacht club), to the *Marine-Kommando* (Pl. D, 3), with busts of admirals on its terrace, the premises of the *Imperial Yacht Club* (Pl. D, 2), and the former sea-bathing establishment. The last two buildings have housed since 1920 the *Institute for International Trade and Seafaring*, founded in 1914 (inspection permitted). In the garden is a bronze statue of Friedrich Alfred Krupp (p. 5), by W. Haverkamp (1904). The broad Strandweg leads N. to the Kurhaus Bellevue (p. 118). — To the W. of the Düsternbrooker Gehölz is the *Roman Catholic Naval Garrison Church* (Pl. A, 1), by the W. entrance of which stands a marble monument, executed in 1916 by Brütt, "to the victor at Coronel, Vice-Admiral Count Maximilian von Spee, the first German admiral to destroy an enemy squadron in an open sea-fight" (Nov. 1st, 1914). — In the suburb of *Wik* are the North Harbour for merchant ships, the *Protestant Naval Garrison Church*, and the E. end of the **Kiel Canal** or **Nord-Ostsee-Kanal** (*Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal*; see below), which is provided, like the W. end at Brunsbüttelkoog (p. 117), with an inner and outer harbour and two large double locks. The Prinz-Heinrich-Brücke leads to the N. bank of the canal, with the village of *Holtenau* (International Hotel). Above the wharf of the Kiel boats are the Restaurant Wartehalle (fine view), a statue of Emp. William I. (by Herter, 1900), and a lighthouse. To the N.E. of Holtenau is *Friedrichsort*.

The idea of connecting the Baltic with the North Sea by a water-route which would avoid the dangerous voyage round the peninsula of Jutland first crops out in the 14th cent., and various modest attempts were made to solve the problem. The foundation-stone of the present canal was laid by Emp. William I. in 1887, and the canal was formally opened by Emp. William II. in 1895. The expense of construction amounted to 156 million marks (7,800,000 *l.*). In 1909-15 the depth was increased to 36 ft. and the width to 335 ft., at a cost of 223 million marks (11,150,000*l.*). In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles the canal has been internationalized. The canal crosses the land at sea-level, and has eleven passing-places and four turning-places; the double locks at either end serve to neutralize the tidal changes. From Holtenau to Brunsbüttelkoog (p. 117), where it joins the Elbe, it is 60 M. long. The canal is spanned by five high-level bridges (138 ft. high).

East Bank (tram to Wellingdorf, see p. 119). In *Gaarden* are Krupp's Germania Wharf (Pl. D, 8) and, to the N., the former Imperial Dockyard, now the Deutsche Werke, Aktien-Gesellschaft Werft Kiel (construction of freight-vessels and steam-trawlers, motors, etc.). — Opposite Wellingdorf lies *Neumühlen* (Hotel Stadt Kiel), at the mouth of the *Schwentine*, with extensive shipyards. Farther distant are *Schrevenborn* (view-tower) and, on the shore, the villa colony of *Kitzeberg* (p. 119). Between *Alt-Heikendorf* (Strand Hotel, 18 R.), *Möltenort* (Hotel Möltenort), and Laboe, the 'Gründe' afford charming silvan walks on the slopes of the coast. The fishing-village and bathing-resort of *Laboe* (Kurhaus; Laboe; Kaiserhof) is situated in the *Probstei*, an extremely fertile district.

From Kiel to Flensburg, 50 M., railway in 3 hrs. The train crosses the Kiel Canal at (6 M.) *Levensau*, by a lattice-bridge. — From (19 M.) **Eckernförde** (Hotel Stadt Hamburg; Bahnhof, 15 R.), a seaside-resort (6700 inhab.), railways run to Kappeln (17½ M.; p. 123) and Owschlag (15½ M.; p. 122). In the Nikolai-Kirche is a baroque altar, by Hans Gudewerdt (1640), reaching to the ceiling. — We cross a corner of the Bay of Eckernförde, and the Schlei (p. 122), and traverse the district of Angeln (p. 123). — From (32 M.) *Süderbrarup* light railways run to Schleswig (13 M.; p. 122) and Kappeln (9 M.; p. 123). — 50 M. *Flensburg* (Kieler Bahnhof), see p. 123.

Steamer from Kiel to *Kappeln* (p. 123) in 3½ hrs.; to *Burg* (Fehmarn; p. 135) in 6 hrs. — Railway to *Eutin* and *Lübeck*, see pp. 135, 134; to *Segeberg* (30 M.; p. 118) in 1 hr.; to *Rendsburg* (25 M.; p. 122) in 1¼ hr.

19. From Hamburg to Vamdrup viâ Flensburg.

164½ M. Railway to (113½ M.) *Flensburg* in 3½-6 hrs.; express to *Vamdrup* in 7 hrs. — Danish visa unnecessary for British subjects.

From Hamburg to (50 M.) *Neumünster*, see R. 18. The line traverses heath and moorland. — 65 M. *Bokelholm.* — The train ascends an incline 1½ M. long, crosses the Kiel Canal (p. 121), and descends in a broad curve.

74 M. **Rendsburg** (Green, 40 R. at 4-6, D. 2½-5 ℳ, good; Buhmann; Germania, 20 R.), a town with 16,300 inhab., consists of three parts separated by the *Eider:* the Altstadt on an island, the Neuwerk to the S., and the Kronwerk to the N. In the Altstadt are the Gothic Marien-Kirche (1287-93) and the Rathaus (oldest part, 1566). In Neuwerk are the Christ-Kirche (1696) and a monument (1878) to the patriot Uwe Jens Lornsen (1793-1838). Railway to Kiel, see p. 121. — 79 M. *Owschlag.* Railway to Eckernförde, see p. 121. — As Schleswig is approached a view is suddenly disclosed of the town, with its lofty cathedral-tower in the background. The *Danewerk* or *Dannevirke* is a wall, 7½ M. long, now in ruins, stretching hence from the Treene to Schleswig. It was erected in 808 by King Godfred against Charlemagne and was stormed by the Prussians in 1848.

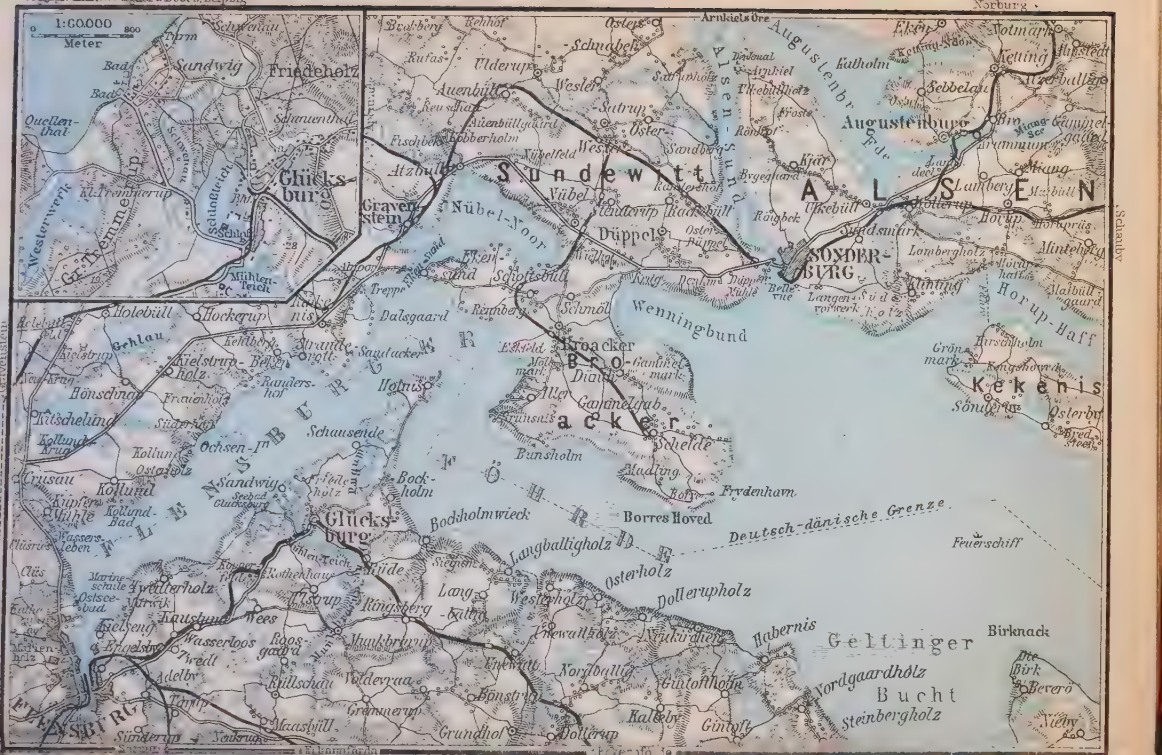
89 M. **Schleswig.** — Hotels. *Stadt Hamburg*, good; *Ravens*, 20 R. from 2, D. 1¾ ℳ, good; *Untiedt*, near the station, 16 R. — *Schleihalle Restaurant*, Gottorper Damm; *Börsenkeller.* — Post Office, Stadtweg. — Baths at the *Luisenbad.* — Tramway from the station to the Markt.

Times of Admission. *Dom* (p. 123), week-days 11-12 (on Wed. also 2-4), Sun. 11.30-1 (in summer also 3-5), 20 pf.; at other times double fee. Ascent of the tower, 20 pf. Verger, Süderdom-Str. 17. — *Museum of Antiquities* (p. 123), open free on Sun. 11.30-1, Wed. 3-5, Sat. 11-12; at other times 50 pf. — *Schloss Gottorp* (chapel; see below), open till 6 p.m.; fee.

Schleswig (46 ft.), the quiet capital of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, with 17,900 inhab., charmingly situated, traces its origin to the reign of Charlemagne, and afterwards became the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig. It extends round the W. end of the arm of the sea named the *Schlei,* and is divided into *Holm* (the fishermen's quarter), *Friedrichsberg*, *Lollfuss*, and *Altstadt* (the commercial quarter).

Bahnhof-Str. leads N. from the station, past (l.) the *Erdbeerenberg* (tower; panorama), to Friedrich-Strasse. The latter and its N. prolongation, Gottorper Str., lead to the government offices, in front of which is the Kanonen-Denkmal or Emperor William Monument, composed of twelve cannon captured near Orleans in 1870. Farther on is the old *Schloss Gottorp,* now a barrack, the chapel of which (adm., see above) has a painted and richly inlaid *Ducal Pew (1612). To the N. is the wooded *Tiergarten*, with delightful walks.

FLENSBURG
1:25.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
1 Bismarckbrunnen B 3
2 Dänische Kirche B 2
3 Denkmal 1848/51 B 2
4 Gymnasium B 2
5 Hauptzollamt B 1
6 Kaiser-Wilhelm I.-Denkm. B 2
7 Katholische Kirche B 2
8 Kompagniehaus B 1
9 Maschinistenschule B 2
10 Ob.-Realschule I B 2
11 Reichsbank B 2
12 Stadttheater B 2
13 Wrangeldenkmal A 2
Strassenbahn
Nordertor
Kasernen
Schloss
Stadtpark
Marien-K.
Dänischer Pavillon
Post
Bahnhof
Rathaus
Kunstgew. Museum
Gericht
Nikolai-K.
Johannis-K.
Mühlenteich
Hafen
Kiel
Glücksburg
Klensbüll
Jürgen-K.
Altona
Bahnhofbrau
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.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Meter
Sundewitt
ALSEN
Sandwig
Friedeholz
Glücks-burg
Graven-stein
Nübel-Noor
Düppel
SONDER-BURG
Wenningbund
Broacker
Bro-acker
Hohlebüll
Dalsgaard
Kelstrup
Kelstrup-Berg
Hönschau
Rütschelung
Ochsen-Hof
Schauseide
Sandwig
Bockholm
Kollund
Ostholz
Crusau
Kollund-Bad
Glücksburg
Bodkholmwieck
Borres Hoved
Deutsch-dänische Grenze
Feuerschiff
Langballigholz
Osterholz
Dollerupholz
Westerholz
Langballig
Ringsberg
Rude
Siegum
Flensburg
Wees
Wasserloos
Adelby
Tolderup
Grumtoft
Grundhof
Dollerup
Kalkoer
Gintoft
Habernis
Geltinger Bucht
Nordgaardholz
Steinbergholz
Birknack
Nieby
Arnkiels Ore
Augustenbg. Förde
Augustenhof
Sebbelas
Nottmark
Hetting
Lamberg
Horup
Horup-Haff
Kekenis
Osterby
Lamberghol
Minterup
Ulkebüll
Rinkenis
Schnabek
Osterb. Feld
Vesterb. Feld
Satrup
Oster-Satrup
Vesterb.
Auenbüll
Ulderup
Rufas
Fischbek
Atzbüll
Vübel
Vesterb. Feld
Oster-Vübel
Sandberg
Bryggehaus
Kjär
Ulkebüll
Rinkbek
Nordmark
Lamberghol
Hattlund
Mühlen-Teich
Schloß
Schloßstall
Treppe
Rumberg
Schmöl
Dalsgaard
Ostr. Rumel
Rumel
Dünn. Mühle
Bolle Vue
Langen-Südwerk
holz
Grünmark
Kirsenholm
Kenkenishaff
Schnöpp
Osterby
Wedt
Stean
Mollmark
Diant
Gammelgaard
Schelde
Bunsholm
Mudting
Frydenham
Rolfs
Tolk
Siegum
Rothenhaus
Ostsee-bad
Marine-schule
Frederholz
Ulrick
Hausbusch
Wees
Wasserloos
Loosgaard
Hielsenp
Brigelsby
Twedt
Adelby
Tolderup
Grumtoft
Grundhof
Dollerup
Kalkoer
Gintoft
Habernis
Nordgaard
Nordballig
Ballig
Ballig-Kirchen
Ewerwatt
Ewerwatt
Bönstrup
Grumtoft
Meiersbüll
Sünderup
Neukirchen
Quellen-thal
Westerwerk
Gr. Tremmerup
Kl. Tremmerup
Scharrenthal
Schnaumühle
Schulendeich
Schule
Bad
Bad
Farm
Schnaumühle
Schulendeich
Schule
Mühlen-Teich
Treppe
Rumberg
Dalsgaard
Kelstrup
Kelstrup-Berg
Rütschelung
Ochsen-Hof
Schauseide
Sandwig
Bockholm
Kollund
Ostholz
Crusau
Kollund-Bad
Glücksburg
Bodkholmwieck
Borres Hoved
Deutsch-dänische Grenze
Feuerschiff
Langballigholz
Osterholz
Dollerupholz
Westerholz
Langballig
Ringsberg
Rude
Siegum
Flensburg
Wees
Wasserloos
Adelby
Tolderup
Grumtoft
Grundhof
Dollerup
Kalkoer
Gintoft
Habernis
Geltinger Bucht
Nordgaardholz
Steinbergholz
Birknack
Nieby

— At the N. end of Lange Str. is a *Museum of Antiquities* (adm., see p. 122).

The **Dom** (adm., see p. 122) in the Altstadt was erected in the Romanesque style in the 13th cent.; in the 14-15th cent. the nave was raised and extended by the addition of chapels. The tower (367 ft. high; view) was completed in 1894. The *High Altar, of unpainted carved oak, executed by Hans Brüggemann in 1514-21, representing the history of the Passion in 22 sections, originates from Bordesholm (p. 118). In the choir, to the left, is a font of 1480; further, the marble tomb (1552) of King Frederick I. of Denmark (d. 1533). On the third pillar to the left in the nave is a Holy Family, by Juriaen Ovens (1671).

On the N. side of the Altstadt, in the direction of St. Jürgen, stands a monument to the painter J. A. Carstens (b. at St. Jürgen in 1754, d. at Rome in 1798), erected in 1865. Panoramic view from above the monument.

A charming trip of $3^1/_2$ hrs. may be made by steamer from Schleswig to (21 M.) **Kappeln** (Hotel Hohenzollern), with 2650 inhab., on the picturesque banks of the Schlei (p. 122). The old church here contains a fine carved altar (1641). The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the Schlei and the Bay of Flensburg, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the Continent. — Steamer from Kappeln to *Kiel*, see p. 121. Railway to *Flensburg*, see p. 124; to *Eckernförde*, see p. 121.

Kappeln is also reached by a light railway from Schleswig viâ Süderbrarup (p. 121).

96 M. *Jübek*, junction for Husum (16 M.; p. 118). — From (111 M.) *Flensburg-Weiche* a branch-line diverges for Niebüll (25 M.; p. 118).

$113^1/_2$ M. **Flensburg.** — *Plan*, see p. 122. — Hotels. **Flensburger Hof* (Pl. a; B, 2), 70 R. at $3^1/_2$-6, D. $2^1/_2$-5 *M*; **Bahnhof* (Pl. b; B, 2), 62 R. from 3, D. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*; *Union* (Pl. d; B, 3); *Sommer* (Pl. f; B, 2); *Christliches Hospiz* (Pl. e; B, 2), 14 R. — Restaurants. **Flensburger Hof*, *Union*, see above; *Neue Harmonie; Kolosseum; Dampfschiff-Pavillon*. — Cafés. *Flensburger Hof; Stadt-Café; Walther; Preusser*. — Wine at the *Alt-Flensburger Haus* (c. 1780); *Gnomen-Keller*.

Tramway from Mürwik viâ Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. and Bismarck-Str. (Pl. C, 2, 3) to Apenrader Str. (beyond Pl. B, 1); from the Staats-Bahnhof to Marienhölzungs-Weg (Pl. A, 2). — Post Office (Pl. B, 2), Rathaus-Strasse.

Flensburg, a thriving town with 62,000 inhab., beautifully situated at the S. end of the *Flensburger Förde*, a little to the S. of the Danish and German frontier-line laid down in 1920, has a good harbour and (before the War) possessed the largest German commercial fleet on the Baltic. A free harbour was opened in spring, 1923. Among the most important buildings are the late-Gothic *Nikolai-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3; chimes at 7, 12, & 9), the *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), both with modern towers, the *Law Courts* (Gericht; Pl. B, 3), with wall-paintings by Fröhlich, and the Romanesque *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3). Opposite the *Theatre* (Pl. 12) is the **Museum of Industrial Art* (Pl. B, 2), completed in 1903, which

rivals the Thaulow Museum in Kiel (p. 120) in importance (open in summer daily, except Mon., 10-1 & 2-4, in winter 10-1 & 2-3; free). It contains prehistoric antiquities, cottage interiors, furniture, wood-carvings, household furnishings, specimens of home industry, and pottery and glass from Schleswig-Holstein. — In the Süder-Markt (Pl. B, 3) is a Bismarck fountain, by Schievelkamp (1903). — Fine view from the Bellevue (Pl. B, 2), a café on a hill.

The ***Flensburger Förde** is a fine sheet of water enclosed by gentle grassy and wooded slopes, enlivened by numerous fishing-villages and farm-houses. The N. bank was ceded by Germany to Denmark in 1920 as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. Small steamers ply on the fjord (to Sonderburg in 3 hrs.; to Glücksburg in 40-50 min.; to Gravenstein in 2 hrs.).

On the S. bank lies **Glücksburg** (*Kurhaus, Pl. a, a new building; Strand Hotel; visitors' tax), a frequented bathing-place. The village (Ruhetal Inn, Pl. c; Stadt Hamburg), $^3/_4$ M. from the shore, possesses a Schloss of 1587, picturesquely situated on a small lake.

On the N. bank, situated on the Sildekule, an inlet of the Nübelnoor, lies *Gravenstein* (Kurhaus), a Danish village with apple-orchards.

Sonderburg (Holsteinisches Haus; Rondeel; Alssund) is the pleasant little capital (10,000 inhab.) of the Danish island of *Alsen* (122 sq. M. in area). The old Schloss of the Dukes of Augustenburg is now a museum. Steamer to Apenrade (see below) through the *Alsen-Sund* twice daily in 3 hrs. About $4^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. (light railway) lies the bathing-place of *Augustenburg* (Schloss Hotel) on the deeply indented *Augustenburger Förde*. Near *Atzerballig*, 3 M. farther on, rises the *Hüge Berg* (266 ft.), which commands a survey of the island, the sea, Fünen, Arroe, etc.

A walk from Sonderburg, starting from the W. side of the bridge over the Alsen-Sund, passing the railway station on the right, and along the Flensburger Landstrasse to (2 M.) the entrenchments of *Düppel*, is recommended. These were a connected series of bastions forming a semi-circle round the point of the *Sundewitt* opposite Sonderburg (see Map), and extending from the Alsen-Sund to the *Wenningbund*, and were stormed in three hours by the Prussians in 1864 after a siege of two months.

Railway from Flensburg to *Eckernförde* and *Kiel*, see p. 121.

From Flensburg to *Kappeln* (p. 123), 31 M., light railway viâ Glücksburg (6 M.; see above) and (18 M.) *Steinberg* in 3 hrs.

The railway now runs due N. — Beyond ($118^1/_2$ M.) *Harrislee* (German customs) the Danish frontier is crossed. — 120 M. *Pattburg* (Danish customs). Branch-line viâ Gravenstein (see above) to Sonderburg (25 M.; see above). — $129^1/_2$ M. *Tingleff*, junction for Tondern (p. 118). — 139 M. *Rotenkrug*, whence a branch-line runs to (4 M.) *Apenrade* (Hotel Borchers; Hotel Stadt-Theater; Ostseebad, for a lengthy stay), a town of 7800 inhab. on the beautiful Apenrader Förde. Steamer from Apenrade to Sonderburg, see above.

A pleasant drive may be taken from Apenrade to the (9 M.) *Knivsberg*, with its Bismarck tower (144 ft.). Or we may take the train to (1 hr.) *Gjenner*, which is 1 M. to the S. of the Knivsberg.

From (152 M.) *Woyens* a branch-line runs to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Hadersleben* (Höppner, 30 R.; Krause), a trading-place (13,000 inhab.) on the fjord of that name.

$164^1/_2$ M. *Vamdrup*, see Baedeker's 'Norway, Sweden, and Denmark'.

SYLT
1 : 250.000
Kilometer
Ellenbogen
Königshafen
Uthorn
Ellenbogen-Huk
Ostindienfahrer-Huk
Rettungsstation
Sandberg
Listland
List
Hindenburgdamm
Bhdsel-Bucht
Vogelkoje
H.S. Lappholtdal
Badestrand
Kampen
Leuchtturm
Hohe Klift
Bade-Wenningstedt Strand
Wenningstedt
Braderup
Weisses Kliff
Munkmarsch
Westerland
Tinnumhügel
Tinnum
Keitum
Tinkenhügel
Badestrand
Vogelkoje
Archsum
Morsum
Morsum Kliff
Hunkehof
Scheelhörn
Gr. Hl. Nase
Wald
Oster-Ende
Rantum
Morsum-Oelde
Rantum-Becken
Vogelkoje
Gross Vlie
Rantum-Haken
Rantum-Dünen
Badestrand
Rantum-Bucht
Rantum-Bade-Strand
Rantum-Bade-Dünen
Rantum-Bade-Leuchtturm
Hörnum-Oelde
Hörnum
Hörnum-Spitze
Hörnum-Bade-Dünen
Hörnum-Bade-Leuchtturm
Hörnum-Bade-Strand
Hörnum-Bade-Haken
Hörnum-Bade-Bucht
Hörnum-Bade-Vogelkoje

20. North Frisian Islands.

Approaches. To Westerland in Sylt. 1. Railway from *Hamburg* (5 hrs.; passport and customs examination suspended in summer for travellers on the excursion trains) to *Hoyer-Schleuse* (p. 118), either viâ Itzehoe (comp. R. 18) or viâ Jübek (R. 19); and steamer thence in 1½-2 hrs. to *Munkmarsch* (Wiesenhof, 6 R.) on the E. coast of Sylt, whence a light railway runs in ¼ hr. to (2½ M.) *Westerland*. — 2. Steamer from *Hamburg* (no passport or customs formalities) once daily viâ *Cuxhaven* and *Heligoland* (where passengers may break their journey; comp. p. 114), in 10-11 hrs. to *Hörnum* in Sylt; thence by light railway in 40 min. to (11 M.) *Westerland*. — 3. Steamer from *Bremerhaven* in 3¾ hrs. to *Heligoland* and thence as above by the Hamburg steamer.

To Wyk in Föhr. 1. Railway from *Hamburg* (express in 4 hrs.) viâ Itzehoe or Jübek to *Niebüll* (p. 118) and thence to *Dagebüll* (p. 118), whence a steamer plies in ¾ hr. to *Wyk*. — 2. Steamer from *Hamburg* viâ *Cuxhaven*, *Heligoland* (where passengers may break their journey), and *Hörnum* in Sylt to *Wyk* in 12 hrs. — 3. Steamer from *Wittdün* in Amrum to *Wyk* in 1 hr.

To Amrum. 1. Railway from *Hamburg* to *Dagebüll* (see above), thence by steamer viâ *Wyk* to *Wittdün* and *Steenodde* in 2-2¼ hrs. — 2. Steamer from *Westerland* to *Wittdün* and *Wyk* in 2 hrs.

The *North Frisian Islands*, frequented as sea-bathing resorts by the Germans (comp. p. 83), lie off the W. coast of Schleswig-Holstein, from which they are separated by a narrow arm of the sea, known as the *Watten*. A characteristic feature in the archipelago is formed by the *Halligen*, low green islets rising a few feet only above the surface of the sea upon which they seem to float.

The long and narrow island of **Sylt** is the largest German island in the North Sea, being upwards of 39 sq. M. in area (6000 inhab.). It contains numerous 'giants' graves'. The principal village on it is —

Westerland. — Hotels. **Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. a), with garden, 110 R. at 3-15, D. 3-5, P. 12-25 *M*; **Victoria* (Pl. c), 72 R.; *Dünenburg* (Pl. b), 50 R. at 6-10 *M*; *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. e), 42 R.; *Germania* (Pl. l); *Stadt Hamburg* (Pl. f), 30 R.; *Seeburg*, 28 R.; *Christianenhöhe* (Pl. h), 15 R.; *Holsteinisches Haus* (Pl. i), 25 R.; *Reichshof* (Pl. g), 10 R.

Restaurants. *Kurhaus-Strandhalle; Strand-Kasino; Beier; Seestern*, Friedrich-Str.; *Baumannshöhle; Vereinshaus*. — Cafés. *Strandcafé; Wiedermann*, Strand-Strasse.

Band twice daily in the Strandhalle; in the evening at the Kurhaus.

Visitors' Tax. — Post Office, Stephan-Strasse.

Railways run from Westerland to *Hörnum*, to *Munkmarsch*, to *Keitum*, and to *Wenningstedt*, *Kampen*, and *List* (comp. Map).

Westerland (2600 inhab.), including the village of Alt-Westerland and the more town-like Neu-Westerland, is situated on the W. side of Sylt, and is separated from the sea by a chain of sand-dunes. It is the most visited of the N. Frisian bathing-resorts. The main streets are Strand-Strasse and Friedrich-Strasse. Strong breezes blow from the sea, which is seldom calm. The bathing establishment comprises over 400 cabins, a restaurant, and an enclosure for sun-bathers.

At *Friesenhain*, about 2 M. to the E. of Westerland, is an aerodrome. — About 2 M. to the N. of Westerland (railway, see p. 125) lies **Wenningstedt** (Friesenhof & Zum Kronprinz, 60 R.; Strand; Seestern), also frequented for sea-bathing. Near it is the *Denghoog*, a tumulus formed of immense blocks of granite. — At **Kampen** (Kurhaus, 80 R.; Zum Roten Kliff), $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Wenningstedt, is a tall lighthouse. — We may go on hence by railway to the (7 M.) hamlet of *List*, at the N. end of the island, with oyster-beds (inspection permitted). The sand-dunes to the S. of List are the most extensive in Germany. — On the E. coast of Sylt, 3 M. from Westerland (railway in 17 min.), lies **Keitum** (Hotel Friesenhalle), with a local museum (fee). About $4^1/_2$ M. farther on is the *Morsum-Kliff* (Restaurant Nösse).

Wyk. — Hotels. **Kurhaus*, a new building, **Haus Sonneck* (Pl. a), 60 R. from 4, D. $2^1/_2$-4, P. 8-12 *M*, *Deppe* (Pl. c), with café, *Strand* (Pl. c), *Nordfriesischer Hof* (Pl. d), all in the Sandwall; *Börse* (Pl. f), *Fährhaus* (Pl. g), 12 R., these two at the harbour; *Schloss am Meer*, 21 R., on the S. shore. — Lodgings are most sought for in the Sandwall.

Restaurants. *Kurhaus* (see above); *Altdeutscher Keller*, *Erholung*, both in the Sandwall. — *Wiener Café*, Mittel-Str. 110.

Sea Baths. Tickets at the Bürgermeister-Amt. — Visitors' Tax. — Band thrice daily in front of the Kurhaus. — Post Office in Grosse Strasse.

Wyk, on the S.E. coast of the island of *Föhr*, is a pleasant little town with 1600 inhab. and a local museum (Friesen-Museum; weekdays 10-12 & 3-6; fee). The chief resort of the visitors is the Sandwall, which is shaded by trees and skirts the beach. At its N. end is the harbour; to the W. of it the Königs-Garten. Wyk is the mildest of the bathing-resorts on the North Sea.

The island of **Föhr** (30 sq. M.; 6000 inhab.) contains 17 villages, of which the most frequented are (1 M. from Wyk) *Boldixum*, ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Nieblum*, and ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Alkersum*. — A visit should be paid to one of the so-called 'Vogelkojen', where enormous numbers of teal are captured by means of decoys. — The situation of Wyk admirably adapts it for sailing-excursions; e.g. to the 'Halligen' (p. 125) of *Hooge*, *Oland*, and *Langeness*, to Amrum (see below), or to Dagebüll (p. 118).

The island of **Amrum** (1000 inhab.), which is 6 M. long and 3 M. broad, lies to the S. of Sylt. There are steamer-quays at Wittdün, Norddorf, and Steenodde.

Wittdün. — Hotels. *Kurhaus; Bellevue*, 12 R. from 4, D. $2^1/_2$-3, P. 8 *M; Quedens*, 50 R. at 3-5, D. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 8-9 *M; Victoria; Kaiserhof; Hohenzollern*. — Lodgings. — Visitors' Tax. — Steamer to Wyk in 1 hr.

Wittdün (230 inhab.) is the leading bathing-resort in Amrum. The beach is at *Kniepsand*, to the W., whither a tramway leads. — To the N. is the harbour of *Steenodde* (Hotel Seehund), and to the N.W. is a lofty lighthouse (no adm.).

Another tramway runs N. from Wittdün pier to *Süddorf*, *Kurhaus Satteldüne*, *Nebel* (Hotel Bahnhof), and *Norddorf* (Hüttmann, 80 R.), beyond which is the See-Hospiz (300 R.).

21. From Hamburg to Lübeck.

39 M. Railway in 1-1¾ hr.

Hamburg, see p. 97. — 3½ M. *Wandsbek* (p. 112). — 25 M. *Oldesloe* (Kurhaus, 100 R.; Harmonie; Deutsches Haus), picturesquely situated, with saline and sulphur baths (5900 inhab.). Branch-lines run hence to Ratzeburg (p. 140), Elmshorn (p. 117), Schwarzenbek (p. 139), and Neumünster (p. 118).

We cross the Elbe and Trave Canal (p. 128). — 39 M. *Lübeck*.

Lübeck.

Hotels. *Hamburger Hof* (Pl. a; D, 5), 65 R., old-fashioned, but first-class; *Union* (Pl. b; D, 4), 35 R. at 2½-6, D. 2-4 ℳ, good; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. c; D, 5), with restaurant; *Central* (Pl. l; D, 4); *International* (Pl. d; A, 4), 46 R. from 4, D. 2½-5 ℳ, well spoken of, *Victoria* (Pl. h; A, 4), *Neuer Bahnhof* (Pl. c; A, 4), 25 R. at 2½-5 ℳ, these three near the station.

Wine Restaurants. **Ratskeller* (p. 130), claret; *Schabbel-Haus* (p. 131), Meng-Str. 36, good; *Hamburger Hof* (see above); *Fredenhagen's Keller*, corner of Fisch-Str. and the Schüsselbuden (Pl. D, 4); *Bodega*, Fleischhauer-Str. 14 (Pl. E, 4).

Beer Restaurants. *Theaterklause*, in the Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, E, 3); *Reichel's*, Fleischhauer-Str. 16 (Pl. E, 4); *Central* (see above); *Deutscher Kaiser*, corner of König-Str. and Johannis-Str. (Pl. E, 4); *Altdeutsche Bierstube*, at the Deutsches Haus (see above). — *Schiffer-Gesellschaft* (p. 133).

Cafés. *Niederegger* (see below), Breite Str. 89; *Starke*, König-Str. 25; *Opéra*, Beckergrube 2 (1st floor); *Hansa*, Breite Str. 13; *St. Annen-Café*, Mühlen-Str. 65; *Stammer*, Linden-Str. 1b. — Marzipan, a sweetmeat for which Lübeck is famous, is to be had of *Maret* (Markt 17; also café), *Niederegger* (see above), and elsewhere.

Post Office (Pl. D, 4) in the Markt.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 3); *Hansa-Theater* (Pl. A, 6), varieties. — Organ Recitals (free) in the Marien-Kirche (5 p.m. on Wed. in Aug. & Sept.). — Pleasure Resorts. *Forsthalle*, at Israelsdorf (tramways Nos. 14 & 15); *Walkmühle* (beer-garden), on the Elbe and Trave Canal; *Fischerbuden*, on the Wakenitz.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways as shown on the Plan.

Steamers (quay, Pl. E, 1) to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and other Baltic ports; tickets from Lüders & Stange, An der Untertrave 17 (Pl. C-E, 1-4), or from the Enquiry Office (see below). — Small steamers ply on the Wakenitz to Ratzeburg (p. 140).

Baths. *Open-Air Baths* in the Krähen-Teich (Pl. F, 6) and the Wakenitz (Pl. G, 2). — *Warm Baths* (Pl. F, 5), Hüx-Str. 130.

The **Enquiry Office**, in the Buddenbrook House (p. 131; week-days 9-5), is also the agency of the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Times of Admission.

Behn House (p. 133), week-days, except Tues., 4-6 (in winter 2-4), Mon. & Wed. also 10-1, Sun. 11-4.

Dom-Kirche (p. 131), week-days 9-11 & 5-6 (in winter 1-3), Sun. 12-2, 20 pf.; entrance on the N. side, near the tower; sacristan, Hartengrube 3.

Heiligen-Geist-Hospital (p. 133), daily 10-1 & 2-4; fee.

Kaufleute-Kompanie, House of the (p. 133), daily, 20 pf.; closed 1-3.
Marien-Kirche (p. 130), open all day. The doors on the W. side and that leading to the Chapel of the Dance of Death are closed. Adm. to the closed chapels 30 pf.; parties are conducted round in summer at 10.30, 12, 3, and 4, in winter at 12 only. The figures of the clock move at noon.
Museum am Dom (p. 132), week-days, except Sat., 11-1, Wed. also 4-6 (in winter 2-4), Sun. 11-4.
Museum of Arts and Crafts (p. 132), week-days, except Mon., 10-1, Wed. also 4-6 (in winter 2-4), Sun. 11-4.
Petri-Kirche (p. 131). Ascent of the tower at 11.15, 1.15, and 3.15. The guide lives at Kleine Kiesau 1.
Rathaus (p. 129), week-days 10-1 & 3-6 (in winter 3-4), Sun. 10.30-1. Tickets from the keeper, on the left of the entrance; 30 pf.
Schabbel House (p. 131), daily from 10 till dark; 20 pf.
Town Library (p. 133), week-days 9-1 and, except Sat., 5-7; generally closed in the first half of July; entrance, Hunde-Str. 1.

Chief Attractions (one day). Holsten-Tor (p. 129); Rathaus (p. 129); Marien-Kirche (p. 130); Schabbel House (p. 131); Dom (p. 131); Museum am Dom (p. 132); Museum of Arts and Crafts (p. 132); Behn House (p. 133); Schiffer-Gesellschaft (p. 133); Kaufleute-Kompanie (p. 133); Heiligen-Geist-Hospital (p. 133); Burg-Tor (p. 134). — Excursion to Travemünde (p. 134).

Lübeck (36 ft.), with 123,000 inhab., the smallest of the three free Hanseatic towns (comp. pp. 86, 100) and one of the most picturesque towns in N. Germany, once the capital of the Hanseatic League, is still of great commercial and industrial importance. It lies $14^1/_4$ M. from the Baltic, at the confluence of the *Trave* and the *Wakenitz*. Vessels of 28 ft. draught have direct access to the town, while the *Elbe and Trave Canal* (42 M. long; completed in 1900) connects Lübeck with the hinterland (see p. 96). Shipping is carried on mainly with Scandinavia, Latvia, Esthonia, and Finland. Timber and tar are the chief articles of trade. — The town still contains reminiscences of its mediæval greatness in its lofty towers, ancient gabled houses in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles (Kohlmarkt 13, Fisch-Str., etc.), fortified gateways, Gothic churches, and a venerable Rathaus.

Lübeck was founded in 1143 by Count Adolph II. of Holstein and shortly afterwards ceded to Henry the Lion, the powerful Duke of Saxony (p. 70). After Henry's fall, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa occupied Lübeck; in 1226 it was invested with the rights of a free town of the Empire. In 1227 Lübeck in alliance with the Holsteiners signally defeated the Danes at Bornhöved, thus releasing the surrounding country from their yoke, and soon after it developed considerable naval power. Lübeck's enterprising spirit, coupled with the increasing activity of the neighbouring towns (Rostock, Wismar, Greifswald, Stralsund, Hamburg), gave rise to the foundation of the *Hanseatic League* (from 'Hansa', i.e. association), an alliance of the great commercial towns of N. Germany, which formed a peace-loving, but powerful bond of union between Western and Eastern Europe. The first alliances were indeed soon dissolved, but in the 14th cent. they were eagerly renewed, in consequence of the Danes having by the conquest of the ancient colony of Wisby in the island of Gothland in 1361 threatened to monopolize the trade of the Baltic. The war resolved on by the general Hanseatic Diet at Cologne in 1367 soon raised the league to the zenith of its power. It conquered S. Sweden and Denmark and permanently garrisoned several important places within these countries, and by the Peace of Stralsund in 1370 it even became entitled to ratify the election of the next king of Denmark. The league enjoyed

marked prosperity for upwards of a century, and embraced perhaps over a hundred cities in all, from Reval to Amsterdam, and from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, besides owning factories at Bergen, Novgorod, Bruges, and London (Steelyard). Lübeck at that period held undisputed precedence over the other members of the league. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the increasing power of the three Northern kingdoms and of Russia proved detrimental to the league, and its decline was accelerated by the new commercial relations of Europe with America and India, which were chiefly carried on through the medium of England and Holland. Notwithstanding this, Lübeck again endeavoured to assert her ancient supremacy over the Baltic, and the enterprising burgomaster Jürgen Wullenwever conceived the bold project of establishing a dominion over the Danish kingdom (1531-35). But these schemes proved abortive, and a war against Sweden in 1563-70, although not unattended with glory, led to no practical result. Lübeck's power thenceforth declined, although she preserved her position as a free town of the Empire, and continued to enjoy considerable commercial prosperity. — The painter Sir Godfrey Kneller (Gottfried Kniller; 1646-1723) was a native of the town.

In the history of Mediæval Architecture Lübeck is a place of great importance, owing to the care with which brick building was practised here. This style was chiefly cultivated during the Gothic period. The Lübeck style of church architecture, particularly that of the Marien-Kirche, has extended to Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Brandenburg, and to the W. far beyond the frontiers of Holstein. The material was unsuitable for rich plastic decoration, and compelled the architects to simplify their forms. Thus the buildings are destitute of foliage ornamentation, the capitals are trapezium-shaped instead of cubical, and there are no slender columns; but these peculiarities led to new structural and decorative beauties. Great attention was paid to the vaulting; spacious halls were constructed without difficulty; blank surfaces were enlivened by stone mouldings; and coloured bricks were introduced for the same purpose. The external architecture of the churches appears plain and clumsy, owing to the sparing use of flying buttresses, but the interiors are generally imposing.

From the station (Pl. A, 4) we cross the *Puppen-Brücke* (Pl. B, 4, 5) and pass, on the left, a bronze statue of Bismarck by E. Hundrieser (1903). We enter the town by the inner ***Holsten-Tor** (Pl. C, 4), a fine specimen of a mediæval fortified gateway, completed in 1477 and restored in 1871. Holsten-Strasse leads straight to the Markt (Pl. D, 4), with the post office and a lofty fountain, by H. Schneider (1873). — Breite Strasse, skirting the Markt on the E., is the busiest street in the city.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. D, 4; comp. p. xli), occupying the N.E. corner of the Markt, a Gothic brick building (13-15th cent.) with huge gables and quaint spires, consists of two buildings adjoining each other at right angles. In 1570 the principal part of the building, adjoining the Markt, was embellished with an entrance-hall in the Renaissance style, and in 1594 a handsome staircase in the same style was constructed on the side next Breite Strasse. In front of the main entrance in Breite Str. are two 'Beischläge' (see p. 328), with metal reliefs of 1452. The N. façade (1358) is adorned with paintings by Lütgendorff (1889).

The interior (adm., see p. 128) underwent a complete restoration in the late-Gothic style in 1887-91. The main entrance (see above) leads into a square vestibule. On the Ground Floor, to the right, are the so-called

Audienz-Saal, where the Senate met until 1920, rebuilt in the rococo style in 1754-60 (door of 1573; paintings by Torelli, of Bologna), the *Börsen-Nebensaal* (with ceiling-paintings, ancient civic coats-of-arms, etc.), and the *Börsen-Saal*. A staircase with mural paintings by M. Koch (Henry the Lion receiving the homage of Lübeck; comp. p. 128) ascends from the vestibule to the First Floor, with the *Bürgerschafts-Saal*, constructed in 1891 and adorned with mural paintings by Koch. Among the more ancient apartments is the **Kriegs-Stube* ('War Chamber'; 1594-1608), the present meeting-place of the Senate, with beautiful carvings and inlaid wall-panelling; on the fireplace (1595) is an alabaster relief of the Judgment of Solomon. The decorations are due to Tönnies Evers the Younger; the coffered ceiling is new. On the first floor in the N. wing is a small bronze statue, presented by Sweden in 1920, of Gustavus Vasa, afterwards King of Sweden, who found refuge from the Danes in Lübeck in 1519-20. The old Hansa-Saal, over the Audienz-Saal, in which the diets were once held, was converted into offices in 1817.

The ***Ratskeller** (see p. 127; entrance from the Markt), with its remarkable late-Romanesque and Gothic vaulting and pillars, was last restored in 1900. The *Hansa-Saal* contains the vaulting from the first Rathaus building (c. 1220) and is adorned with the arms of the Hanseatic towns (1889). The sandstone chimney-piece in the *Braut-Gemach* bears the inscription of 1575: 'Mennig man lude singet, wenn men em de brut bringet; wesste he, wat man em brochte, dat he wol wenen mochte' ('many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he might well weep'). The Admiral's Table is said to be made of a plank of the last flagship of Lübeck (1570).

A few paces to the N. of the Markt is the ***Marien-Kirche** (Pl. D, 4), one of the most admirable examples of Low-German brick architecture (see p. 129). It was indebted for its origin in 1251-1310 to the ambition of the citizens to have their principal church larger than the cathedral. The plan is similar to that of the Franco-Flemish cathedrals, with a nave and two aisles, groined vaulting, ambulatory, radiating chapels, and well-developed buttresses. It is 335 ft. long and 187 ft. wide; nave 126 ft., aisles 69 ft. high; spires about 410 ft. high. A chime of bells in the small E. tower plays a chorale at the hours and half-hours. Adm., see p. 128.

Nave. In the centre of the tower-building (W.) is the *Chapel of the Bergen Sailors*, with a winged altar (left), by J. Kemmer (1524), depicting the Conversion of St. Olaf, King of Norway (956-1000), patron saint of the 'Bergenfahrer', or mariners of the northern seas. In the windows, stained glass from the old Burg-Kirche (early 15th cent.). On the right and left of the chapel are the stalls of the 'Bergenfahrer' (1518). The large *Organ* over the chapel has 81 stops and 5134 pipes (recitals, see p. 127); the organ-case is of the latest Gothic period (1516-18). From the early-Gothic bronze *Font* (1337) we obtain the best view of the church. The marble *Pulpit*, with a massive carved wooden sound-board, is of 1691. At the E. end of the nave hangs a brass *Chandelier* of 1665. The *Senate Stall* was carved by Wernke in 1575. The *Choir Screen* rests on a five-arched base (14th cent.); on the wooden superstructure (after 1508) are statues by B. Dreyer (c. 1520) and paintings (some by J. Willinges, 1592).

Choir. Baroque *High Altar*, of marble, by Thomas Quellinus of Antwerp (1697). On the left, a Gothic **Tabernacle*, of bronze (1479).

North Transept. In the *Chapel of the Dance of Death* (Totentanz-Kapelle) is a copy (1701) of the original picture (1463) of the Dance of Death.

Ambulatory. In front of the *Gerwekammer* is a fine stone Madonna, of 1420. In the Gerwekammer is the Entombment, painted by Overbeck (1846; comp. p. 133), one of his best works. The *Sacristy* contains some

gilded carving from the old high altar, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin and the Passion of Christ (1415-25). Farther E. hangs a Netherlandish winged picture (Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and Flight into Egypt), painted in 1518. The *Clock* at the back of the high altar dates from 1561-66. To the right and left of the clock are limestone *Reliefs (1498) of Christ washing his disciples' feet, the Last Supper (at the foot a black mouse gnawing at the roots of an oak, the ancient emblem of the city), Gethsemane, and Taking of Christ. The *Beicht-Kapelle*, at the back of the choir, contains an altarpiece with the Death of the Virgin and the Crucifixion, by H. Rode (1494), and also Overbeck's Entry of Christ into Jerusalem (1824); the *Stained Glass of the three middle windows was executed about 1400, and removed hither from the old Burg-Kirche. To the right of the Beicht-Kapelle, on the choir-wall, is a winged altar of about 1520 (in the centre, Adoration of the Trinity, after Dürer); on the right, near by, is the brass tomb-slab of Burgomaster Brun Warendorp (d. 1369), conqueror of King Waldemar IV. of Denmark.

South Transept. In the S. vestibule is a fine memorial brass, by Peter Vischer, of the merchant Godard Wigerinck (d. 1518) and his four wives.

South Aisle. In front of the Brief-Kapelle are the stalls of the Skåne (S. Sweden) Sailors (1506). The *Brief-Kapelle* ('chapel of letters'; built in 1310), so named after the public scribes who took up their stand here or because portraits of saints with written or printed prayers were once sold here, has groined vaulting supported by two slender monoliths, 28 ft. high; *Altar with scenes from the life of the Virgin, carved at Antwerp (1518). — Some fine wood-carving on the benches (14-18th cent.), several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent., the Renaissance monuments, and the screens are also worthy of notice.

The *Buddenbrook House* (Pl. D, 4), Meng-Str. 4, built in 1758, is the scene of the well-known novel by Thomas Mann (b. 1875 at Lübeck). At Meng-Str. 36 is the **Schabbel House** (Pl. D, 3, 4), a burgher's residence of the Renaissance, restored in 1906 (adm., see p. 128; restaurant, see p. 127). The hall, with panelling of 1595, the kitchen, and, upstairs, the counting-house and the shop are interesting. The wing contains ten rooms with old furniture.

To the S., near the Markt, is the **Petri-Kirche** (Pl. D, 5), erected in the first half of the 13th, and converted into a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) with double aisles in the 14th and 15th centuries. The tower is 282 ft. high (view; adm., see p. 128).

In the interior are a monumental *Brass of Burgomaster Klingenberg (d. 1356), which was executed in Flanders; a copper memorial tablet to Lüdeke Lammeshoft (early 15th cent.), with the Crucifixion and donors; an *Organ Case, with rich carvings by Tönnies Evers the younger (1587-1590); an artistic clock (1605); and a pulpit of c. 1580.

We now cross the Klingenberg (Pl. D, 5), where there is a tall Gothic fountain (1875), and proceed S. to the —

***Dom-Kirche** (Pl. D, 6), the first large sacred building erected by the Germans on the Baltic. It was founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, completed in the 13th cent. as a vaulted Romanesque basilica, and converted into a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' in the 14th century. The two Romanesque towers are 394 ft. high. The *Porch of the N. aisle, a gem of the transition style, dates from the middle of the 13th century; the inner portal, with garlands, fantastic animals, and columns of black slate, is especially worthy of attention.

Interior (adm., see p. 127). Beneath the organ (1699) is a font of 1455. In the wall of the S. aisle is the *Brass of Bishop Tiedemann (d. 1561). The chapels are enclosed by fine wrought-iron railings (16-18th cent.). — The pulpit, with seven alabaster reliefs (1568), is supported by a statue of Moses. Opposite is a Last Judgment, by B. Wulff (1673). Near by hangs the 'Müllerkrone', of bronze (1400-50), with two seated bishops, saints, etc. — Choir-screen of the late 15th cent.; in front of it, a triumphal cross dating from 1177, repainted in 1894. In the Choir is the high altar, of 1696, with a Crucifixion by *J. H. Tischbein*. In front is the brass of Bishop Bocholt (d. 1341), probably of Flemish workmanship. On the right of the altar, sedilia of the 14th century. — In the ambulatory, on the choir wall, is a painted epitaph (relief, c. 1540), Madonna between two saints and the donor; in front is a handsome Gothic sanctuary lamp from Flanders (1461). The Archiepiscopal Chapel contains sarcophagi of the last prince-bishops. — In the Mul Chapel is the large *Brass of Bishops B. von Serken (d. 1317) and J. von Mul (d. 1350), Netherlandish workmanship; Madonna of 1509 in painted stucco. — In the Greverade Chapel is a double-winged *Altarpiece by *Hans Memling* or his school (1491), presented by the Lübeck banker Heinrich Greverade. On the outer shutters is represented the Annunciation, in grisaille; when they are opened, the figures of SS. Blasius, John the Baptist, Jerome, and Ægidius (Giles) are disclosed. The innermost pictures are scenes from the Passion; a Crucifixion occupies the principal place in the centre.

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. is the **Museum am Dom** (Pl. D, 7), a Gothic edifice built in 1889-93. The E. wing includes remains of the old cathedral cloisters. Adm., see p. 128.

Ground Floor. On the right of the main entrance, the natural history museum, with lifelike representations of animal-groups from Lübeck and the environs. On the left of the main entrance, inhabitants of the Pacific. — First Floor. From the entrance we pass straight on to the S. wall, then, on the right, N. Africa, the Balkans, Central Asia; farther on, India and Indonesia, China and Japan, the Arctic, N. Europe, W. and E. Africa. — Second Floor. Natural history collections; on the right of the entrance, the Commercial Museum.

To the N.E. of the cathedral, in St. Annen-Str., is the *St. Annen-Kloster* (Pl. E, 6), erected in the late-Gothic style in 1502-15 and converted in 1912-14 into the ***Museum of Arts and Crafts** (Museum für Kunst- und Kulturgeschichte). The collections comprise monuments of Lübeck art and history, and local crafts; on the ground-floor, sacred art from the 13th cent. to the middle of the 16th; on the upper floor, profane art up to 1860. Adm., see p. 128.

Ground Floor. *West Wing.* Rooms 2-4: Prehistoric and ecclesiastical antiquities. — *South Wing.* Rooms 5-9: Ecclesiastical antiquities. — *East Wing.* R. 10: Altar of St. Luke, a master work by Heinrich Rode (1482); by the window wall, St. George and the dragon (in wood), by Henning von der Heide (1504). R. 14: Shrines by Klaus Berg (c. 1515) and Benedict Dreyer (1522). — *North Wing.* R. 16: Instruments of torture.

Upper Floor. *East Wing.* R. 21: Weapons, domestic utensils, etc. R. 24: Renaissance Room (c. 1600); astronomical clock of 1558. R. 25: Panelled Renaissance room of c. 1600. R. 26: Renaissance objects in glass, pewter, and brass; collection illustrating the history of writing and printing. R. 27: Parlour from Glockengiesser-Strasse (1736), with kitchen (R. 28). R. 29: Pewter. — *South Wing.* R. 31: Souvenirs of the Hanseatic League and of Lübeck's commerce and navigation. R. 32: Guild antiquities. R. 33: Late-Renaissance room (c. 1660). R. 34: Room with foliage painting (1699). R. 35: Baroque art (c. 1700). R. 36: Musical instruments. R. 37: Landscape tapestry; porcelain. R. 38: Leather hangings (c. 1750).

West Wing. Rooms 39 & 40: Parlour with rococo staircase (c. 1770); costumes and glass. R. 41: Stucco room of 1780; earthenware. R. 42: Room in the Empire style. R. 43: Garden room (c. 1800). R. 44: Doll's-houses. — *North Wing.* R. 45: Uniforms (1806-30). R. 46: Room in the classical style. R. 47: Biedermeier period (early 19th cent.). R. 48: Period of c. 1830-60.

The *Ægidien-Kirche* (St. Giles's; Pl. E, 5) is a somewhat cumbrous structure of the 14th century. In the interior (entrance on the W. side; verger, Ægidien-Kirchhof 2) are a richly carved organ-case (1625), a screen by Tönnies Evers the younger (1587), and a bronze font of 1453 (with a railing of 1710).

The former *Katharinen-Kirche* (Pl. E, 3), now secularized and used for exhibitions, is a Gothic basilica of the middle of the 14th century. The W. façade, composed of red and black glazed tiles, is an excellent example of pure brick architecture.

The former Franciscan convent, which adjoins the church on the S., now contains the *Katharineum* (a 'gymnasium' and a 'real-gymnasium', i.e. classical and modern schools); the *Town Library*, founded in 1622 (adm., see p. 128), with 150,000 vols., 50,300 smaller publications, 900 incunabula, and 6600 musical works; and a cabinet of coins, with a complete series of Lübeck coins and medals. — The *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 3) was built by Dülfer in 1908.

At König-Str. 11 is the **Behn House** (Pl. E, 3; adm., see p. 127), rebuilt c. 1780 in the classical style as an alderman's residence and bought by the town in 1921. Besides a cabinet of engravings it now contains paintings by N. German, especially Lübeck, artists of the 18-20th cent. (including Friedrich Overbeck, b. 1789 at Lübeck, d. 1869 at Rome, the leader of the 'Nazarene' school of religious-romantic painters).

The **Jakobi-Kirche** (Pl. E, 3; sacristan, König-Str. 2), a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 14th cent., contains a flight of steps (1619), adorned with fine carving and inlaid work, leading below the organ to the choir. In the Brömbsen-Kapelle is an interesting altar of about 1500.

Opposite the W. portal of the church, Breite Str. 2, is the gabled ***House of the Schiffer-Gesellschaft** (Pl. D, E, 3), built in 1535 and remodelled in 1880. The interior (beer-restaurant) is an interesting example of a guild-house. Models of ships and bronze candelabra hang from the timbered ceiling. — The **House of the Kaufleute-Kompanie** or merchant guild (Pl. D, E, 3; adm., see p. 128), Breite Str. 6, rebuilt in 1840, contains some admirable wood-carving, particularly in the old *Fredenhagen Room, executed in 1573-85.

The ***Heiligen-Geist-Hospital** (Pl. E, F, 3; adm., see p. 127), in Geibel-Platz, now a home for the aged, was completed in 1286 and is the best-preserved example in Germany of these institutions. The façade shows three gables with four small towers and a ridge-

turret inserted in the 17th century. An early-Gothic chapel serves as an entrance-hall. The screen is adorned with twenty-three paintings from the story of St. Elizabeth; above the main altar of the screen are 15th cent. mural paintings; to the left of the screen is a carved altarpiece of about 1525. The brass candelabrum (1673) has 16 arms. Beyond the chapel is the so-called 'Langes Haus', a large room containing 140 cabin-like compartments. — In Geibel-Platz is a seated bronze figure, by Volz (1889), of Emanuel Geibel (1815-1884), the poet, who was born in Lübeck.

The *Law Courts* (Gerichts-Gebäude; Pl. E, 2), built in 1896, incorporate the cloisters and several rooms of the old Burgkloster. Above an old archway at the N.E. corner of the building are some grotesque wood-carvings.

The ***Burg-Tor** (Pl. F, 2) is a lofty brick gateway of 1444, the upper part of the tower dating from 1685. Near this point the Battle of Lübeck took place on Nov. 6th, 1806, between Blücher, with the wreck of the Prussian army after the battle of Jena, and the pursuing French marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat. Good views of the Trave and harbour are enjoyed from the grounds outside the Burg-Tor and from the bridge over the canal.

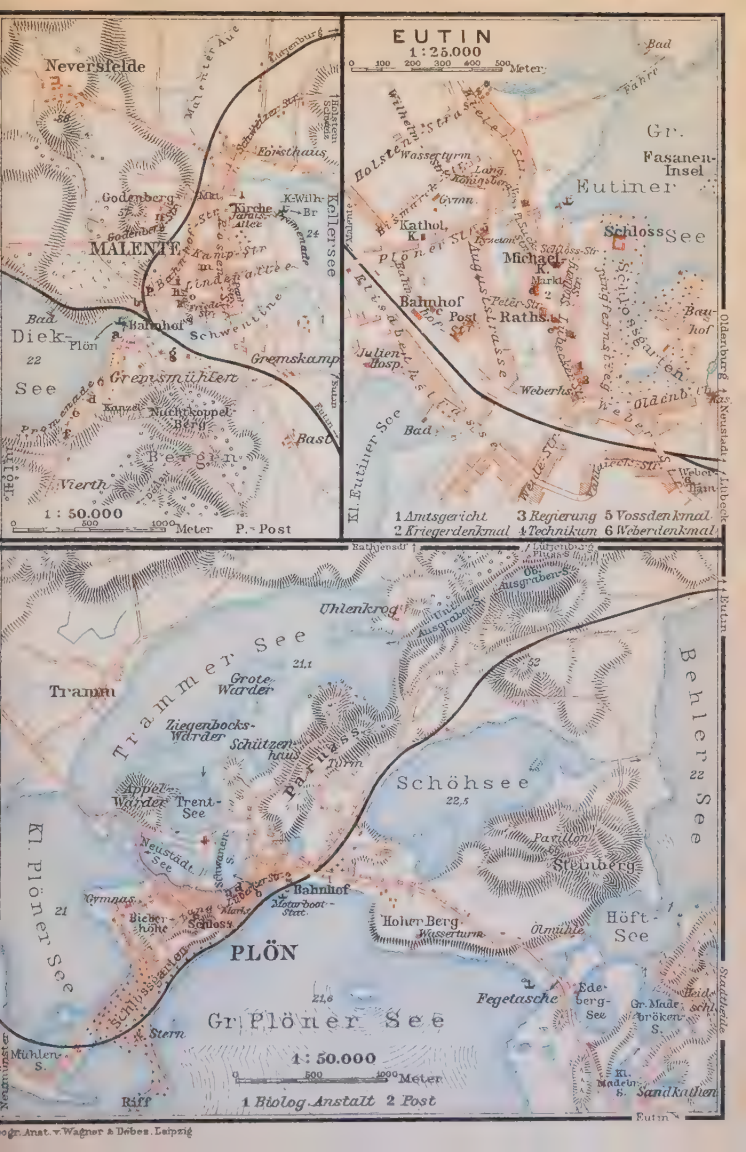
The *Walk-Mühle* (restaurant), 2 M. from the Mühlen-Tor (Pl. F, 7), is a favourite resort. — **Bad Schwartau** (Kurhaus, 30 R.; Erbgrossherzog; Geertz; Restaurant Waldhalle), a small town of 4000 inhab., with brine and mud baths, is reached by railway (see below) and tramway (No. 12).

A branch-railway (in 30-40 min.) runs from Lübeck past *Schwartau-Waldhalle* (3 M.; see above) and (7½ M.) *Kücknitz* to Travemünde. Near Waldhusen, to the N. of Kücknitz, is a great tumulus or 'giant's grave'. — 12 M. **Travemünde** possesses two stations, Travemünde-Stadt (Deutscher Kaiser, 40 R. at 3-5, D. 2-5, P. 9-12 *M*, good; Stadt Hamburg) and Travemünde-Strand (*Kurhaus, 250 R. at 4-9 *M*; Strand Hotel, 60 R. at 5, D. 5, P. 12 *M*; Ostsee Hotel; Park Hotel Godewind; visitors' tax), a fashionable bathing-resort. On the peninsula of *Privall*, to the E., opposite Travemünde-Stadt, are a racecourse, sea-baths, and a pine wood. — Pretty walk to *Niendorf*, about 3½ M. to the N.W. of Travemünde (steamer in 45 min., railway in 13 min.), another sea-bathing place. *Timmendorfer Strand*, *Scharbeutz*, and *Haffkrug* are also sea-bathing resorts.

From Lübeck to *Büchen* (Berlin), see p. 139; to *Stettin*, see R. 22.

From Lübeck to Kiel, 50 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. The line traverses the *Holsteinische Schweiz* ('Holstein Switzerland'), a charming stretch of undulating country with blue lakes, light-green meadows, and dark beech-woods. We first follow the left bank of the *Trave*. — 4 M. *Bad Schwartau* (see above).

20½ M. **Eutin** (Voss-Haus, Pl. a, 40 R. at 3-5 *M*, good; Schloss, Pl. d.; Bahnhof, Pl. c, 15 R.; Stadt Hamburg, Pl. b; Victoria, Pl. c), a town with 6200 inhab., pleasantly situated between the *Grosser* and *Kleiner Eutiner See*, was once the seat of the bishops of Lübeck and now belongs to Oldenburg. The Schloss, a brick building surrounded by a moat, was rebuilt after 1689. Adm. in June, July, and Aug. on week-days 9-12 & 2-6 (Sept., Oct., and


Neversfelde
Malenter Allee
Eingang
Schützen Schanze
Forsthaus
Godenberg
Mkt.
Kirche
K.Wilh. Br
Kellersee
MALENTE
Bad
Diek-
Plön
Bahnhof
Schweitzerhof
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1 : 50.000
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See
Wasserturm
Gymn.
Kathol. K.
Schloss
Schloss See
Michael K.
Bahnhof
Post
Raths
Schloss-
garten
Bau-
hof
Julien-
hosp.
Weberhaus
Kl. Eutiner See
Bad
Weber-
denkmal
Lübeck
1 Amtsgericht 3 Regierung 5 Vossdenkmal
2 Kriegerdenkmal 4 Technikum 6 Weberdenkmal
Uhlenkrog
Tramm
Grote Warder
Tramm See
Liegenbocks-Warder
Schützenhaus
Appel-Warder
Trent-See
Neustädter See
Schöhsee
Parlsberg
Steinberg
Behler See
Kl. Plöner See
Gymnas.
Bahnhof
Motorboot-Stat.
Bücherhöhe
Schloss
PLÖN
Holmer Berg
Wasserturm
Ölmühle
Höft-See
Fegetasche
Edebergsee
Gr. Madebröken S.
Gr Plöner See
Stern
Mühlen-S.
Riff
1 Biolog. Anstalt 2 Post
Kl. Madebröken S.
Sandkathen

Kiel, Lutjenburg
Lütjenburg
Neumünster, Hamburg
Oldenburg
PREETZ
Falkendorf
Kirchkampskathen
Bokerei
Mönenwarder
Tresdorf
Hantzax
Schwerweide
Dannau
Pleinn
Gr. Rolübbe
Scharsdorf
Lehmkuhlen
Lepahn
Selin
Schellhorn
Freudenholm
Sophienhof
Lebrade
Söhren
Lankers
See
Rixdorf
Bischofer Teich
Trent
Neukirchen
Görnitz
Grebiner
Breitenstein
Sievershof
Milkwitz
Benz
Kl. Nuckel
Kirch-Mühlen
Grünhaus
Bergfeld
Kossau
Lassebek
Grebin
Krummensee
Stelbek
Freudenhöh
Wieten
Eichhorst
Walkhorst
Fuhren
Theresienhof
Rathlensdorf
Wahlstorf
Ruxdorf
Malente
Keller See
Sagau
Wilhelminenhof
Trummer Teich
Trummer
Tüllenberg
Tümmler
Behler
Dick-See
Lasen
Kalkhütten
Lindau
Kl. Timmdorf
Timmdorf
Mowen-See
Sibbersdorf
Stendorf
Dörpick
Plöner
Langenrade
Plön
Kaiserberg
Hof Ascheberg
Fegetasche
Sandkathen
Kleveez
Neumühlen
Heidmühlen
Wiertz
Heidmühlen
Gr. Putiner See
Ascheberg
Schloss
Gr. Dissel
Ruhleben
Grosser Plöner See
Bösdorf
Kreuzfeld
EUTIN
Zarnekau
Griebel
Sepel
Dersau
Godau
Friedrichshof
Neudorf
Vinzier
Kalübbe
Vogelsang
Pfingstbg.
Börnsdorf
Quisdorf
Tierhusen
Bosau
Thaiek
Gr. Mensdorf
Redingsdf.
Kl. Neudorf
Mayenfelde
Backholt
Röbel
F. Nehmten
Sande
Brandenbek
Bujendf.
Stocksee
Nehmten
Brackrade
Fussensdf.
Schmalensee
Stolper See
Richel
Pohnsdorf
Bredenbek
Kembs
Kembser Mühlen
Wobs
Hutzfeld
Lienstfeld
Gothendf.
Klenzau
Middendf.
Süsel
Barkau
Ottendf.

March-May 2-5, Nov.-Feb. 1.30-4), Sun. 10-12; tickets (1 *M*) are bought in the courtyard, second door on the right. The three Gobelins in the audience room, the paintings by W. Tischbein, and the living-rooms on the upper floor (fine glass) should be noticed. The gardens were altered in the 'English' style in 1786. Weber, the composer (comp. p. 164), was born at Lübecker Str. 48 in 1786. His bust is in a grove to the S. of the town. Count F. L. Stolberg and J. H. Voss, the poets (bronze bust of Voss in front of the Lyceum), and the philosopher F. H. Jacobi (1743-1819) also resided here. The rectory, now a hotel (Voss-Haus, p. 134), was occupied by Voss in 1784-1802. — About $3^1/_2$ hrs. N.E. of Eutin is the *Bungsberg* (538 ft.), the highest point in Schleswig-Holstein, with a panoramic view from the tower.

From Eutin to Orth, 52 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 10 M. *Neustadt* (Hotels Deutsches Haus, Seeburg), a harbour-town of 4600 inhabitants. — 20 M. *Lensahn* (850 inhab.). — 24 M. *Oldenburg* (Hotel Scheibner), an ancient town on the *Brökau*, with 2350 inhabitants. — 34 M. *Lütjenbrode*, junction for ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Heiligenhafen* (Kurhaus Seeblick; Deutsches Haus; Stadt Hamburg, 16 R.), a seaside-resort with 2400 inhabitants. — From (39 M.) *Grossenbroder Fähre* a steam-ferry plies to the isle of *Fehmarn* (10 min.). — 44 M. *Burg*, with a small museum. — 52 M. *Orth*.

The scenery between Eutin and Ascheberg is very pretty.

24 M. **Malente-Gremsmühlen** (Park Hotel, Pl. a, 50 R. at $3^1/_2$-7, D. $3^1/_2$-6, P. 10-12 *M*; Kurhaus, Pl. g, 80 R. at $3^1/_2$-8, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 8-12 *M*; Dieksee, Pl. c, 32 R.; Victoria, Pl. e; Bellevue, Pl. h, 55 R. at 2-5, D. 2-5, P. 5-10 *M*, well spoken of; Brahmberg, Pl. i, 40 R.; Luisenhöhe, Pl. o, 35 R.) is the most frequented summer resort in Holstein, charmingly situated on the *Dieksee*, with interesting walks. From Malente a steamer plies on the *Keller-See* to the Uklei-Fährhaus, about 10 min. E. of which is the little wood-girt *Uklei-See*.

From Malente-Gremsmühlen a branch-line runs in $^3/_4$ hr. to (11 M.) *Lütjenburg* (2350 inhab.; Hotel Stadt Hamburg; Stadt Kiel). The church, founded in 1156, has a monument of 1608. About $1^1/_4$ hr. N.W. is the *Pilsberg* (420 ft.), with an extensive view from the tower.

30 M. **Plön** (Zum Prinzen, Pl. a, good; Stadt Hamburg, Pl. b; Zum Landhaus, Pl. d; Post, Pl. c), with 4000 inhab., is very picturesquely situated between the *Grosser* and *Kleiner Plöner See*. To the S.W. of the former Schloss is its beautiful garden. On the Grosser Plöner See is a biological institute for the study of fresh-water animals.

Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Steinberg* (view), the *Parnass* (210 ft.; restaurant and view-tower), the *Edeberg* (view), and to *Bosau* (inn), etc.

The railway skirts the N. bank of the Grosser Plöner See. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Ascheberg* (Bahnhof Hotel), junction for Neumünster (p. 118). — The Kiel line turns to the N. and skirts the *Lanker See*. — $40^1/_2$ M. *Preetz* (5200 inhab.; Hotel Stadt Hamburg) possesses a Benedictine convent, since the Reformation an institution for ladies of noble birth, and a Gothic church (late 13th cent.).

50 M. *Kiel*, see p. 118.

22. From Lübeck to Stettin. Rostock.

185 M. Railway in $5^1/_2$-$9^1/_2$ hrs.

Lübeck, see p. 127. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Schönberg* (Spehr, 10 R.), with 2600 inhabitants. — From ($24^1/_2$ M.) *Grevesmühlen* (Hotel Stadt Hamburg) a light railway runs to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Klütz*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of which is *Boltenhagen* (Kurhaus, 80 R. at 3-5, D. 2-$3^1/_2$, P. 6-8 *M*; Roloff, 42 R.), a sea-bathing place. — At ($38^1/_2$ M.) *Bad Kleinen* our line intersects the railway from Ludwigslust (Berlin) to Schwerin and Wismar (R. 24), and farther on it skirts the Schweriner See. — At (49 M.) *Blankenberg* (p. 140) we cross the line from Wismar to Karow and Neustadt. — $63^1/_2$ M. *Bützow* (Preussischer Hof, 25 R.), a little town with 5500 inhabitants. About 15 min. S.E. is *Zepelin*, the ancestral seat of the counts Zeppelin.

From Bützow to Rostock, 19 M., railway in $^3/_4$ hr. The line runs first on the right, then on the left bank of the *Warnow*.

19 M. **Rostock.** — Hotels. **Fürst Blücher* (Pl. a; C, 2), with garden and wine-room; *Rostocker Hof* (Pl. b; B, 2), with beer-restaurant and wine-room, 50 R. at $3^1/_2$-6, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*; *Grossherzog von Mecklenburg*, Friedrich-Franz-Str. 112 (Pl. B, C, 3), with garden; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. c; C, 3). — *Pohley* (Pl. f; C, 2), with beer-restaurant; *Zum Zentralbahnhof* (Pl. g; B, 4); *Helm*, Friedrich-Franz-Str. 81 (Pl. B, C, 3); *Kiefer*, Linden-Str. 4 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Union* (Pl. d; A, B, 2). — *Hospice* (Pl. h, B 1; for ladies only), Schnickmann-Str. 8, 12 R. at $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*.

Beer Restaurants. *Heldt's Wintergarten*, Breite Str. 23; *Grossherzog von Mecklenburg* (see above). — Wine Rooms. *Ratsweinkeller; Geccelli*, Stein-Str. 16; *Evert & Co.*, Lager-Str. 10. — Cafés. *Sonne*, Neuer Markt 2; *Flint*, Hopfen-Markt 16; *Berndt*, Hopfen-Markt 26.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 3), open in winter only. — *Colosseum*, Wismarsche Str. 6-7 (beyond Pl. A, 2); *Mahn & Ohlerich's Keller*, Doberaner Strasse (beyond Pl. A, 2).

Post Office (Pl. C, 2), Wall-Promenade.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle. — Tramways through the principal streets (comp. the Plan).

Enquiry Office, Neuer Markt 17 (Pl. C, 2).

Times of Admission. *Geological and Mineralogical Institute* (p. 137), open free on Sun. & Wed. 11-1. — *Museum of Art and Antiquities* (p. 138), free on Sun. & Wed. 11-1.30; at other times on application to the caretaker, gratuity. — *University Library* (p. 137), week-days 8-1 and, except Sat., 3-6.

Chief Attractions (3-4 hrs.). Blücher-Platz, Hopfen-Markt, Marien-Kirche, Neuer Markt, Grosse Wasser-Strasse, Museum of Art, Wall-Promenade, and Kröpeliner Torturm.

Rostock (49 ft.), with 70,000 inhab., once a prominent member of the Hanseatic League (p. 128), now the chief town and port of Mecklenburg, the seat of a university and of an Oberlandesgericht (court of appeal), lies about 8 M. from the Baltic, on the left bank of the *Warnow*, which is 550 yds. wide and 16 ft. deep. The inner town still retains a picturesque, mediæval appearance. The visitor will observe a number of tasteful Gothic dwelling-houses, some of

Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

which are faced with coloured bricks (Grosse Wasser-Str., S. side of Am Schilde, Hopfen-Markt 28, etc.).

The **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 2), in the Neuer Markt, was built at the beginning of the 14th cent.; the old Gothic façade with its seven turrets is concealed by a baroque addition of 1727. — Near it, to the N.W., is the ***Marien-Kirche** (Pl. C, 2; verger, Marienkirch-Platz 8), a massive brick edifice, like the parish churches at Lübeck and Wismar. The Gothic ambulatory and radiating chapels date from the late 13th cent., the large transepts from the 14-15th. The nave and transepts consist of dark-green and yellow, the unfinished tower of red bricks. The interior is whitewashed and is richly fitted up, chiefly in the late-Renaissance and baroque styles. It contains a late-Romanesque font of bronze (1290), a carved-wood altar (early 16th cent.), an astronomical clock in the late-Renaissance style (1643), a carved-wood pulpit of 1574, and a high altar of 1720. — Grotius (Hugo de Groot), the Dutch statesman and scholar (1583-1645), died at Grosse Wasser-Str. 17 (Pl. C, 2).

In the Altstadt, which lies to the E. of Gruben-Strasse, is the **Nikolai-Kirche** (Pl. D, 2; verger, Bei der Nikolai-Kirche 1), a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the early 14th cent., restored in 1893. It has a high altar of carved wood and a smaller one (in the sacristy), both dating from 1450-1500; mural paintings (15th cent.); an early-Gothic font (14th cent.); and a carved-wood crucifix (14th cent.), in which Christ is shown wearing a long coat. — To the N. rises the tower of the *Petri-Kirche* (Pl. D, 1; early 15th cent.), 417 ft. high.

From the Neuer Markt diverges, to the W., Blut-Str., which, like its continuation the long Hopfen-Markt, contains a number of mediæval houses. The latter leads to Blücher-Platz (Pl. B, 2), with Schadow's bronze statue of *Blücher*, who was born at Blücher-Str. 22 (now rebuilt) in 1742 (comp. p. 372). The inscription is by Goethe. — To the S.W. of the university (see below) is the Cistercian *Convent of the Holy Cross*, founded in 1270, now a ladies' home. On the right wing of the high altar in the church is a picture of the four Evangelists pouring their writings into a mill, which grinds out the bread of life. — The *Geological & Mineralogical Institute* contains local geological collections (adm., see p. 136). — The *University* (Pl. B, 2; 930 students), a brick structure in the Renaissance style, was built in 1867-70; the library contains 320,000 volumes and 1600 MSS. (adm., see p. 136).

To the N.W. of Blücher-Platz is the 15th cent. *Jakobi-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), with a pulpit of 1582 and a font of 1467. — Kröpeliner Str. leads from Blücher-Platz to the *Kröpeliner Torturm* (Pl. A, 2), a brick gate-tower of the 14th cent., with an addition of 1847.

Stein-Str., to the S. of the Neuer Markt, ends at the *Stein-Tor* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1575. The *Lagebusch-Turm*, a little to the E., is the sole remaining tower of the old fortifications. To the W. of the

Stein-Tor are the former *Ständehaus* (Pl. 9; C, 2), erected in 1889-1893, and a bronze statue of *Grand Duke Frederick Francis III.* (d. 1897; Pl. 1), by Wandschneider (1901). To the S. is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 3; 1895). Opposite is the municipal *Museum of Art and Antiquities* (Pl. C, 3; adm., see p. 136), containing coins, models, weapons, Blücher relics, furniture, costumes, etc. The picture-gallery (19th cent. paintings) is on the first floor.

From Rostock a railway runs in 15-25 min. to (8 M.) **Warnemünde** (*Hübner, 150 R. at 2-6, D. 4, P. 9-14 ℳ, *Kurhof-Hotel Berringer, Pavillon, *Stralendorf, 40 R. at 3½-7, D. 3½-6, P. 10-15 ℳ, Hohenzollern, Am Meer, all on the beach), a Baltic seaport and bathing-place with 6200 inhabitants. Air service, comp. p. xviii. — Excursions to the Wilhelmshöhe, to the *Rostocker Heide*, to the *Markgrafenheide* (tramway), to the *Schnatermann* (motor-boat), and to Müritz (steamer; p. 148) and Graal (p. 148). From Warnemünde to *Copenhagen*, viâ Gjedser, see Baedeker's 'Norway, Sweden, and Denmark'.

From Rostock to Wismar, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 10 M. **Bad Doberan** (Kurhaus; Lindenhof, 40 R., good), a quiet little town (5300 inhab.) with a chalybeate spring. The Gothic *Church, erected in 1298-1368 and restored in 1884-1900, ranks among the best German buildings of the 14th century. It once belonged to a Cistercian monastery, but derives from the Marien-Kirche at Lübeck, the architectural idea of which has here been brought to its fullest expression and maturity. Most of its 14th cent. fittings are still preserved. A light railway runs hence to (4 M.) Heiligendamm, (8 M.) Brunshaupten, and (9½ M.) Arendsee. **Heiligendamm** (Kurhaus, 200 R. from 7, with bath from 11, D. 3½-5 ℳ; Fürstenhof, 70 R.; Scherpeltz), surrounded by fine beech-woods, is the oldest German sea-bathing resort on the Baltic, founded in 1793. *Brunshaupten* (Kurhaus, 110 R.; Schloss, 65 R. at 3-5, D. 2-3, P. 8-10 ℳ; Rusch; Fürstenhof; Union) and *Arendsee* (Kurhaus; Hansahaus, 52 R., P. 6-7 ℳ) are other sea-bathing resorts. — 15½ M. *Kröpelin* (Hotel Haase). — 21 M. *Neubukow*, birthplace of Heinrich Schliemann, excavator of Troy (1822-90). — 32 M. *Hornstorf*. — 35 M. *Wismar*, see p. 144.

From Rostock to *Stralsund*, see p. 148; to *Berlin* viâ *Neu-Strelitz*, see p. 145; to *Tribsees*, see p. 148.

The line to Stettin proceeds E. from Bützow (p. 136).

72 M. **Güstrow** (Erbgrossherzog, 55 R. at 3-5, D. 2-4 ℳ, good; Bahnhof; Deutsches Haus, 12 R.), a town of 17,800 inhabitants. The *Schloss* (1558-70; now a house of correction) is a remarkable bloom of Lombard art, transplanted to German soil. The Gothic *Pfarr-Kirche* has a double-winged *Altarpiece of 1522; the wood-carving is by Jan Borman of Brussels, and the oil-paintings by the Flemish court-painter Barend van Orley (verger, Grünwinkel 37). The *Dom-Kirche* (verger, Küsterhören 1) is an early-Gothic brick edifice of the 13th century. The richly furnished interior contains oak-carvings (c. 1525) of the Twelve Apostles, in agitated attitudes, the highly effective but exaggerated treatment of which is quite unique in North German art. — Branch-line hence to Karow (22 M.; p. 140); to Rostock or Neu-Strelitz, see p. 145.

99 M. **Malchin** (Nordischer Hof, well spoken of; Stadt Hamburg) is a town, with 6850 inhab. and two gates of the 15th cent.,

situated in the plain of the *Peene*, between the *Cummerower See* and *Malchiner See*. The neighbouring '*Mecklenburgische Schweiz*' ('Mecklenburg Switzerland') is a mildly undulating stretch of country. — Branch-line from Malchin to Waren (17 M.; p. 145).

106 M. *Stavenhagen* (3600 inhab.; Fritz Reuter Hotel) is the birthplace of Fritz Reuter (1810-74; p. 257), the popular Low-German poet, whose statue (by Wandschneider, 1911) is in the Markt. — 126½ M. **Neu-Brandenburg** (*Goldene Kugel, 40 R. at 3½-6, D. 2¼-4 *M*; Deutsches Haus; Bahnhof; Erbgrossherzog), with 12,600 inhab., near the *Tollense-See*, is enclosed by a wall (26 ft. high) with four gates and ramparts. This is the most completely preserved example of a mediæval brick-built fortified town and artistically one of the finest specimens of architecture in N.E. Germany. Near the station is a statue (1893) of Fritz Reuter (see above), who wrote his chief works here in 1856-63. In the Markt is the former *Palais*, built in 1774-85, now containing the Municipal Art Gallery and the Reuter Museum (both open free on Sun. 11-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4). The tracery on the superb E. gable of the Marien-Kirche (14th cent.) stands detached from the wall.

Neu-Brandenburg is the junction for *Berlin* or *Stralsund* (R. 25) and for *Ludwigslust* (see p. 140).

148 M. *Strasburg in der Uckermark* (6200 inhab.). Branch-lines to Prenzlau (16 M.; p. 145) and to Blankensee (p. 145). — 159 M. *Pasewalk* (p. 146). — From (179½ M.) *Stöven* a light railway runs to (30½ M.) *Neuwarp*, a small town on the Stettiner Haff (p. 323), viâ (10½ M.) *Nassenheide*, the scene of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden'.

185 M. *Stettin*, see p. 319.

23. From Hamburg to Berlin.

178 M. Railway in 4½-8 hrs.

Hamburg, see p. 97. — 10½ M. *Bergedorf*, with 16,500 inhab., is the station for the Vierlande (p. 114). The Stadt Hamburg Hotel is a half-timbered building of 1669. — 12½ M. *Reinbek*. — 16 M. *Aumühle*. — At (17 M.) *Friedrichsruh* (Hotel Prohl) is the Schloss where Bismarck died on July 30th, 1898 (no adm.; comp. p. 13). Close by is his mausoleum (open free on week-days 9-6). — 23 M. *Schwarzenbek*. Branch-line to Oldesloe (22½ M.; p. 127).

30 M. *Büchen*, junction for Lüneburg (see p. 96).

From Büchen to Lübeck, 30½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 11 M. **Mölln** (Stadt Hamburg, 32 R.; Germania, 12 R.), a town and summer resort of 5300 inhab., with numerous mediæval buildings, pleasantly situated between two lakes. The popular German jester, Till Eulenspiegel or 'Master Tyll Owlglass', is said to have died here in 1350, in proof of which his tombstone (really of the 16th cent.), with an owl ('Eule') and mirror ('Spiegel') upon it, and various personal relics are shown in the tower of the interesting old church (Nikolai-Kirche).

17 M. **Ratzeburg** (Ratskeller, 20 R. at 2-3 *M;* Hansa), a town with 3800 inhab., formerly a celebrated episcopal see, is charmingly situated on an island between the Ratzeburger See and the Küchen-See. Coleridge stayed here in 1798 (comp p. 52). The *Dom, like that at Lübeck one of the oldest monuments of Romanesque brick architecture, was begun c. 1173, completed in the 13th cent., and restored in 1895. The richly carved pulpit is in the Renaissance style (1576). To the left of the altar (1629) is the so-called Apostle shrine, with a fine stone relief of the Crucifixion (early 15th cent.) and a silver statue of Christ on the top; the silver figures of the apostles have been replaced by silvered porcelain figures after Thorvaldsen. — The visitor should make a trip by ferry from the cathedral to the *Bäk* (hotel); or walk round the Küchen-See to (3/4 hr.) *Waldesruh* (hotel, 40 R.; motor-boat daily) and (3/4 hr.) *St. Georgsberg* (Hotels Bellevue, Weinberg), and thence back to the (1/4-1/2 hr.) town. — Branch-lines to Oldesloe (18 M.; p. 127) and to Hagenow-Land (see below).

22 M. *Sarau.* — 30 1/2 M. *Lübeck*, see p. 127.

59 M. *Hagenow-Land* is the junction for Schwerin viâ Holthusen (11 1/2 M.; p. 141) and for Ratzeburg (30 1/2 M.; see above).

72 M. **Ludwigslust** (Weimar, 25 R., good; Stadt Hamburg, 25 R.) was the former residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a Schloss (1772-76) and park. Pop. 6500.

From Ludwigslust to Neu-Brandenburg, 88 1/2 M., railway in 5 1/2 hrs. — 16 M. *Parchim* (Wall, 14 R.; Nordischer Hof, 20 R.), on the navigable *Elde* (10,600 inhab.), is the birthplace of Field-Marshal Count Moltke (1800-91; comp. pp. 38, 378), to whom a monument, by Brunow, was erected here in 1876. Branch-line to Schwerin, see p. 144. — 38 M. *Karow* (see below). A branch-line runs hence to Güstrow (p. 138). — 46 M. *Malchow.* — 59 1/2 M. *Waren* (p. 145). — 88 1/2 M. *Neu-Brandenburg*, see p. 139.

From Ludwigslust to *Schwerin*, see R. 24.

99 1/2 M. **Wittenberge** (Germania, 32 R.), an industrial town of 22,400 inhab., on the Elbe, is the junction for Magdeburg and Leipzig viâ Stendal (comp. p. 225), for Lüneburg (63 M.; p. 95), and of a branch-line viâ (7 M.) *Perleberg* to Neu-Strelitz (65 M.; p. 145).

From (115 M.) *Glöwen* a branch-line runs to (5 1/2 M.) *Havelberg* (Hotels Kronprinz, Stadt Magdeburg), a prettily situated little town of 7000 inhab., completely encircled by the Havel and a moat. The outer walls and lower parts of the *Dom derive from the Romanesque building (consecrated in 1170); the remainder was altered in the Gothic style in 1280-1330. The interior is noteworthy.

131 M. *Neustadt an der Dosse* (Huth, 10 R.).

From Neustadt to Wismar, 102 1/2 M., railway in 9 3/4 hrs. — 7 1/2 M. *Kyritz.* — 49 M. *Plau* (Sonntag, 17 R.), on the *Plauer See.* — 55 M. *Karow* (see above). — 63 1/2 M. *Goldberg.* — 78 M. *Sternberg* (Hotel Kaiserhof), on the *Sternberger See.* — At (86 M.) *Blankenberg* we cross the Lübeck and Stettin railway (p. 136). — 102 1/2 M. *Wismar* (p. 144).

Branch-lines run from Neustadt to *Rathenow* (22 M.; p. 13) and viâ Neu-Ruppin (18 M.; see below) to *Löwenberg* (36 M.; p. 145).

140 M. *Friesack* (pop. 2600; Märkischer Hof, 8 R.). — 148 M. *Paulinenaue.* Light railway to Rathenow (p. 13).

From Paulinenaue to Neu-Ruppin, 17 1/2 M., branch-line in 1 hr. — At (10 M.) *Fehrbellin* (Hotel Stadt Magdeburg) is a statue, by F. Schaper (1902), of the Great Elector, who defeated the Swedes in June 1675 near the village of *Hakenberg*, 4 1/2 M. to the S.E. A column, 105 ft. in height, marks the battlefield. — 17 1/2 M. *Neu-Ruppin* (Krone, 30 R., good; Märkischer Hof;

Bernau), a town with 17,200 inhab., on the *Ruppiner See,* has an abbey-church of the late 13th century (restored in 1841; towers completed in 1906), and statues of King Frederick William II., of the poet T. Fontane (1819-98), and of K. F. Schinkel, the architect (1781-1841; the last two born here). Railway to Löwenberg or Neustadt, see p. 140; viâ *Kremmen* to Berlin, see Baedeker's 'Berlin'.

156 M. *Nauen.* About 1 hr. N. is an important wireless station (see Baedeker's 'Berlin'). Light railway to Brandenburg, see p. 28; railways to Jüterbog (56 M.; p. 155) and viâ Kremmen (13 M.; see above) to Oranienburg (24 M.; p. 145). — 171 M. *Spandau,* see p. 13. The train now crosses the Havel and the Spree.

178 M. *Berlin* (Lehrter Bahnhof), see p. 28.

24. From Berlin to Wismar viâ Schwerin.

149 M. Railway to (129 M.) *Schwerin* in $5^1/_2$ hrs.; thence to (20 M.) *Wismar* in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$ hr.

From Berlin to (106 M.) *Ludwigslust,* see R. 23. — About 2 M. to the S.E. of (112 M.) *Lüblow* lies *Wöbbelin,* with the grave of Theodor Körner (comp. p. 185), who fell at Rosenberg (p. 143), and some reminiscences of that poet. — 123 M. *Holthusen,* junction for Hagenow-Land (p. 140).

129 M. Schwerin. — Hotels. *Reichshof* (Pl. d; B, 2), opposite the station, 30 R. at 3-5, D. 3 *M*, good; *Stern* (Pl. b; B, 3), on the Pfaffenteich, 40 R.; *Niederländischer Hof* (Pl. e; B, 2), 50 R. at $3^1/_2$-8, D. $2^1/_2$-5 *M*; *Luisenhof* (Pl. f; B, 2), near the station, 30 R.; *Rieck* (Pl. c; B, 2); *Hamburger Hof* (Pl. h; B, 3); *Obotrit* (Pl. g; B, 3), 20 R. at 4 *M*.

Restaurants. *Nordischer Hof,* Schloss-Str. 9-11 (Pl. B, C, 4); *Dabelstein,* Salz-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Klemann,* Bischof-Str. 3 (Pl. B, 3). — Wine Rooms. *Uhle,* Schuster-Str. 15 (Pl. B, 3); *Wöhler,* Fischer-Str. 2; *Brühl,* König-Str. 81 (Pl. C, 3), corner of Schloss-Str.; *Traube,* Wilhelm-Str. 3 (Pl. B, 2). — Cafés. *Krefft,* König-Str. 64, corner of Schloss-Str.; *Residenz,* Markt 7; *Astoria,* Wismarsche Str. 91 (Pl. B, 1-3); *Goldenbaum,* Arsenal-Str. 16 (Pl. B, 3).

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways through the chief streets (comp. Plan).

Steamers on the Schweriner See every afternoon in summer, starting at Anna-Str., near the Museum (Pl. C, 4), to Zippendorf (p. 143; 20 min.), the Kaninchenwerder (p. 143), and the Fähre (p. 143; 45 min.).

Theatres. *Landes-Theater* (Pl. C, 4), in the Alter Garten; *Tonhalle,* Wismarsche Str. 71, summer-theatre. — Concert Gardens. *Pavillon* (Pl. C, 5), in the Schloss-Garten; *Paulshöhe,* on the road to Zippendorf (p. 143).

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse.

Enquiry Office, Rostocker Str. 30 (Pl. B, 4, 5), week-days 9-1.

Times of Admission. *Dom* (p. 142), open free 12.30-2; at other times fee. Verger, Am Dom 4. — *Museum* (p. 142), week-days (except Mon.) 11-2 (in winter 11-1), Sun. 11.30-2; Sun. & Wed. free, on other days 20 pf. — *Schloss Museum* (p. 143), in summer week-days (except Thurs.) 10-1 & 3-5, Sun. 2.30-5; in winter week-days (except Thurs.) 11-1, Sun. 11.30-2; Sun. & Wed. free, on other days 20 pf.

Schwerin (125 ft.), an ancient settlement of Wends, invested with municipal rights in 1162 by Henry the Lion, and an episcopal see from 1167 to 1648, is now a town of 44,400 inhab., and the

capital of the free state (formerly the grand duchy) of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is prettily situated on the *Schweriner See* ($13^1/_2$ M. long, $3^3/_4$ M broad) and several smaller lakes.

Near the S. end of the Pfaffenteich, in the heart of the town, 10 min. S.E. of the station, is the ***Dom** (Pl. B, C, 3), an important monument of N. German Gothic brick-architecture, dating from 1327-1416. The structural proportions possess in a high degree that calm, cool harmony which was the ideal of the 14th century. The tower, 385 ft. high, was built in 1889-91. Adm., see p. 141.

The 'Chapel of the Holy Blood', at the back of the high altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The N. side of the ambulatory contains the large marble tomb of Duke Christopher (d. 1592) and his consort. To the right of the above chapel is a bronze armorial tablet of the Duchess Helena (d. 1524), by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg. The two double monumental brasses, 10 ft. long, are of Flemish workmanship and date from 1347 and 1375. In the nave, near the choir, is a bronze font of the late 14th century. Excellent organ.

The cloisters, to the N. of the cathedral, contain the *Government Library* (200,000 vols.).

From the cathedral we cross the Markt (Pl. B, C, 3), with a monumental fountain, by Berwald (1911), and a bronze statue of Bismarck (Pl. 1), by Wandschneider (1901), then traverse König-Str. and Schloss-Str., at the end of which, on the right, are the *Government Offices* (Pl. 12), built in 1826. Beyond them is the Alter Garten (Pl. C, 4), an open space, with the *Landes-Theater* (1886), a monument to *Grand Duke Paul Frederick* (Pl. 2), designed by Rauch (1849), and a monument (Pl. 5) to the memory of the Mecklenburgers who fell in the Franco-Prussian war.

In the same square stands the **Museum** (Pl. C, 4), erected by Willebrand in 1882, and enlarged in 1900. On the upper floor is the picture-gallery, with good examples of the Dutch school of the 17th century, and on the lower floor are the other collections. Adm., see p. 141.

***Picture Gallery** (on the upper floor). Rooms I and II (to the right). German masters of the 15-17th centuries. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 159. Emperor Charles V. (1548), 169. Martin Luther (1546); 567. *V. Knupfer*, Pursuit of Pleasure. — Room III. Early Netherlandish masters. 757. *B. van Orley*, Abraham's sacrifice. — Rooms IV and V. Flemish masters. — Room VI. Italian masters. 96. *Borgognone*, Madonna and Child; 876, 877. *Tintoretto*, Portraits. — Rooms VII-XII. Dutch masters. 444, 445. *Frans Hals*, Laughing youths; 426a, b. *Jan van Goyen*, Landscapes; 1085, 1086. *S. de Vlieger*, Sea-pieces; 855. *Rembrandt*, Old man; 341. *Karel Fabritius*, Sentinel; 974. *Jan Steen*, Love-sickness; *Terburg*, 1011. Domestic scene, 1012. Young man reading; 505. *Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 666. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Lady at the piano. — Rooms XIII and XIV. French masters, chiefly pictures by *J. B. Oudry* (1686-1755). — Room XV. German masters of the 18th century. — In the large room are modern German pictures. — Cabinet of engravings.

On the ground-floor, to the right, are modern pictures by Mecklenburg artists, and in front and to the left, sacred and profane Mecklenburg art.

On the sunk floor are the valuable Collection of National Antiquities and prehistoric finds in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Kunst v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

A bridge adorned with two groups (Obotrites, an old Slavonic tribe, harnessing their chargers) crosses from the Alter Garten to an island lying between the Schweriner See and the Burg-See, on which is situated the former grand-ducal ***Schloss** (Pl. C, 4), begun by Willebrand and Demmler in 1845, and completed by Stüler in 1857. It is in the form of an irregular pentagon, built in the early-Renaissance style, somewhat similar in appearance to the Château de Chambord. As early as the 12th cent. a castle occupied this site. It was rebuilt in the 16th cent., and the palace church (1560-63) and other parts of this edifice have been incorporated with the modern palace. Above the portal is an equestrian statue of Niclot, the Obotrite chief (d. 1160), by Genschow. — The pretty Burg-Garten is open free.

Since 1921 the interior has contained the **Schloss Museum.** On the ground-floor is the Waffen-Halle; on the sunk floor, industrial art, chiefly ceramics; the state apartments on the upper floor contain objects of industrial art and souvenirs of the grand dukes. Adm., see p. 141.

Upper Floor. *Schlösser-Galerie,* with views of all the palaces belonging to former reigning princes. In the wall-cases, services in Chinese, St. Petersburg, and Berlin porcelain. — *Adjutanten-Zimmer.* Bust of Napoleon, in biscuit porcelain, by Chaudet. — *Small Audience Chamber.* Baroque furniture, including a writing-table in the Boulle style; works in ivory (Oriental reliquary, 8-9th cent.) and in precious metals; in Case I, above, to the right, small Swabian domestic altar (16th cent.). — *Arbeits-Zimmer.* Ivory-carvings (18th cent.); works in amber; beautiful jug with 'églomisé' work (paintings under glass), enclosed in gilt silver, by C. Jamnitzer. — *Fächer-Zimmer.* Fans of the 18-19th centuries. — *Minister-Zimmer.* Industrial art of the rococo and classical periods.

Sunk Floor. *Winter-Zimmer.* Italian arts and crafts (tapestry of 1666, after Raphael). — *Sylvester-Galerie.* Fine old glass. — *Säulen-Zimmer, Sagen-Zimmer,* and *Blücher-Zimmer.* German and foreign faience. — *Leander-Turm.* Antique earthenware vessels. — *Wainscoted Room.* Delft faience. — The *Red Audience Chamber* and the adjoining room contain a splendid collection of Dresden china. — *Rosa Salon.* Porcelain. — The last rooms contain industrial art of the 19th and 20th cent. and a small collection from the Far East (the Siamese porcelain is noteworthy).

The extensive *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. C, 5, 6) is well laid out. Near the entrance is an equestrian statue of Grand Duke Frederick Francis II., by Brunow (1893). Refreshments at the pavilion.

Environs. Walk along the bank of the lake to (3 M.) *Zippendorf* (steamer-pier; beyond Pl. C, 6; Kurhaus, 65 R.), and on to (1 M.) *Müss* and (1/2 M.) the *Fähre* (steamer-station). At (3/4 M. farther) *Rabensteinfeld* there are a Schloss and a pretty park near the lake. The *Pinnower See* lies 1/2 M. from Rabensteinfeld, surrounded by wooded hills. The island of *Kaninchenwerder* (restaurant; steamer from Zippendorf in 10 min.) is much visited (view-tower).

From Schwerin to Rehna, 21 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5 M. *Friedrichstal.* About 1 M. from the station is the hunting-lodge of the same name (restaurant); pretty woodland walks on the banks of the Neumühler See. — At *Rosenberg,* 2 M. to the N.E. of (10 1/2 M.) *Lützow,* is an obelisk marking the spot where Theodor Körner fell in 1813 (comp. p. 141). —

15 M. *Gadebusch* (2400 inhab.), with an interesting church (13-15th cent.), Rathaus (1618), and Schloss (1571). — 21 M. *Rehna.*

A branch-line runs from Schwerin to *Parchim* (28½ M.; p. 140).

139 M. *Bad Kleinen*, junction for Lübeck or Stettin (p. 136).

149 M. **Wismar.** — Hotels. *Stadt Hamburg* (Pl. a; C, 4), with restaurant, 30 R., good; *Wädekin* (Pl. d; D, 4), 24 R. at 3-5, D. 2-4, P. 7-10 *M*; *Fründt* (Pl. b; C, 3), 20 R. at 3, D. 2-3½ *M*; *Sonne* (Pl. c; C, 4), 20 R. — Restaurants. *Ratskeller; Fenger; Alter Schwede* (see below); *Altdeutsches Restaurant*, in the Koch House (see below); *Böckel Wine Rooms.* — Post Office (Pl. C, 5), Mecklenburger Str. 18.

Wismar (66 ft.), a Mecklenburg town on the Baltic, with 25,200 inhab., once an important member of the Hanseatic League (p. 128), possesses many interesting mediæval buildings and monuments.

In the Markt (Pl. C, 4), in the middle of the town, are the 'Alter Schwede' (a gabled house of the end of the 14th cent.; see above) and the *Rathaus*. The fountain in the S.E. corner dates from 1581, the gable of the Wädekin Hotel (see above) from 1363. — To the W. of the Markt are the Archdeaconry (15th cent.) and the *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. B, 4; verger, Marien-Kirchhof 5), a brick edifice of the 14th cent., in the austere and imposing manner of the Dom and Marien-Kirche at Lübeck. It contains a brazen font of the early 14th cent., a carved altar of the 15th century (repainted in 1910), and the fine brass of Duchess Sophia of Mecklenburg (d. 1504). The W. tower is 269 ft. high. — To the S. of the church is the so-called **Alte Schule* (Pl. B, 4), erected c. 1400 in red and dark-green bricks and rebuilt in 1880. It contains a collection of Wismar antiquities (Sun. 12-1, free; at other times on application to Herr Schröder, Grüne-Str. 7). — The **Fürstenhof* (Pl. B, 4, 5), formerly a ducal palace, and now the seat of the district court, was built in the Italian Renaissance style in 1554 and badly restored in 1878. On the street side are two friezes, the upper with terracotta heads in relief by Statius van Düren. — The *Georgen-Kirche* (Pl. B, 4, 5; verger, Georgen-Kirchhof 16), a cruciform basilica, has a choir of the 14th and a nave of the 15th century. It contains a fine altar (c. 1430), choir-stalls of the 15-16th cent., a pulpit of 1608, and a bronze font with a carved wooden cover of 1649.

To the N. of the Markt is the *Nikolai-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3; verger, Nicolai-Kirchhof 11), begun at the end of the 14th cent.; the nave was consecrated in 1459. The gable of the S. transept has twenty-six glazed stone statuettes of the Virgin and St. Nicholas, and the interior has some late-Gothic mural paintings. — The *Koch House* (Pl. C, 3; restaurant, see above) dates from 1571.

A steamer plies in 1 hr. to *Kirchdorf*, on the island of *Poel* (Kurhaus Schwarzer Busch).

From Wismar to *Rostock*, see p. 138; to *Neustadt an der Dosse*, see p. 140.

WISMAR
1 : 12.500
Meter
Industriehafen
Holzhafen
Kohlen-Hafen
Güter-Bhf.
Baumhaus
Wasserstrasse
Zollamt
Wasser-Tor
Spiegelberg
Bahnhof
St. Nicolai-K.
Mühlen-Grube
Mühlenstrasse
Quartierhaus
Frische
Stadtschule
Weberstrasse
Zeughaus
Lübsches Tor
Heiligengeist-K.
Rathaus
Markt
Alte Schule
Marien-K.
Archidiakonat
Georgen-K.
Fürsten-hof
Schauspiel-haus
Post
Bürgerschule
Schwarzes Kloster
Am Schilde
Mecklenburger Tor
Kathol. K.
Turnpl.
Höhere Töchter-Schule
Exerzierpl.
Schützenhaus
Krankenhaus
Gas- u. Elektr. Werk
Altwismar-Tor
Schwerin
Rostock
Poel
Lübsche Bucht
Wallstrasse
Papenstr.
Lindenstr.
Gr. Schmiedestr.
Gr. Hohe Str.
Kl. Hohe Str.
Neustadt
Breitestrasse
Lübsche Str.
Gerberstrasse
Badenstr.
Bäckerstr.
Zeughausstr.
Timmstrasse
Schulstr.
Gr. Dreiherrenstr.
Kl. Dreiherrenstr.
Scharfrichterstr.
Dankwartsbrunnen
Fürstengarten
Vogelsang
Dahlbg.
Kl. Hohe Str.
Gr. Hohe Str.
Kl. Schmiedestr.
Gr. Schmiedestr.
Kl. Dreiherrenstr.
Gr. Dreiherrenstr.
Kl. Schulstr.
Gr. Schulstr.
Kl. Gerberstr.
Gr. Gerberstr.
Kl. Badenstr.
Gr. Badenstr.
Kl. Bäckerstr.
Gr. Bäckerstr.
Kl. Timmstr.
Gr. Timmstr.
Kl. Zeughausstr.
Gr. Zeughausstr.
Kl. Lübsche Str.
Gr. Lübsche Str.
Kl. Wallstr.
Gr. Wallstr.
Kl. Papenstr.
Gr. Papenstr.
Kl. Lindenstr.
Gr. Lindenstr.
Kl. Scharfrichterstr.
Gr. Scharfrichterstr.
Kl. Dankwartsbrunnen
Gr. Dankwartsbrunnen
Kl. Fürstengarten
Gr. Fürstengarten
Kl. Vogelsang
Gr. Vogelsang
Kl. Dahlbg.
Gr. Dahlbg.
Kl. Turnpl.
Gr. Turnpl.
Kl. Exerzierpl.
Gr. Exerzierpl.
Kl. Schützenhaus
Gr. Schützenhaus
Kl. Krankenhaus
Gr. Krankenhaus
Kl. Gas- u. Elektr. Werk
Gr. Gas- u. Elektr. Werk
Kl. Altwismar-Tor
Gr. Altwismar-Tor
Kl. Lübsches Tor
Gr. Lübsches Tor
Kl. Mecklenburger Tor
Gr. Mecklenburger Tor
Kl. Am Schilde
Gr. Am Schilde
Kl. Schwarzes Kloster
Gr. Schwarzes Kloster
Kl. Bürgerschule
Gr. Bürgerschule
Kl. Post
Gr. Post
Kl. Rathaus
Gr. Rathaus
Kl. Markt
Gr. Markt
Kl. Alte Schule
Gr. Alte Schule
Kl. Archidiakonat
Gr. Archidiakonat
Kl. Georgen-K.
Gr. Georgen-K.
Kl. Fürsten-hof
Gr. Fürsten-hof
Kl. Schauspiel-haus
Gr. Schauspiel-haus
Kl. Heiligengeist-K.
Gr. Heiligengeist-K.
Kl. Marien-K.
Gr. Marien-K.
Kl. Stadtschule
Gr. Stadtschule
Kl. Quartierhaus
Gr. Quartierhaus
Kl. Mühlen-Grube
Gr. Mühlen-Grube
Kl. Spiegelberg
Gr. Spiegelberg
Kl. Wasser-Tor
Gr. Wasser-Tor
Kl. Zollamt
Gr. Zollamt
Kl. Wasserstrasse
Gr. Wasserstrasse
Kl. Baumhaus
Gr. Baumhaus
Kl. Kohlen-Hafen
Gr. Kohlen-Hafen
Kl. Güter-Bhf.
Gr. Güter-Bhf.
Kl. Bahnhof
Gr. Bahnhof
Kl. Poel
Gr. Poel
Kl. Rostock
Gr. Rostock
Kl. Schwerin
Gr. Schwerin
Kl. Holzhafen
Gr. Holzhafen
Kl. Industriehafen
Gr. Industriehafen
Kl. Lübsche Bucht
Gr. Lübsche Bucht
Kl. Wallstrasse
Gr. Wallstrasse

25. From Berlin to Stralsund.

A. Viâ Neu-Brandenburg.

137 M. Railway from the Stettin Station (p. 28) in $4^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ hrs.

Berlin, see p. 28. — 18 M. *Oranienburg* (Hotel Eilers, 11 R.), a town of 13,200 inhab., on the *Havel*. The Schloss (1650-90) is now a normal school. In front of it is a statue of Louisa Henrietta (1627-67), wife of the Great Elector, by F. Wolff (1858). Railway to Nauen, see p. 141. — 29 M. *Löwenberg*.

From Löwenberg a railway runs viâ ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Templin* (6300 inhab.) and (32 M.) *Hasslebcn* to *Prenzlau* (45 M.; see below), and a light railway to (23 M.) **Rheinsberg** (Ratskeller, 22 R. at $2^1/_4$-4, D. 2-$3^1/_2$ *M*), with the Schloss where Frederick the Great lived when crown prince from 1736 to 1740. A statue, by Elster, was erected to him in 1903. — To *Neustadt an der Dosse*, see p. 140.

49 M. *Fürstenberg* is the junction for Eberswalde (p. 319). — $60^1/_4$ M. *Alt-Strelitz* or *Strelitz*.

62 M. **Neu-Strelitz** (Mahncke, 40 R. from 3, D. 2-3 *M*; Mecklenburger Hof, 18 R.; Reichshof, 15 R.), the capital of the free state (formerly grand duchy) of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is a town of 11,300 inhab., pleasantly situated amid woods on the *Zierker See*. The Schloss was begun in 1726 and altered in 1865 and 1909.

About 7 M. to the N. is the château of *Hohenzieritz*, where Queen Louise of Prussia (comp. p. 60), daughter of Grand Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, died in 1810.

From Neu-Strelitz to Rostock, 74 M., railway in 2-$3^1/_2$ hrs. The express from Berlin to (136 M.) Rostock viâ Neu-Strelitz (4 hrs.) affords the shortest route to Copenhagen. — 21 M. **Waren** (Stadt Hamburg, good; Warener Hof, 20 R., well spoken of), a town of 10,000 inhab. on the *Müritz*, the second largest lake in N. Germany, is the junction of the line from Ludwigslust to Neu-Brandenburg (p. 140). Branch-line to Malchin, see p. 139. — 53 M. *Gülstrow*, see p. 138. — 74 M. *Rostock*, see p. 136.

From Neu-Strelitz to *Wittenberge*, see p. 140.

From (72 M.) *Blankensee* a branch-line runs to Strasburg in der Uckermark (23 M.; p. 139).

82 M. *Neu-Brandenburg*, see p. 139. — 94 M. *Treptow* (Hotel Deutsches Haus), on the *Tollense*. — $110^1/_2$ M. *Demmin* (König von Preussen, 23 R.; Sonne, 30 R.), with 12,000 inhab. and a 14th cent. church. — 125 M. *Grimmen*.

137 M. *Stralsund*, see p. 146.

B. Via Angermünde.

150 M. Railway in 4-$7^1/_2$ hrs. — To *Swinemünde* (125 M.) viâ Ducherow (p. 146) in $3^1/_2$-6 hrs.; to *Heringsdorf* (130 M.) in 5-7 hrs.

From Berlin to (44 M.) *Angermünde*, see R. 52.

68 M. **Prenzlau** (Deutsches Haus, 20 R. at 3-5, D. 2-4 *M*; Preussischer Hof), the ancient capital of the Uckermark, with 20,300 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lower *Uckersee*. The Gothic *Marien-Kirche* (13-14th cent.) is one of the finest brick structures

in the Mark of Brandenburg. The great E. gable, an imposing piece of architecture, is adorned with elaborate tracery and mouldings. In the old Holy Ghost Chapel is the *Uckermark Museum* (open on Sun. 11-1, 20 pf.; on other days 50 pf.). Three gate-towers of the 15th cent. and part of the town-walls are preserved. Railway to Löwenberg, see p. 145; to Strasburg in der Uckermark, see p. 139.

80 M. **Pasewalk** (Stuthmann, 25 R. from 3½, D. 2-3 *M;* Bahnhofs-Hotel Monopol), a town on the *Ücker*, with 11,400 inhab., is the junction for Stettin and Lübeck (R. 22). — 101 M. *Ducherow* (to Swinemünde and Heringsdorf, see p. 323).

109 M. **Anklam** (Traube, 28 R. from 3, D. 2 *M;* Bahnhof), with 14,500 inhab., on the *Peene*. The town contains some relics of its old fortifications (e.g. the Stein-Tor, of the 15th cent.), and the Marien-Kirche of the 13-15th cent., with a tomb of 1585, the most important stone monument of this description in Pomerania.

119½ M. *Züssow* is the junction for (11 M.) *Wolgast* (Hotel Deutsches Haus; see below), a town of 7100 inhab., on the Peene.

From *Wolgaster Fähre* (ferry), in Usedom, a branch-line runs to Zinnowitz (p. 324).

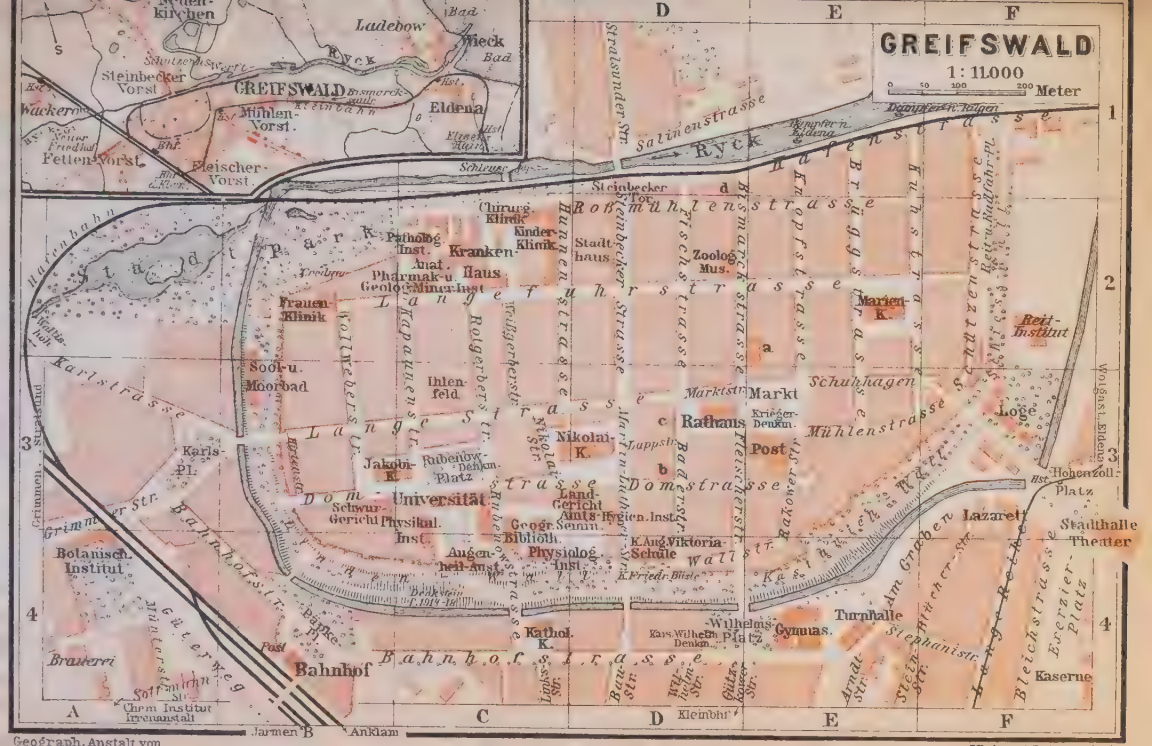
130 M. **Greifswald.** — Hotels. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. a; E, 2), 30 R.; *Preussischer Hof* (Pl. b; D, 3), 23 R. from 3¾, D. 2-2½ *M*; *Nordischer Hof* (Pl. c; D, 3); *Traube* (Pl. d; D, 1), 9 R. at 2¼-3½, D. 1½, P. 6½-8 *M*. — Restaurants. *Ihlenfeld; Stralsundische Vereinsbrauerei; Kurhaus.* — Wine Rooms. *Bartens; Ruthenberg.*

Post Office (Pl. E, 3), in the Markt. — The chief points of interest may be visited in 2-3 hrs.

Greifswald (23 ft.), an ancient town (1241) with 38,300 inhab., lies on the right bank of the navigable *Ryck*, 2½ M. above its mouth in the Greifswalder Bodden. In the Markt (Pl. E, 3) are the Rathaus and two late-Gothic gabled houses (Nos. 11 & 13). The *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2), to the N.E., is a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) without a choir, of the 13-15th centuries. The *Nikolai-Kirche* (Pl. C, D, 3), of the 13-14th cent., has a fine tower 321 ft. high (view); the *Jakobi-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 3), of the same period, contains a granite font of the 13th century. The *University* (1100 students), founded in 1456, owns the Croy tapestry (woven in 1554), representing Luther preaching before the royal families of Saxony and Pomerania (shown on July 7th every 10 years; last exhibition in 1920). Opposite, in Rubenow-Platz (Pl. C, 3), is a monument (1856) to Burgomaster Heinrich Rubenow (d. 1462), the founder of the university.

Steamers (25 min.) ply in summer to *Eldena* (with a ruined convent of 1199), at the mouth of the Ryck. — A light railway runs viâ (3¾ M). Eldena and the bathing-resort of (19 M.) *Lubmin* to *Wolgast* (31½ M.; see above). — From Greifswald to *Tribsees*, see p. 148. — Steamer to *Rügen*, see p. 148.

150 M. **Stralsund.** — Hotels. *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. b; C, 1), 30 R. at 3½-4½, D. 2-3½, P. 10½-12½ *M*, good; *Bahnhof* (Pl. c; A, 3), 50 R. at 4½-5½ *M*, well spoken of; *König von Preussen* (Pl. f; C, 3); *Brandenburg* (Pl. e; C, 2); *Germania* (Pl. g; A, 3), 25 R.; *Schweriner Hof* (Pl. d; B, 3), 24 R.


GREIFSWALD
1 : 11.000
0 50 100 200 Meter
Ryck
Ladebow
Bad
Steinbecker Vorst
Mühlen-Vorst
Eldena
Fleischer-Vorst
Pettenvorst
Wackerow
Friedhof
Bahnhof
Schleuse
Steinbecker Tor
Stralsunder Str.
Salinenstrasse
Dampfschiffbrücke n. Eldena
Hafenstrasse
Brandteichstrasse
Rothemühlenstrasse
Hunnenstrasse
Fischerstrasse
Knopfstrasse
Schützenstrasse
Stadt Park
Pathologisches Inst.
Kranken-Haus
Anat. Pharmak. u. Geolog. Mineral. Inst.
Chirurg. Klinik
Kinder-Klinik
Stadthaus
Zoolog. Mus.
Frauen-Klinik
Langestuhrstrasse
Marien-K.
Reit-Institut
Wolgast. Eldena
Soolbad
Moorbad
Ihlenfeld
Karlstrasse
Karlspl.
Langestr.
Rubenow-Denkm.
Rubenow-Platz
Jakobi-K.
Nikolai-K.
Marktstr.
Markt
Schuhhagen
Rathaus
Krieger-Denkm.
Loge
Post
Mühlenstrasse
Schützenstrasse
Hohenzollen-Platz
Dom
Universität
Schwur-Gericht
Physikal. Inst.
Land-Gericht
Amts-Hygien. Inst.
Geogr. Semin.
Domstrasse
Lazarett
Stadthalle Theater
Botanisch. Institut
Augen-heil-Anst.
Physiolog. Inst.
K. Aug. Viktoria-Schule
K. Friedr.-Bibl.
Rakower Str.
Wallstr.
Turnhalle
Wilhelms-Gymnas.
Wilhelms-Platz
Kais. Wilhelm-Denkm.
Kathol. K.
Bahnhofstrasse
Bahnhof
Brauerei
Güterweg
Chem. Institut
Arnd-Str.
Steph.-Str.
Exerzier-Platz
Kaserne
Bleichstrasse
Grimmer Str.
Bahnlinie
Jarmen
Anklam
Kleinbahn
Geograph. Anstalt von

A
B
C
D
St. Jürgen-Friedhof
Stadt-Spiel-Wald Pl.
Moorteich
Kniepertei ch
Frankenteich
Hafen
Theater
Johannis-Kloster
Alter Markt
Rathhaus
Nikolai-K.
Reichsbank
Regierung
Jakobi-K.
Heil. Geist-K.
Kathol. K.
Synagoge
Post u. Telegr.
Neuer Markt
Marien-K.
Amts-Ger.
Gymn.
Provinz.-Ausst.
Irrenanst.
Hauptbahnhof
Kleinbhf.
STRALSUND
1:15.000
Meter
1 Kniepertor C1
2 Kütertor B2
3 Semlowertor D2
4 Steinwiekdenkm. C1
Altefähr
RÜGEN
Seebad
Knieper Vorstadt
Exerzier-Pl.
Hainholz
Bauernhaus
Stadtwald
Moorteich
Stadtkoppel
Rostocker Werk
Tribseer
Tribsee
Grünhufe
Grünthal
Gartenbahn
Vorst. Bhf.
Knieper T.
Franken-T.
Franken-Vorstadt
Kl.-Bhf.
Provinzial-Heilanstalt
Hafen
Hafenbhf.
Kaserne
Dänholm
Dampffähre
Fährbrücke
Bhf. Altefähr
Trajekt
STRELASUND
1:75.000
Meter
Tribsees
Grimmen
Greifswald
Strassenbahn
Rostock
Barth
Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Restaurants. Wine: *Ratsweinkeller; Wulffcrona*, Heiligegeist-Str. 30; *Garges*, Mönch-Strasse. — Beer: *Ressource*, Ossenreyer-Str. 16; *Rathausbierkeller*.

Baths. Sea baths at *Waltenberg's*, Strand-Str. 4 (beyond Pl. B, 1). — Warm baths (Pl. C, 1), Sarnow-Str. 5.

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), in the Neuer Markt.

Steamer to Rügen, leaving the Fähr-Brücke (Pl. D, 1), 1¼ M. from the main railway station, see p. 148. A steam-ferry plies from the Fähr-Brücke to Altefähr (p. 149; 12 min.).

Chief Attractions (4 hrs.): Marien-Kirche; Jakobi-Kirche; Rathaus; Nikolai-Kirche; Johannis-Kloster; Knieper Wall.

Stralsund, with 38,200 inhab., lies on the *Strelasund*, a strait 2 M. wide, which separates Rügen from the mainland and washes the small fortified island of *Dänholm*. The Altstadt is entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by three moles only. The lofty gabled houses, the towers, and the Gothic churches of brick resemble those of Rostock and Lübeck. The fortifications have been removed or converted into promenades.

Stralsund was founded about 1209, and soon attained to such prosperity that in the 14th cent. it was second in importance, among the Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, to Lübeck alone. The citizens adopted the Reformed faith at an early period, and were therefore on the side of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. In 1628, aided by Danish and Swedish vessels, they gallantly defended their town against Wallenstein, who had sworn to take it, "though it had been chained to heaven", but was compelled to abandon the siege after losing 12,000 men. From the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 until 1815, when it became Prussian, the town belonged to Sweden.

On leaving the railway station (Pl. A, 4), we cross the Tribseer Damm to (½ M.) the Neuer Markt (Pl. B, 3). The *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 3; sacristan, Marien-Str. 10), erected in 1416-73, is a brick structure with transepts, aisles, and a series of chapels between the flying buttresses. The tower affords a fine survey of the town and part of the island of Rügen.

To the N., at Mönch-Str. 27, is the *Provincial Museum of Neuvorpommern and Rügen* (Pl. B, C, 2; not yet open). It contains an important collection of stone age antiquities from Rügen, old gold ornaments, ecclesiastical antiquities, guild insignia, coins, armour, weapons, faience, etc.

The Rathaus and the Nikolai-Kirche, on the S. side of the Alter Markt (Pl. C, 1), form one of the finest groups of buildings in N. Germany. The **Rathaus* dates partly from the 13th century. The façade fronting the Markt, built in 1316 and altered in the 18th cent., was restored in 1882 to its former splendour. The large hall contains portraits of Swedish and Prussian kings.

Beyond the Rathaus is the *Nikolai-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2; open free 11-12; sacristan, Nikolai-Kirchhof 2), a noble edifice begun in 1311, resembling the Marien-Kirche, but lacking transepts.

On the pillars of the nave are mural paintings of the 14th cent., discovered in 1909; high altar, carved and painted (late 15th cent.); fine brass of Burgomaster Hövener (d. 1357), of Netherlandish workmanship; pulpit

of 1611. At the entrance to the stalls of the Krämer, or merchants, is the polite intimation: "Dat ken kramer is de blief da buten, oder ick schla em up de schnuten" (He that's no merchant stay without, else I shall strike him on the snout!).

At Baden-Str. 13 (Pl. C, D, 2) is the *Municipal Library*, founded in 1709 (80,000 vols.). — The old *Johannis-Kloster* (Pl. C, 1) has some features of interest. — The *Jakobi-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2; sacristan, Papen-Str. 14) is a Gothic building of the 14th century. — At the W. end of Heiligegeist-Str. is the *Küter-Tor* (Pl. 2, B 2; 15th cent.). — Outside the *Knieper Tor* (Pl. 1, C 1; early 14th cent.) are the Stadt-Theater (1914), a Gothic war monument (Pl. B, 1), 52 ft. in height, by Wichards (1886), and a statue of Schill (see below), by Glümer (1909).

In the *St. Jürgen Cemetery*, to the N.W. of the town, is the grave of Major Ferdinand von Schill (comp. p. 76), who stirred up a patriotic rising against the French in 1809 and was killed during the street-fighting in Stralsund.

From Stralsund to Rostock, 45 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-3 hrs. — From (12 M.) *Velgast* a branch-line runs viâ (7 M.) *Barth* to the seaside-resorts of ($11^1/_2$ M.) *Zingst* (Hotel Wiener Hof; visitors' tax) and ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Prerow* (Strand, 18 R.; visitors' tax). — 27 M. **Ribnitz** (Hotel Sonne), with 4600 inhabitants. An omnibus ($1^1/_4$ hr.) runs hence to (9 M.) *Müritz* (p. 138; Mecklenburger Hof, 80 R.) and ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Graal* (p. 138; Strandperle, 33 R.); and a steamer (1 hr.) plies to *Wustrow* and a motor-boat to *Ahrenshoop*, all frequented as sea-bathing resorts. — 45 M. *Rostock*, see p. 136.

From Stralsund a railway runs in 2 hrs. to (22 M.) *Tribsees* (Hotel Deutsches Haus), a small town of 3300 inhab., junction for Greifswald ($31^1/_2$ M.; p. 146) or Rostock ($28^1/_2$ M.; p. 136).

From Stralsund to *Sassnitz*, see below.

26. The Island of Rügen.

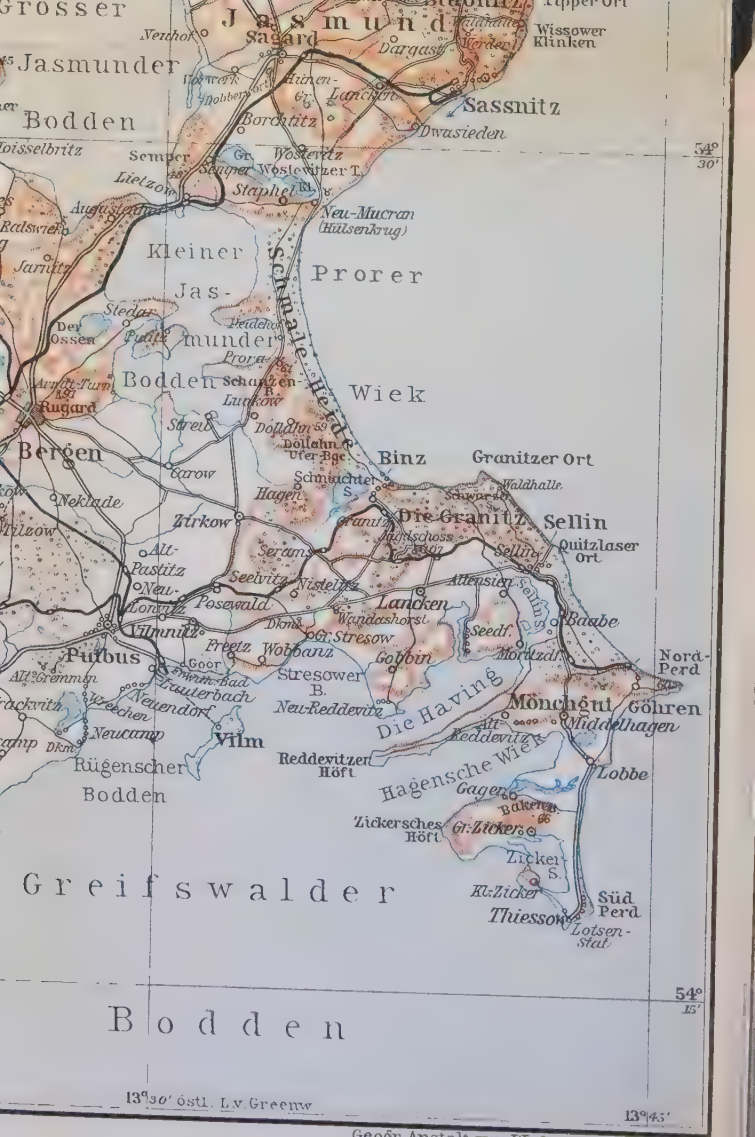
Railway from *Stralsund* (p. 146), see below. — Steamers ply from *Stralsund* to Hiddensee, Breege, and Wiek, from *Greifswald* to Thiessow, Lauterbach, Baabe, and Sellin, and from *Stettin* daily in summer viâ *Swinemünde* and *Heringsdorf* to Göhren, Sellin, Binz, and Sassnitz. — Steam Ferry from Stralsund to *Altefähr*, see p. 149.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (377 sq. M.; 32 M. long and 25 M. wide), is separated from the mainland on the S.W. by the Strelasund (p. 147). The deep bays by which the island is indented in every direction form a number of peninsulas, connected with it by narrow strips of land only. The most important of these are Wittow and Jasmund on the N. and Mönchgut on the S.E. side of the island. The scenery on the E. coast of the island is very picturesque, with its beech-woods, white cliffs, and blue water. The finest points are Stubbenkammer, Putbus, and the Jagdschloss. Binz and Sassnitz are the most frequented bathing-resorts. — Comp. 'The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen', by the author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden' (see p. 139).

The hotels in the most frequented resorts are often crowded in summer, so that previous application for rooms is advisable.

A. From Stralsund to Sassnitz viâ Bergen.
Stubbenkammer. Arkona.

33 M. Railway in $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. — Steamers from Sassnitz to *Trälleborg* (for Copenhagen and Stockholm), see Baedeker's 'Norway, Sweden, and Denmark'



Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The train starts from the main station at Stralsund (p. 146), and skirts the Franken-Vorstadt to (2 M.) *Stralsund Harbour.* Hence it is conveyed by a steam-ferry across the Strelasund to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Altefähr Station*, in Rügen. — *Altefähr* (Kurhaus, 10 R.), 1 M. from the station, is a small bathing-resort.

From Altefähr a light railway runs to *Putbus* (22 M.; p. 151) in $2^3/_4$ hrs., passing (11 M.) *Gross-Schoritz*, birthplace of the patriotic poet E. M. Arndt (1769-1860), and ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Garz*.

Our line runs towards the N.E.

18 M. **Bergen** (Ratskeller, 15 R., good; Bahnhof; Prinz von Preussen, 15 R. at 2-3, D. 2 *M*; Preussischer Hof), with 4600 inhab., is the capital of Rügen. The church, one of the earliest brick buildings in N. Germany, with its conspicuous tower, is in the late-Romanesque style and dates originally from the late 12th cent. but was remodelled in 1445 (Romanesque paintings in the choir and transepts). — About 15 min. N.E. of the Markt rises the *Rugard* (300 ft.), crowned by an ancient entrenchment, with a tower to the memory of Arndt (see above; restaurant). The view is very extensive and picturesque, especially by evening light.

From Bergen to Altenkirchen, 24 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 14 M. *Wittower Fähre.* — From ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Wiek* (Hotel Schütt) a steamer plies to Stralsund (p. 146). — 24 M. *Altenkirchen* (Nordischer Hof), a village with 600 inhab. and a late-Romanesque church, in the porch of which is a relief of the god Swantewit (?; p. 150). Arkona (p. 150) lies $4^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. and *Juliusruh* (Kurhaus & Strand Hotel) $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.E.

From Bergen to *Putbus* or to *Binz* and *Göhren*, see p. 151.

To the W. of Rügen lies the narrow island of **Hiddensee** (11 M. long), inhabited by fishermen. The *Dornbusch* (236 ft.), at the N. end of the island, affords fine views. The steamer (p. 148) calls at *Kloster* (Hotel zum Dornbusch), with the scanty ruins of a Cistercian convent (1296), *Vitte* (Ostsee Hotel), and *Neuendorf-Plogshagen* (Hotel Freese).

Beyond Bergen the railway crosses the narrow passage between the Grosser and Kleiner Jasmunder Bodden to (24 M.) *Lietzow.* — Near (28 M.) *Sagard* (Fürstenkrone, 12 R.), to the left, is the *Dubberworth*, the largest tumulus, or 'giant's grave', in Rügen. Lohme (p. 150) is $5^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. (motor mail). — 32 M. *Sassnitz* (town). — 33 M. *Sassnitz Harbour.*

Sassnitz. — Hotels. In the E. part of the town: **Fahrnberg*, high up near the woods, 60 R.; *Am Meer*, on the Strand Promenade, 40 R. at $2^1/_2$-4, D. 2, P. $6^1/_2$-10 *M*; *Hohenzollern*, 40 R.; *Waldesruhe*, $^1/_2$ M. to the E.; *Kaiserhof*; *Sassnitzer Hof*. — In the W. part of the town: *Victoria*, pleasantly situated, 45 R. at 3-5, D. 3-4, P. 10-13 *M*, *Geschwister Koch*, together with the annexe Prinz Heinrich von Preussen, 50 R. at 3-5, D. 3-5, P. 8-10 *M*, *Monopol*, 40 R., all three with view of the sea; *Pirschel*; *Stubnitz*, 16 R.

Restaurants. *Ostsee*; *Hohenzollern* (see above); *Hindenburg*. — *Wiener Café*.

Post Office, Excellenz-Kirchhoff-Strasse. — Visitors' Tax.

Omnibus to Stubbenkammer ($1^1/_4$ hr.) — Motor Boats and Steamers to Stubbenkammer, Lohme, Arkona, Binz, and Sellin.

Sassnitz, prettily situated on the Prorer Wiek, at the S. margin of the forest of Stubnitz, has 4300 inhab. and, with Binz, is the

most frequented seaside resort in Rügen. The *Strand Promenade is the chief rendezvous of visitors. The beach is stony.

The most attractive walks are afforded by the beautiful beech-forest, called the ***Stubnitz,** which covers the seaward half of the peninsula of *Jasmund.* A favourite point is the (¾ hr.) restaurant Waldhalle, which is reached either by road viâ the Waldesruhe Hotel (p. 149) or on foot along the beach and up (12 min.) past the *Wissower Klinken,* a series of chalk cliffs. Numerous finger-posts.

From Sassnitz to Stubbenkammer, about 8 M. (on foot 2¼ hrs., by carriage 1¼ hr., by motor-boat 35 min.). From the Waldhalle (see above) walkers follow the path along the cliffs, crossing three small ravines and passing the *Victoria-Sicht* and the *Wilhelm-Sicht* (or *Kleine Stubbenkammer*).

Stubbenkammer (Hotel Stubbenkammer, 40 R. at 2½-4, P. 9-10 *M*), the finest point in Rügen, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of Jasmund, is a furrowed chalk cliff, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 400 ft. The summit, called the **Königsstuhl,* commands an extensive view. To the left is a rugged precipice of chalk; in the distance Arkona; to the right the Kleine Stubbenkammer (see above). Between the Königsstuhl and the Kleine Stubbenkammer a winding path descends to the (10 min.) foot of the cliffs, of which an imposing survey is obtained from below.

About 12 min. W. of Stubbenkammer, between the Nipmerow and Sassnitz roads, lies the *Hertha-See,* a lake 186 yds. long, on the N. bank of which rises the *Herthaburg,* a semi-circular mound, 50 ft. in height. The tradition which connects the mysterious rites of the goddess Nertus or Hertha (mentioned by Tacitus, Germania, xl) with this spot is not older than the 17th century.

From Stubbenkammer a motor-boat plies in 20-30 min. (calm weather necessary) to Lohme, which walkers may reach in 1 hr. through the woods (views). *Lohme* (Strand, 25 R. at 2, D. 2, P. 6 *M*; Mau, 20 R.; Seestern; visitors' tax) is a fishing-village and a sea-bathing resort. Road to Sagard, see p. 149.

Arkona is most conveniently reached by steamer from Sassnitz or on foot (2 hrs.) from Altenkirchen. We may, however, also drive across the narrow line of sand-dunes named the *Schaabe* viâ *Glowe* (Strand, 21 R.) to *Breege* (Hotel Deutsches Haus or Seestern), whence we may follow the beach (2½ hrs.) to Arkona.

The promontory of **Arkona** (Hotel Stegemann, 10 R. at 1½-2, D. 1½-2 *M*), the northernmost point of Rügen, 151 ft. above the Baltic, is crowned with two lighthouses. The view embraces the coast of Jasmund, the Tromper Wiek, and the Danish island of Møen in the distance. Here are the ruins of an ancient stronghold of the Wends, consisting of a circular entrenchment 30-40 ft. high, which contained the temple of their four-headed idol Swantewit. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1168.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

B. From Bergen to Putbus and Lauterbach.

7½ M. Railway in ½ hr.

6 M. Putbus. — Hotels. *Fürstenhof*, pleasantly situated in the Allee; *Bellevue*, in the Circus; *Adler*, in the Allee, unpretending; *Deutsches Haus*, in the Markt. — Kursaal, in the Allee, with garden. — Theatre, open July 15th to Sept. 15th. — Railway to Altefähr, see p. 149.

Putbus is a cheerful little town with 2000 inhab. and the residence of the Princes of Putbus. The town consists chiefly of the Allee-Strasse and the Circus. The Schloss, in a fine park, was completed in a late-Renaissance style in 1872. In front of it is a marble statue of Prince Malte (d. 1854), founder of Putbus, by Drake (1859).

The bathing-places are 1½ M. distant at *Lauterbach* (Victoria, 20 R. at 3-4, D. 1¼, P. 6 *M;* Schwarzer Bär), which is situated on the *Rügenscher Bodden.* — The island of *Vilm* (Thamm, 20 R., well spoken of; motor-boat in 10 min.) contains magnificent oaks and beeches.

C. From Putbus to Binz and Göhren.

15 M. Light Railway in 1½ hr.; to *Binz* in 40 min.; to *Jagdschloss* in 50 min.; to *Sellin* in 1 hr.

Putbus, see above. **The train runs towards the E., passing (4 M.) *Seelvitz* and the *Schmachter See* (left).**

7 M. Binz. — Hotels. *Kurhaus Kaiserhof*, 60 R.; *Am Meer*, 35 R.; *Fürst Blücher*, 30 R.; *Dünenhaus*, 46 R.; *Seeschloss*, 52 R. at 3-5, D. 2-3, P. 8-12 *M;* *Strand*, 100 R.; *Ostsee*, 60 R. at 3-5, D. 1-3, P. 7-12 *M.* — Restaurants. *Haus Kelch*, *Vineta*, *Ratskeller.* — Cafés. *Gramm*, *Royal*, and *Wilke.* — Post Office in Wilhelm-Strasse. — Visitors' Tax.

Motor Boat (in calm weather) to Sassnitz, Stubbenkammer, Sellin, and Göhren. — Steamer, see p. 148.

Binz is a much-frequented seaside-resort of 1500 inhab., with a good sandy beach. It lies on the W. side of the *Granitz*, a beech-wood with pleasant promenades and views, and has an esplanade and a pier 656 yds. long. Pretty walks to the Jagdschloss (see below), to the (1¼ hr.) Waldhalle (restaurant), to the (¾ hr.) Café Waldwiese, and to the (1⅓ hr.) Forsthaus Prora.

8 M. *Jagdschloss* The Jagdschloss ('shooting-lodge'; 1835-46; no adm.), situated on an eminence, ¼ hr. N.E. of the station, contains a collection of antlers. Below it is the Hotel Granitz (good).

11 M. Sellin (*Kurhaus, 120 R. at 3-5, D. 2½, P. 7-10 *M;* Strand; Kaiserhof, 60 R.; visitors' tax), with two stations, is a village of 1000 inhab. with a sandy beach and a pier 601 yds. long. Steamer, see p. 148.

The railway, running to the S., now enters the rugged peninsula of *Mönchgut*, where quaint native customs and peculiar costumes still prevail. — 13 M. *Baabe*, a small bathing-resort.

15 M. Göhren. — Hotels. *Brandenburg*, 90 R. at 2-3, D. 2-3, P. 6-8 *M;* *Kurhaus*, 60 R.; *Seestern*, 60 R. — Visitors' Tax. — Motor Boat (in calm weather) to Sellin and Binz. — Steamer, see p. 148.

Göhren (1000 inhab.) is situated on a narrow ridge, on the N. side of which is the sandy bathing-shore. Good views are obtained from the *Nordperd* (200 ft.; E. extremity of Rügen) and the *Plansberg* (¼ hr. W.).

Thiessow (Kurhaus & Strand Hotel, 38 R.; Mönchgut; Westpfahl; visitors' tax) is a little bathing-resort at the S. extremity of Mönchgut, 5 M. to the S. of Göhren.

II. CENTRAL GERMANY.

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27. From Berlin to Dresden.

A. Viâ Zossen.

112 M. Express in 3¼ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5½ hrs.

Berlin (Anhalt Station), see p. 28. — 20½ M. *Zossen.* — 47 M. *Uckro,* also a station on the Falkenberg-Lübben line (p. 229). — At (64 M.) *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* (with an old Cistercian convent-church) the train crosses the Halle-Cottbus-Guben line (p. 229), and at (76½ M.) *Elsterwerda* the Kohlfurt-Rosslau line (p. 346). A branch-line also runs from Elsterwerda to Riesa (p. 209). — 88 M. *Grossenhain* (Hotel Sachsenhof), with 12,400 inhab., is the junction for Cottbus (p. 354) and Priestewitz (p. 209). — 98 M. *Weinböhla;* 105½ M. *Radebeul* (p. 209). — 109½ M. *Dresden* (p. 156), Neustadt Station; the trains cross the Elbe and go on to the (112 M.) Main Station.

B. Viâ Jüterbog and Röderau.

120 M. Express in 3 hrs.; ordinary trains in 5½ hrs.

Berlin (Anhalt Station), see p. 28. — 5½ M. *Lichterfelde.* — 11 M. *Gross-Beeren,* where, on Aug. 23rd, 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps under Oudinot. — 31 M. *Luckenwalde* (23,400 inhab.). — 36½ M. *Grüna.*

The village of *Zinna* (Hotel Schwarzer Adler), to the S.E. of Grüna, was founded in 1764 by Frederick the Great. The Cistercian abbey of **Zinna,** founded in 1170 and secularized in 1547, was the starting-point of a highly developed granite architecture in the S. part of the Mark. The cruciform early-Gothic church, consecrated in 1226, is a plain granite building; the barrel-vaulting of the S. transept dates from the building of 1170. Remains of late-Gothic stained glass in the choir windows. Of the abbey-buildings which are still preserved the abbot's house, with a fine crow-stepped gable, dates from the late 15th cent., the bailiff's house from the 14th; the infirmary is now the vicarage.

39 M. **Jüterbog** (Hotel Herold; Bergschmidt), an old town of 8100 inhab., 1½ M. to the E. (tramway). The traffic in indulgences carried on here in 1517 by the Dominican monk Tetzel induced Luther to nail up his Theses at Wittenberg (see p. 224). The Nikolai-Kirche (sacristan, Nikolai-Kirchhof 7), of the 15th cent., contains a tabernacle of 1507, some wall and ceiling paintings, and the 'Tetzel-kasten', a box in which Tetzel is supposed to have kept his indulgences. The Rathaus (15-16th cent.) is a late-Gothic brick building. The Abbot's House and the three old gates of the town also merit inspection. The line to Halle or Leipzig diverges here (R. 34). Railway to Nauen, see p. 141.

Dennewitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of Jüterbog, was the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians under Bülow, on Sept. 6th, 1813, over the French under Ney and Oudinot.

70 M. *Falkenberg* (p. 229); 87½ M. *Röderau* (line to Riesa, see p. 209). — From (90 M.) *Glaubitz* to (120 M.) *Dresden* (Main Station) the line is identical with that from Leipzig (R. 32 a).

28. Dresden.

Arrival. Cab into the town, see p. 157. Tramway between the Neustadt and Main Stations (Nos. 8, 11; see p. 157); also motorbus (20 pf.).

Principal Railway Stations: 1. Main Station (Pl. D, 7; *I*), in the Altstadt, for Berlin, Leipzig, Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach, and Prague (high level), and for Tharandt, Freiberg, Chemnitz, Görlitz, and Breslau (low level). 2. Neustadt Station (Pl. E, 3; *I*), for Leipzig, Berlin, Görlitz, and Breslau.

Air Service, comp. p. xviii. Tickets are obtained from the Sächsische Luftverkehrs-A.-G., Bismarck-Platz 2 (Pl. D, 7, 8; *I*).

Hotels. Near the Main Station: **Europäischer Hof* (Pl. a, D 7; *II*), Prager Str. 39; *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. *a*), Sidonien-Str. 12, corner of Prager Str., 200 R. (75 with baths); **Continental* (Pl. f, D 7; *I*), Bismarck-Str. 16-18, 120 R. (50 with baths) from 6, D. 4 *M*; **Bristol* (Pl. d, D 8; *I*), Bismarck-Platz 5-9, 80 R. from 4 (with bath from 6), D. 3½, P. 9-15 *M*; **Westminster & Astoria*, Bernhard-Str. 1-3 (Pl. C, 8; *I*), 80 R. (20 with baths) from 7, D. 3½, P. 12 *M*; *Union-Hotel Ruschin*, Sidonien-Str. 5-7 (Pl. D, 7; *II*), with restaurant, R. from 5½ *M*. — *Regina*, Bismarck-Str. 20 (Pl. C, D, 7; *II*), 30 R. at 6-8, D. 1-3 *M*; *Monopole & Metropole*, Wiener Platz 9 (Pl. D, 7; *II*), 35 R. at 4½-8, D. 2½-4, P. 10-14 *M*; *Winzer* (Pl. x, D 7; *II*), Prager Str. 50, 50 R.; *Blesch*, Prager Str. 56 (Pl. D, 7; *II*), 100 R.; *Central* (Pl. t, D 7; *II*), Wiener Platz 10, with restaurant; *Höritzsch* (Pl. i, D 7; *I*), Bismarck-Str. 14, 33 R., unpretending.

In and near the Altstadt: **Bellevue* (Pl. g, D E 5; *II*), Theater-Platz 1, on the Elbe, first-class, with garden, 160 R. (100 with baths) at 7-12, D. 5-9 *M*. — **Palast-Hotel Weber* (Pl. h, D 5; *II*), Ostra-Allee 1, S. of the Zwinger, 80 R. at 7-10, D. 3½-5, P. 15-20 *M*; **Nord* (Pl. m, D 7; *II*), Mosczinsky-Str. 3, with restaurant, 35 R.; *Stadt Gotha* (Pl. n, E 5; *II*), Schloss-Str. 11, 40 R. from 5, D. 3-5, P. 10-12 *M*, good; *Goldener Engel* (Pl. s, D 6; *II*), Wilsdruffer Str. 7, 60 R. at 4½-6, D. 2-4, P. 8-12 *M*; *Drei Raben* (Pl. y, D 6; *II*), Marien-Str. 18-20, 60 R. at 5-8, D. 3 *M*; *Stadt Berlin* (Pl. k, E 5; *II*), Neumarkt 1; *Stadt Rom* (Pl. l, E 6; *II*), Neumarkt 10; *Stadt Weimar*, Waisenhaus-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 6; *II*), 90 R.; *Imperial*, Johann-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), 80 R. at 4-6, D. 2-3, P. 8-10 *M*; *Rheinischer Hof*, Breite Str. 1 (Pl. D, 6; *II*); *Angermann* (Pl. w, F 6; *II*), Pillnitzer Str. 54, 40 R., good; *Deutscher Herold*, Sophien-Str. 2, near Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *II*); *Amalienhof*, Amalien-Str. 24 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*), 40 R. — *Hauboldt*, Jüdenhof 1 (Pl. E, 5; *II*), 12 R. at 3-4 *M*. — *Hospiz*, Zinzendorf-Str. 17 (Pl. E, 6, 7; *II*), 80 R. at 3-4½, D. 1-3 *M*, good; *Familienhospiz am Hauptbahnhof*, Ammon-Str. 6 (Pl. C, D, 6, 7; *II*), 40 R.; *Hospiz des Johannes-Vereins*, Feldgasse 7 (Pl. D, 7; *II*), for ladies.

In the Neustadt: *Hansa*, Schlesischer Platz 6 (Pl. E, 3; *I*), 45 R. at 5-6 *M*, *Neustädter Hof*, Anton-Str. 25 (Pl. D, E, 4, 3; *I*), both opposite the Neustadt Station.

Pensions. Near the Main Station: *Von Leipziger*, Bürgerwiese 20 (Pl. E, 7; *II*), 22 R.; *Hofmann*, Lüttichau-Str. 30 (Pl. E, 7; *II*), 12 R.; *Blancke*, Bendemann-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 8; *I*), 15 R.; *Ripberger*, Bismarck-Platz 16 (Pl. D, 7, 8; *I*), 15 R.; *Meincke*, Nürnberger Str. 26 (Pl. C, D, 8, 9; *I*), 12 R.; *Von Böckmann*, Reichs-Str. 14 (Pl. D, 8; *I*), 8 R. Schnorr-Str. (Pl. D, E, 8; *I*): No. 1a, *Rudeloff*, 30 R., No. 14, *Kosmos*, 15 R.; Werder-Str. 5 (Pl. D, E, 8; *I*), *Elite*, 18 R.

Wine Restaurants. **Bellevue*, **Europäischer Hof*, **Palast-Hotel Weber*, **Continental*, *Stadt Gotha*, see above; *Belvedere*, on the Brühl Terrace (p. 161); **Englischer Garten*, Waisenhaus-Str. 29 (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*); **Ratsweinkeller*, in the Neues Rathaus (Pl. E, 6, *II*; p. 176), entrance at the corner of Gewandhaus-Str. and Kreuz-Str.; **Müller*, Marien-Str. 46 (Pl. D, 6; *II*); *Tiedemann & Grahl*, See-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Eremit*, Moritz-Str. 16 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), first floor; *Grell*, Zahnsgasse 2 (Pl. D, 6; *II*);

Zur Traube, Grosse Kirchgasse 1 b (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Neuer Sachsen-Palast*, Neumarkt 9 (Pl. D, 6; *II*). — *Bodega*, Prager Str. 54 (Pl. D, 7; *II*).

Beer Restaurants. In the Altstadt: *Kneist*, Grosse Brüdergasse 2 (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*); *Stadt Gotha* (p. 156); *Italienisches Dörfchen* (Pl. E, 5, *II*; p. 164), with a terrace overlooking the Elbe and a wine-restaurant; *Drei Raben* (p. 156); *Johannishof*, Johann-Georgen-Allee 1 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Künstlerkeller*, Albrecht-Str. 6 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Zum Tucher*, Webergasse 10 (Pl. D, 6; *II*); *Gewerbehaus*, Ostra-Allee 13 (Pl. D, 5; *II*), near the Zwinger (concerts, see p. 158); *Angermann* (p. 156); *Münchener Löwenbräu*, Moritz-Str. 1 b (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Pilsener Bierstube*, Grosse Kirchgasse 6 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Bayrische Bierstuben Alt-Gassmeyer*, Schloss-Str. 21 (Pl. E, 5; *II*); *Amtshof*, Sachsen-Platz 2 (Pl. F, G, 5; *II*); *Waldschlösschen*, Sophien-Str. 1, corner of Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *II*), with garden. — In the Neustadt: *Hansa* (p. 156); *Radeberger Bierhalle*, Haupt-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 4; *II*); *Frankenbräu*, Bautzner Str. 45 (Pl. F, G, 4; *I*).

Cafés. In the Altstadt: *Belvedere* (p. 156); *Italienisches Dörfchen* (see above); *Kaiser-Café*, Wiener Platz 1 (Pl. D, 7; *I*), corner of Prager Str.; *Rumpelmayer*, Prager Str. 39, corner of Sidonien-Str.; *König*, Johannes-Ring 14 (Pl. D, 6; *II*) and Waisenhaus-Str. 15 (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*); *Residenz*, Johann-Str. 2 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Altmarkt*, See-Str. 1, corner of the Altmarkt (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Central*, Schloss-Str. 2 (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*). — In the Neustadt: *Albert-Café*, Albert-Platz 8 (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*).

Confectioners. In the Altstadt: *Limberg*, Prager Str. 10 (Pl. D, 6, 7; *II*); *Hülfert*, Prager Str. 48; *Kreutzkamm*, Altmarkt 14 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Schloss Conditorei Weber*, Schloss-Str. 19 (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*). — In the Neustadt: *Pollender*, Haupt-Str. 27 (Pl. E, 4; *I*).

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Trip round the Town (2-2½ hrs.). Motor-cars and char-à-bancs start from Theater-Platz (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*) at 10 a.m. daily from May 15th to Oct. 15th.

Tramways. The chief centres are Albert-Platz (Pl. E F 4, *I*; Nos. 7, 8, 11), the Main Station (Pl. D 7, *I*; Nos. 1, 8, 11), Neustadt Station (Pl. E 3, *I*; Nos. 6, 11), Pirnaischer Platz (Pl. E 6, *I*; Nos. 1, 22), Post-Platz (Pl. D 5, 6, *I*; Nos. 6, 7, 8, 18, 22), and Schloss-Platz (Pl. E 5, *II*; Nos. 7, 11). — The most important lines are: **1.** From *Plauen* (Pl. A, B, 9; *I*) viâ the Main Station (Pl. D, 7; *I*) to *Blasewitz* (p. 184) and *Loschwitz* (p. 186). — **6.** From *Wilder Mann* (beyond Pl. D, 1; *I*) viâ the Neustadt Station (Pl. E, 3; *I*), Marien-Brücke (Pl. D, 4; *I*), Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*), and Bergkeller (Pl. D, 9; *I*) to *Räcknitz* (Pl. D, 10; *I*). — **7.** From *Wölfnitz* (beyond Pl. A, 7; *I*) viâ Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*), Augustus-Brücke (Pl. E, 5; *I*), Albert-Platz (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*), and the Arsenal (Pl. G, 1; *I*) to *Klotzsche* and *Hellerau* (beyond Pl. G, 1; *I*). — **8.** From *Altenberger Strasse* (Pl. L, 7; *I*) viâ Augsburger Strasse (Pl. I-L, 5-7; *I*), Neustadt Station (Pl. E, 3; *I*), and the Main Station (Pl. D, 7; *I*) back to *Altenberger Strasse*. — **11.** From *Nürnberger Strasse* (Pl. C, 8; *I*) viâ the Main Station (Pl. D, 7; *I*) and Neustadt Station (Pl. E, 3; *I*) to *Weisser Hirsch* (p. 186). — **18.** From *Post-Platz* (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*) viâ Loschwitz (p. 186) to *Pillnitz* (p. 186). — **22.** From *Altenberger Strasse* (Pl. L, 7; *I*) viâ Post-Platz (Pl. D, 5, 6; *I*) and Plauenscher Grund (Pl. A, 9, 10; *I*) to *Cossmannsdorf*.

Steamers, starting from the foot of the Brühl Terrace (Pl. E, 5; *II*), ply up the Elbe in summer to *Loschwitz* and *Blasewitz* (35 and 40 min.), and to *Pillnitz* (1¼-1½ hr.). To *Schandau*, etc., see p. 189. — Others ply down the Elbe to *Meissen* (comp. p. 210), *Ricsa* (p. 209), and *Mühlberg*.

Post Office (Pl. D, 6; *II*), Post-Platz 2. Numerous branch-offices. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 6; *II*), Post-Platz 1 (open day and night).

Baths. *Güntz-Bad* (Pl. F, 5; *II*), Elbberg 3, with swimming-bath; *Diana-Bad*, An der Bürgerwiese 22 (Pl. E, 7; *II*); *Bad zur Hoffnung*, Falken-Str. 5 (Pl. C, 6, 7; *II*), with swimming-bath. — *River Baths* between the Albert and the Augustus Bridges.

Theatres. *Opera House* (Pl. D 5, *II;* p. 164), daily, closed in July. — *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D 5, *II;* p. 182); closed June-August. Tickets for both may be booked at the box-offices from 10 till 2, advance booking (extra charge) 10-12 (Sun. 10.30-12); a larger extra charge is made at the Invalidendank (Johann-Str. 8, Pl. E 6, *II;* 9-5, Sun. 10.30-1) and in the Enquiry Office (see below; 8-4, Sun. 10-1). — *Albert-Theater* (Pl. F, 4; *I*), in the Neustadt, for dramas and comedies. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F, 6; *II*), for farces and operettas.

Variety Theatres. *Central-Theater* (Pl. D, 6; *II*), Waisenhaus-Str. 6; *Victoria-Theater* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), Waisenhaus-Str. 26; *Belvedere* (p. 156).

Concerts in summer in the *Belvedere* (p. 156), the *Exhibition Buildings* (p. 184), *Linckesches Bad* (Pl. G, 3, 4; *I*), the *Waldschlösschen* (Pl. I, 3; *I*), *Zoological Garden* (Pl. F, 8; *I*), etc.; in winter fourteen *Symphony Concerts* are given at the Opera House (most of the seats taken by subscribers; general rehearsal in the morning); others at the *Gewerbehaus* (p. 157).

American Consulate, Lüttichau-Str. 33 (Pl. E, 7, *II;* 9-4, Sat. 9-1).

English Church *(All Saints')* in Wiener Str., near the Main Station (p. 183); services at present uncertain. — **American Church** *(St. John's)*, Reichs-Platz 5 (p. 183), service on Sun. at 11 a.m.

Physicians: *Dr. Pusinelli*, Berg-Str. 21, *Dr. Ganser*, Lüttichau-Str. 25 (both speak English). — American Dentist: *Dr. McBride*, Bürgerwiese 20.

Travel Agency. *Internationales Reise-und Speditionsbureau*, Prager Str. 36 (Pl. D, E, 7, 6; *II*), correspondents for the *American Express Co.*

Enquiry Office in the E. pavilion of the Main Station (Pl. D, 7; *II*), open on week-days 9-5. — Retail department of the *Porcelain Factory*, Schloss-Str. 36 (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*).

Times of Admission. The Albertinum and the Zoological Museum are open on Sunday, Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, and Whit Sunday. The Picture Gallery, Grünes Gewölbe, Historical Museum, Porcelain Collection, and the other scientific collections in the Zwinger are open on Boxing Day, Easter Monday, and Whit Monday. All these collections are closed on Christmas Eve. Comp. the 'Führer durch die staatlichen Sammlungen zu Dresden' (1924).

Albertinum (p. 180), daily 9-3, Sun. & holidays 10-1; Wed. 1 ℳ, Mon. & Fri. 50 pf., on other days free.

Arnold's Picture Exhibition, Schloss-Str. 34 (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*), week-days 9-5.30; 50 pf.

Botanical Garden (p. 184), week-days 7-6, Sun. 7-1 (in winter 8-1 & 9-1); free.

Cabinet of Coins (p. 164), week-days 10-1, Sun. 11-1; free.

Collection of Engravings (p. 175), Tues.-Sat. 9-3, Sun. 10-1; free.

Collection of Porcelain (p. 178), week-days 9-3, Sun. & holidays 10-1; Mon.-Fri. 50 pf., Sat. 1 ℳ, Sun. 25 pf.

Frauen-Kirche (p. 176). Visitors are conducted up the tower and through the church daily 3-5; tickets are obtained at Neumarkt 3, first floor.

Gehe Collection (p. 180), Tues. 2-4; free.

Grünes Gewölbe (p. 162), week-days 9-3, Sun. & holidays 10-1; Mon. 1½ ℳ, on other days 1 ℳ.

Historical Museum and *Gallery of Arms* (p. 177), in the Museum Johanneum, week-days 9-3, Sun. & holidays 10-1; Mon. 1 ℳ, Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 50 pf., on other days free.

Industrial Art Museum (p. 184), week-days 10-3, Sun. 10-1; free.

Körner Museum (p. 185), week-days 10-1, Sun. & holidays 11-1; 20 pf.

Kreuz-Kirche (p. 176). The tower is shown at 12 & 5, in winter at 12 only, 50 pf., each additional person 15 pf.; sexton, An der Kreuzkirche 8.

Mathematical and Physical Saloon (p. 175), open free on week-days, except Sat., 9-12, Sun. & holidays 11-1.

Mineralogical and Prehistoric Museum (p. 175), week-days 10-1, Sun. & holidays 11-1; free.

Municipal Library (p. 176), week-days 8-4 (Sat. 8-3).
Municipal Museum (p. 176), daily 11-1; week-days 20 pf., Sun. free.
Museum Johanneum (p. 177), see the Historical Museum.
Museum of Hygiene (p. 184), Tues., Thurs., Sat. 3-5, Sun. 10-1; 30 pf. — The varying exhibition (p. 182) is open daily 2-6; 30 pf.
Old Academy of Art (p. 160). The library is open on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10-1, the collection of engravings on Mon., Wed., and Thurs. 10-1.
Picture Gallery (p. 165), week-days 9-4 (in winter 9-3), Sun. 10-1; Mon. 1 *M*, Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 50 pf., on other days free. — The Park-Strasse section (p. 183) is open on Tues., Wed., Fri. 12-3; Wed. free, Tues. & Fri. 50 pf.
Railway Museum, in the Neustadt Station (p. 156; entrance in Schlesischer Platz), Wed. 10-4 and every 1st Sun. of the month 10-1; closed in winter.
Rathaus, Neues (p. 176). Visitors are conducted round every hour from 8 to 10 & 2 to 4, Sun. 9 to 12; 30 pf.; duration of visit 50 min.; entrance at Rathaus-Platz 1. — Tower (entrance at Ring-Str. 21): lift in court D (30 pf.), stairs in court C (summer 8-6, winter 9-3), 391 steps; 15 pf.
Richter's Art Exhibition, Prager Str. 13 (Pl. D, 6, 7; *II*), week-days 10-2; 20 pf.
Saxon Antiquarian Society (p. 184), week-days in summer 3-6, Sun. 10-1 & 3-6; Sun. afternoon free, at other times 50 pf.
Saxon Art Union (p. 161), week-days 10-4, Sun. 10-2; 1 *M*.
Saxon Museum of Folk Art (p. 186), week-days in summer 9-2, Wed. & Sat. also 4-6, Sun. 11-1; 50 pf.
Saxon State Library (p. 185), week-days 9-2 & 4-7 (Sat. 9-2 only). The exhibition room is open (in summer only) on Wed. 4-6 ..50 pf.
Schilling Museum (p. 184), temporarily closed.
Schloss (p. 161), state apartments open daily 10-1 (in winter 11-1); 1-4 persons 4 *M*, each additional person 1 *M*.
Zoate Record Office (p. 186), Mon.-Fri. 9-1 & 3-6, Sat. 9-3.
eTchnical Academy (p. 183), Mon.-Fri. 9-1 & 3-6, Sat. 9-3.
Stological and Ethnographical Museum (p. 175), week-days 0-1, Sun. & holidays 11-1; free.
Zoological Garden (p. 184), admission 60 pf.

Chief Attractions (two days). 1st Day. Brühl Terrace (p. 160); Picture Gallery (p. 165); Albertinum (p. 180). In the afternoon cross the Augustus Bridge, traverse the Neustadt to Albert-Platz, and return by the Carola Bridge; then through the Altstadt to the Grosser Garten (p. 183). Evening at the Opera House (p. 164). — 2nd Day. Grünes Gewölbe (p. 162); Museum Johanneum (p. 177). Afternoon: second visit to the Picture Gallery; trip towards evening to Loschwitz (Rochwitzer Höhe) and the Weisser Hirsch (p. 186). — Excursions to the Bastei (p. 192), Meissen (p. 210), and Tharandt (p. 198) recommended.

Dresden (349 ft.), the capital of the free state of Saxony, and the seat of a technical academy and of an academy of art, contains 613,000 inhabitants. It lies on both banks of the *Elbe* (here 170 yds. wide) in the centre of the well-populated Elbe valley basin. The beauty of its situation and the richness of its art-treasures have earned for Dresden the title of 'the German Florence'. The Picture Gallery, Porcelain Collection, Historical Museum (with the Gallery of Arms), and the treasures in the Grünes Gewölbe are the finest collections of their kind in Germany. A considerable colony of English and Americans resided here before the War.

The Altstadt is situated on the left bank and is best viewed from the river. To the W. and S.W. lie industrial suburbs, to the

S. is the residential quarter of the well-to-do, and to the E. are the Johann-Stadt, favoured by the middle classes, and the Grosser Garten. The Neustadt and the Albertstadt lie on the right bank. The Altstadt and Neustadt are connected by means of five bridges. Below the Augustus Bridge (p. 161) and the Carola Bridge (p. 161) are the *Marien-Brücke* (Pl. D 4, *I;* 1851), borne by 12 arches, and the *Railway Bridge;* above is the *Albert Bridge* (Pl. F 4, 5, *II;* 1875-77). — The chief products of Dresden are cigarettes, chocolate, photographic paper and apparatus, tinware, and machinery.

Dresden, first mentioned in a document of 1206, was of little importance during the middle ages. It began to grow gradually after 1485, and the court was transferred hither from Wittenberg c. 1530 by Duke George of the Albertine branch of the Wettin family. The Reformation was introduced in 1539. During the reign of *Augustus the Strong* (1694-1733; King of Poland from 1697) Dresden began to occupy a prominent position as a home of art, the foundation of the Zwinger and the invention of porcelain (see p. 179) being two most important events in its art career. The picture-gallery owes its fame to Elector Augustus III. (1733-63), son of Augustus the Strong. J. J. Winckelmann (p. 12) resided in Dresden and the neighbourhood in 1748-55. In 1760 Dresden was bombarded by Frederick the Great. The fortifications were razed in 1817-29 by Elector Frederick Augustus III. (1763-1827), who became King Frederick Augustus I. of Saxony in 1806. Under his successors the population gradually increased, and after 1875 Dresden became an important commercial and industrial town (63,900 inhab. in 1831, 177,000 in 1871, 548,000 in 1910). Art also revived, the chief sculptors being Ernst Rietschel (1804-61), Ernst Hähnel (1811-91), Johannes Schilling (1828-1910), and Robert Diez (1844-1922). Among the painters must be mentioned Ludwig Richter (1803-84). Gottfried Semper, the architect, worked here in 1834-49, and Richard Wagner was conductor at the court theatre in 1842-49. Before the Great War Dresden had again occupied an important place among the art-centres of Germany through its admirable exhibitions of fine and applied art.

A. The Brühl Terrace, Schloss-Platz, and Theater-Platz.

From the main railway station (Pl. D 7, *II;* 1893-98) a busy line of thoroughfares (Prager Str., See-Str., and Schloss-Str.) leads N. to (1 M.) Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, 5; *II*) and the Elbe, passing a statue of Bismarck (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*), by Diez (1903), and the Altmarkt (p. 176). Several of the chief attractions of Dresden are situated close to Schloss-Platz. On the E. are the Brühl Terrace and the domed Frauen-Kirche; on the S.W. and W. are the Palace, with the Grünes Gewölbe, the Roman Catholic Court Church, the Museum, the Zwinger, and the Opera House.

The ***Brühl Terrace** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), about $^1/_4$ M. in length, laid out in 1738 by Count Brühl, minister of Augustus III., on the site of the old ramparts, commands a fine view of the river. It is approached from Schloss-Platz by a broad flight of 41 steps adorned with bronze groups of Night, Evening, Noon, and Morning, by Schilling (sandstone originals removed to Chemnitz, p. 201, in 1908). The terrace is planted with trees, and on the S. side are the House of the Saxon Diet (p. 161) and the *Old Academy of Art* (adm., see p. 159),

DRESDEN II
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Strassenbahnen
C
D
Japan. Palais
Kranken haus
Friedrichstädter Bhf
Blue Wellinger Str.
Haupt-Markthalle
Turnhalle
Zoll- u. Steuer direktion
Fern-sprech-amt
Marstall
Opern haus
Theater-platz
Herzogin Garten
Wettiner Gymnas.
Museum
Gewerbe haus
Mineral.
Zwinger
Schloss
Gas- & Elektrizitäts-werk
Palais
Materni Hospital
Pondethaus
Post-Pl.
Telegraph
Rathaus
Fischhof Pl.
Haupt Post
Stadt haus
Annen-Kirche
Annen-Realgymnas.
Stephan Platz
Ortskranken-kasse
Dippoldisw. Pl.
Zentral theater
Josephinen Stift
Vitzthum Gymnas.
Taubstummen-anst.
Plauenscher Platz
Haupt Bahnhof

Bhf. E
Albert-Pl
F
Dampferstation
G
Intendantur
Rathaus
Zirkus
Kurfürsten-Pl
Allerbrücke
Drei König Sch
Carola-Amalien-Pl
Finanz-Min.
Königs Ufer
Casernen
Hindenburg Str.
Sachsen
Elias-Pl.
Amts gericht
Elias-kirchhof
Kunst-Gewerbesch. u. Museum
Cosel-Pal.
Albertinum
Kolbem-Pl.
Justiz-gebäude
Rathaus
Polizei
Landhaus
Johannes K.
Schilling-Mus.
Residenz Theater
Künstler Hans
Canaletto Str.
Stübel-Pl.
Ausstellungs-gebäude
Prinzen Palais & Garten
Botanischer Garten
GROSSER GARTEN
Hauptallee
Günz-Pl.
Sport-Pl.
Zoolog. Garten
Museum
4
5
6
7

now containing a library and a collection of engravings. Opposite is the *Rietschel Monument*, by Schilling (1876).

The **Academy of Art** (Akademie der Bildenden Künste; Pl. E 5, *II*), built in the Italian late-Renaissance style by K. Lipsius in 1890-94, consists of several distinct but connected edifices. The academy proper, next the Elbe, has a colonnaded portico with busts and medallions of artists and poets and other sculptures. Adjoining are a small domed edifice and the exhibition building of the *Saxon Art Union* (adm., see p. 159).

Between the exhibition building and the Albertinum (p. 180) is a bronze statue of Gottfried Semper (p. 160), by Schilling (1892), and nearly opposite is a seated figure of Ludwig Richter (p. 160), by Kircheisen (1898). Beyond the latter is the Belvedere (p. 156), below which, at the corner of the terrace next to the quay on the river, is the *Maurice Monument*, originally erected after 1553 and removed to this site in 1895. It commemorates the Elector Maurice of Saxony, who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen (p. 11) in 1553, after having resigned his dignity to his brother Augustus, as the relief indicates.

To the W. of the Brühl Terrace, the Elbe is crossed by the *Augustus Bridge* (Pl. E, 5; *II*), 359 yds. long and 59 ft. broad. It was built in 1906-10 to replace the old bridge, which was originally constructed in the early 13th century. — To the E. of the Belvedere is the *Carola Bridge* (Pl. F, 5; *II*), so named after Queen Carola, wife of King Albert (see below). It was built in 1893-95 and commands a splendid view.

The Roman Catholic **Hof-Kirche** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), the former court church, to the W. of the Brühl Terrace, was erected in the Roman baroque style in 1739-56 by Chiaveri. On the parapets are 59 statues of saints, by Mattielli. In the interior, over the high altar, is a painting by Raphael Mengs (1752), representing the Ascension. The tower is 272 ft. high. Beneath the sacristy are the royal burial-vaults. High mass on Sun. and festivals at 11 a.m. A covered passage connects the church with the first floor of the palace.

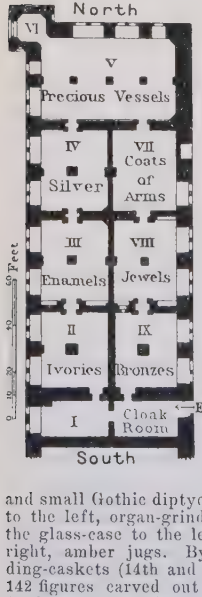
To the E. of the Court Church, on the site of the old Brühl Palace, is the **House of the Saxon Diet** *(Ständehaus;* Pl. E 5, *II)*, erected by Wallot in 1901-7. In front of it is a bronze statue of *King Albert of Saxony* (1828-1902), by Baumbach (1906).

The **Schloss** (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*), an irregular group of buildings, was rebuilt in the 16th cent. from the mediæval castle of the Margraves, the exterior being scantily restored after a conflagration in 1701. In 1889-1901 extensive alterations imparted to it its present German Renaissance character. On the N. side, towards the Augustus Bridge, is the *Georgen-Tor*, capped by an equestrian statue of Duke George the Bearded (1500-39), by Behrens (1901). From Schloss-Strasse we pass through the gateway beside the guard-room

and enter the small courtyard; on the wall is a fountain by Volkmann (1905). Farther on, to the right, is the great courtyard; the staircase-towers at the corners and the gallery below the tower (1676; 331 ft.) should be noticed. Below the gallery is the *Grünes Tor*. In the passage between the two courtyards is the entrance for visitors (adm., see p. 159).

The interior of the palace contains mural paintings by Bendemann (1845): in the ball room, scenes from Greek mythology; in the banquet hall, scenes from the history of King Henry I. (d. 936); on the frieze, the Occupations and Labours of Life. In the tower room and the adjoining gallery are large Chinese vases and a valuable collection of Dresden china of the baroque period. The throne room and the bedchamber of Augustus the Strong date from the late 17th century.

The ***Grünes Gewölbe** ('Green Vault'; entrance from the S.W. corner of the great courtyard; adm., see p. 158), on the ground-floor of the palace, contains one of the most valuable existing collections of curiosities, jewels, trinkets, and small works of art, dating chiefly from the late-Renaissance and rococo eras, but also including numerous fine examples of an earlier period. The German goldsmith's work of the 16th and 17th cent., the Limoges enamels, and the arts of ivory-carving and crystal-cutting are particularly well represented.



Room I. In the middle, *Casket of Electress Sophia, by the Dresden goldsmith *Hans Kellerdahler* (1585). By the left wall, an altar by the same artist (1608), and mosaic portraits (including Augustus the Strong) executed in Rome. By the right wall, *Chimney-piece in Dresden porcelain, by *Neuber* (1782); the Archangel Michael, in wood. By the window, two trinket-cases; above, silver reliefs by *S. Dattler* (1625).

Room II. Ivories. By the entrance-wall, ivory tankards. On the pillar in the middle, Crucifix with the Virgin (1700-50); amber cabinet (17th cent.); epergne (frigate in full sail) by *Jakob Zeller* (1620). By the 1st window, in the glass-case to the left, second shelf from below: the Four Seasons, by *Balthasar Permoser;* in the desk below, Byzantine plates and small Gothic diptychs; in the glass-case to the right, on the lower row to the left, organ-grinder fighting a highwayman. By the 2nd window, in the glass-case to the left, small *Ivory figures; in the glass-case to the right, amber jugs. By the long wall, to the right, two Venetian wedding-caskets (14th and 15th cent.) and (under glass) Fall of the angels, in 142 figures carved out of a single mass of ivory about 1 foot in height (17th cent.); on the middle of the wall, large crucifix by *Lücke* (1737).

Room III. Enamels. By the entrance-wall, to the right, goblets made of ostrich-eggs; to the left, nautilus goblet with a panther, two birds inlaid with mother-of-pearl. By the pillar, Mount Calvary, of oriental pearls, by *Elias Lencker* (1577), and a golden hunting-cup. By the 1st window, in the glass-case to the left, bowls and jars of Limoges enamel, also

rock-crystal goblets; in the fourth row from below, Luther's beaker; in the glass-case to the right, jewel-casket by *Wenzel Jamnitzer*, the famous Nuremberg goldsmith (1562), and above, dish with a representation of the Scarlet Woman. By the 2nd window, in the glass-case to the left, above, bowls in chalcedony; in the glass-case to the right, two Moors on horseback; above, a caryatid of rhinoceros horn, by *Dinglinger*. By the long wall, to the left of the exit, wall-mirror of Electress Sophia (1592); to the right of the exit, a large mosaic in mother-of-pearl, by *D. von Ryswyk* (1654). By the exit-wall, bowl and caskets in mother-of-pearl.

Room IV. Silver. This is the 'Green Vault', properly so called, owing to the colour of its walls. Vessels of gold, silver, and crystal. By the entrance-wall, to the left, in the middle, Nuremberg work-box, presented by the Electress of Brandenburg to Elector Christian I. of Saxony (1590); behind, a round ornamental plate by *Thelot* of Augsburg (1714); above, a lion rampant, as an epergne, by *Urban Wolff* (1611); goblets embossed in the form of grapes; *Nuremberg beaker in the shape of a maiden. By the pillar in the middle. *Jewel-case of Electress Sophia, in the manner of *Wenzel Jamnitzer;* Diana hunting on a Centaur, in silver. By the 1st window, in the glass-case to the left, in the 1st row from below, crystal beaker of Queen Hedwig of Poland (14th cent.); in the 2nd row from below, a Syrian glass beaker, and drinking-horns; in the glass-case to the right, in the middle of the 2nd row from below, the so-called Luther's beaker (16th cent.); in the 5th row from below, a tall *Bottle of opalescent glass. By the exit-wall, griffins as drinking-vessels and jars with handles.

Room V. Precious Vessels. In the middle, Court of the Grand Mogul Aurungzeb at Delhi, with 132 figures, by *Dinglinger*. On a mosaic table to the right, rose-water basin by *Daniel Kellerdahler* (1629). By the back wall, in the middle, *Crystal double-mirror on a twisted crystal column (16th cent.). Between the 1st and 2nd windows, Mater Dolorosa, after Manyocky, the largest known work in enamelled copper (11½ by 8¾ ft.), by *G. F. Dinglinger* (c. 1712).

Corner Room VI, adorned in the baroque style: Bric-à-brac and trinkets of gold, precious stones, and pearls (from middle of 17th to beginning of 18th cent.). — We return to Room V and turn to the left. On the 2nd table, silver-gilt clock ('perpetuum mobile'), in the form of a tower, by *H. Schlottheim* of Augsburg (1602). By the wall to the left of the exit, works in rock-crystal, crucifix of the late 17th cent., and a crystal ball weighing 16½ lb. To the right of the exit, vessels in serpentine and jade.

Room VII, decorated with coats-of-arms. By the 1st window, in the glass-case to the left, *Ornamental figures, including, in the 2nd row from below, a merry cook fiddling with a spit and gridiron, and adjoining to the right, a dwarf with bottle and mug; in the glass-case to the right, watches ('Nuremberg eggs').

Room VIII. Jewels, including the Saxon crown jewels and ornaments. In wall-cabinet A, by the entrance-wall, are the jewels; in the 2nd section: green diamond, 40 carats in weight, set in a hat-clasp; shoulder-knot, with a brilliant, 48⅛ carats in weight; clasps, buckles, studs; in the 3rd section: ladies' trinkets, including a bow with 662 brilliants; rings. 1st window: to the left, chalcedony bowl, with Diana bathing; by the pillar in the middle, golden tea-service, both by *J. M. Dinglinger*. 2nd window: to the right, large antique onyx cameo with portrait of Emperor Augustus. In wall-case C, *Hunting appurtenances of Augustus the Strong, set in cornelians; section 5, chains of honour. By the windows, two epergnes by *Dinglinger*.

Room IX. Bronzes. Relief-portraits in brass on the walls. The tortoise-shell pedestals inlaid with brass, after *Charles André Boulle* (1642-1732), Louis XIV.'s cabinet-maker, are noteworthy. In the middle, on one of these pedestals, crucifix by *Giovanni Bologna* (d. 1608). Before the windows, small equestrian statues of Louis XIV. and Augustus the

Strong, the latter by a Parisian sculptor. By the pillar in the middle, Charles II. of England fighting a dragon. By the 2nd window, in the middle, vase by *Dinglinger*. By the wall, to the right of the exit, clock in the manner of Boulle. By the exit-wall, in the middle, Farnese bull, by *Adriaen de Vries* (d. 1627).

The N. wall of the old *Stallgebäude* (stables) in Augustus-Str., adjoining the palace on the E., is embellished with a cavalcade of the Saxon princes (since 1127), originally executed by Walther (1874) but renewed in porcelain tiles in 1907. The *Cabinet of Coins* ('Münzkabinett'), Kanzleigässchen 1, entered from the Stallhof, is particularly rich in mediæval and Saxon coins and medals. Adm., see p. 158. — Museum Johanneum, see p. 177.

Theater-Platz (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*), to the N.W. of the palace, is bounded by the Opera House (see below) on the W., the *Restaurant Italienisches Dörfchen* (1912; p. 157) on the N., the Court Church (p. 161) on the E., and the *Hauptwache* (Guard House), erected from designs by Schinkel in 1833, with a vestibule borne by Ionic columns, and the Museum (see below) on the S. The centre of the square is occupied by an equestrian statue of *King John of Saxony* (1854-73), by Schilling, unveiled in 1889. The pedestal is adorned with a frieze.

The ***Opera House** (Pl. D, 5, *II;* see p. 158), a magnificent Renaissance building, richly adorned with sculpture, opened in 1878, was built by Manfred Semper after designs by his father Gottfried Semper on the site of the former theatre burned down in 1869. The front of the building, facing the Court Church, projects in a semi-circular form. The principal entrance is flanked with statues of Goethe and Schiller, by Rietschel, and surmounted by a quadriga in bronze by Schilling, representing Dionysus and Ariadne. The interior can contain 2000 spectators.

To the S. of the opera-house is a bronze statue (Pl. D, 5; *II*), by Rietschel (1860), of *Karl Maria von Weber* (comp. p. 135), who was conductor of the opera at Dresden during the last ten years of his life, 1817-26.

B. Zwinger and Picture Gallery.

The **Museum** (Pl. D, 5; *II*), erected in 1847-54 from designs by Gottfried Semper, is a stately edifice in the Italian Renaissance style, with two main floors and an upper story not visible from outside. The central archway is surmounted by a shallow dome. The sculptures on the exterior by Rietschel and Hähnel indicate the object of the building.

The museum forms the N.E. wing of the ***Zwinger** (Pl. D, 5; *II*), erected by Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann, the architect of Augustus the Strong, in 1711-22, but left unfinished for more than a century. The Zwinger, which is entered from Theater-Platz (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*) or Ostra-Allee (Pl. D, 5; *II*), consists of seven pavilions, connected

by a gallery of one story, enclosing an oblong court 128 yds. long and 117 yds. wide. The name originates from a fortification of 1427. Its happy proportions, distribution of bulk, and profusion of figures of Greek deities, fauns, vases, escutcheons, and garlands render this building the most brilliant and graceful embodiment of the baroque style in Germany. The original marble decorations have been preserved in the Mathematical Saloon (p. 175; adorned with ceiling-paintings by Louis de Silvestre, 1717-23) and in the N.W. pavilion (rooms R and S of the picture-gallery). — Best survey of the building from the Zwinger Wall, at the N. angle, reached through the N.W. pavilion. In the centre of the Zwinger-Hof is a bronze statue of *King Frederick Augustus I. of Saxony* (1763-1827), by Rietschel (1843).

The museum and the Zwinger contain the chief collections of Dresden. In the museum are the picture-gallery, engravings, and drawings. In the Zwinger are some rooms of the picture-gallery, the zoological, ethnographical, and mineralogical museums, and the collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The ****Picture Gallery** (Gemälde-Galerie; adm., see p. 159) is entered from the archway, on the right when approached from Theater-Platz. Illustrated catalogue (1920), including the paintings in the Gemälde-Galerie Park-Strasse (p. 183), $1^1/_2$ *M*.

The Dresden gallery, which ranks among the finest collections in the world, is essentially the creation of Elector Augustus III. (reigned 1733-63), who added to the previously existing collection (founded by Elector Augustus in 1560) by the purchase of part of the Modena gallery in 1745. The Sistine Madonna from Piacenza (1754), numerous Dutch and Flemish cabinet-pieces, etc., were also added about this period, so that at the time of the death of Augustus III. it had well-nigh attained to its present high rank.

In accordance with the taste prevalent at the time of its foundation, the gallery is somewhat sparingly provided with early works. This is notably the case with the Italian Schools of the 14th and 15th centuries, where the following works are alone remarkable: a Holy Family by *Mantegna* (No. 51), St. Sebastian by *Antonello da Messina* (No. 52), a large Holy Family by *Piero di Cosimo* (No. 20), a characteristic example of *Lorenzo di Credi* (No. 13), two works by *Cima da Conegliano* (Nos. 61, 63), and three small pictures by *Jacopo de'Barbari* or *Jacob Walch* (Nos. 57-59), who is interesting as a German member of the Venetian school and also on account of his influence on Dürer.

The great masters of the Golden Period of Italian art are, on the other hand, admirably represented. The radiant magnificence of *Raphael's* Sistine Madonna, in which the most tender beauty is coupled with the charm of the mysterious vision, will forcibly strike every susceptible beholder, and the longer he gazes, the more enthusiastic will be his delight. Raphael's Florentine contem-

poraries are represented by *Andrea del Sarto's* large and gaily coloured Sacrifice of Abraham (No. 77) and by two companion pieces of rare merit by *Franciabigio* and *Ubertini* (Nos. 75, 80).

The Parmesan School, in the works of its great master *Correggio*, is even more richly illustrated here than at Parma itself. The Madonna enthroned (No. 150) is of the master's earlier period, and reveals in its strict composition and luminous colouring the influence of the earlier Ferrarese school. In the Madonna with St. Sebastian (No. 151) and his Holy Night (No. 152; retouched), the master of chiaroscuro is seen at his best, while the Madonna and St. George (No. 153) charms by the beauty of its flower-like tinting. The Magdalene (No. 154) is a masterly copy in the manner of Correggio. — The School of Ferrara is represented by numerous works of *Dosso Dossi, Benvenuto Garofalo*, and others.

The pictures by the great Venetian Masters rank among the principal treasures of the gallery. *Giorgione* is represented by the fine Venus (No. 185). *Titian* is studied here to great advantage. The Tribute Money (No. 169), a grand work of his early period, is one of the most nobly conceived and admirably executed paintings ever produced. The portrait of his daughter Lavinia in her riper years (No. 171) and that of Antonio Palma, the painter (No. 172), are good examples of his later style. *Palma Vecchio's* Venus and the Three Sisters (Nos. 190, 189) are among the finest works of this masterly delineator of ripe Venetian beauty. No other gallery possesses so extensive a collection of the gorgeous masterpieces of *Paolo Veronese* (Nos. 224-226, 229, 230, 236). The close of the great epoch of Venetian art is illustrated by numerous good works by *Tintoretto* and the different members of the *Bassano* family, while the landscapes of *Canaletto* and his nephew *Belotto* still reflect a favourable light on Venice at a time when Italian art generally had fallen into sad decadence (18th cent.). — The school of the Academicians and imitators of Michael Angelo is represented only too fully for the general character of the collection. The Naturalists are represented by the Card-sharper of *Caravaggio* (No. 408) and by a series of good works by *Ribera*, among which the St. Agnes (No. 683) boasts a charm very unusual in this master.

The only works of the Spanish School that demand notice are the splendid portrait of an elderly man by *Velazquez* (No. 697), and the charming Madonna and Child of *Murillo* (No. 705). — The French School of the 17th and 18th cent. is represented by a few good works of its leading masters, including two fine landscapes by *Claude Lorrain* (Nos. 730, 731), of magical atmospheric effect, delightful pastoral scenes by *Watteau* (Nos. 781, 782), *Nicolas Lancret* (Nos. 784-786), and *Pater* (Nos. 787, 788), several portraits by *Antoine Pesne* (including a self-portrait), and examples of *Nicolas Poussin* (Nos. 719, 720).

Netherlandish Schools. The masters of the 15th cent. are almost entirely unrepresented, but the gallery possesses one priceless gem of this period in the small altarpiece of *Jan van Eyck* (No. 799). The masters of the 16th cent. are also represented either unfavourably or not at all. The culmination of art in the Netherlands during the 17th cent. is, on the other hand, illustrated by numerous attractive works. *Rubens*, the great master of the Flemish School, may be studied here to great advantage. Some of the most popular of the works catalogued under his name, such as the Lion-hunt (No. 972), are, indeed, merely admirable schoolpieces, but there is no lack of authentic productions from his own hand. Thus the gallery possesses several paintings of his Italian period, including a fine St. Jerome (No. 955). The Boar-hunt (No. 962), a powerful, broadly handled work, and a series of admirable portraits, which seem to be connected with each other, belong to his early Netherlandish period; his latest style is illustrated in the brilliant Bathsheba (No. 965) and in the large 'Quos Ego' (No. 964b), an improvisation of imposing dramatic effect, produced for the entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. Rubens's famous pupil, *Van Dyck*, is represented by a series of admirable portraits, chiefly of his later English period, and by a St. Jerome (No. 1024), which surpasses, at least in picturesque treatment, that of his master. *Jordaens*, the most Flemish of the Flemings, can be studied here better than in any other collection. *David Teniers* the elder and his more famous son are represented by several genuine though not striking works, which, however, yield in interest to the sketchy but powerful little works of *Adriaen Brouwer*. The gallery also boasts of numerous good works by the contemporary landscape-painters *Momper*, *Lucas van Uden*, and, above all, *Jan Brueghel*.

Dutch School. The early masters are represented by a few moderate works only. *Frans Hals*, one of the great leaders of the school, also contributes only two or three insignificant portraits. *Honthorst*, too, is represented, but not so well as his relative *Caesar van Everdingen* (No. 1834). The landscapes of *Van Goyen* and *Vlieger* also belong to this period. — *Rembrandt*, the great master of chiaroscuro, is represented by several of his finest creations, such as the portrait of his wife Saskia (?), of 1641 (No. 1562), the portrait of himself with his wife on his knee (No. 1559), Samson's riddle (No. 1560), Manoah's sacrifice (No. 1563), and the admirable portrait of an old man, dating from 1654 (No. 1567). Rembrandt's school is nowhere better illustrated. His earliest pupil *Gerard Dou* contributes seventeen pictures of the most varied styles and dates, and *Vermeer* or *Van der Meer* of Delft appears in a group of lifesize half-figures of rare beauty of colouring (No. 1335) and in the charming Love-letter (No. 1336). Scarcely

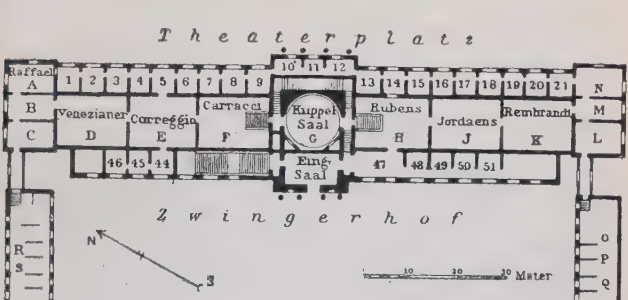
a single one of the masters of low-life pieces is absent; the most prominent is *Adriaen van Ostade*, whose Studio and Village tavern (Nos. 1397, 1396) are unsurpassed of their kind. The conversation pieces of *Terburg* and *Gabriel Metsu* are numerous and good, while *Frans van Mieris* the elder contributes no fewer than fourteen works, several of which rank among his masterpieces. — *Jacob van Ruisdael*, one of the greatest of Dutch landscape-painters, is particularly well and fully represented. The Hunt, the Monastery, and the Jewish cemetery (Nos. 1492, 1494, 1502) are among the most famous works in the whole gallery, but his delicate management of light and space are perhaps seen to still greater advantage in the less pretentious Castle of Bentheim, the Village behind the dunes, and the Woodland path (Nos. 1496, 1503, 1500). *Allart van Everdingen's* Norwegian mountain-lake (No. 1835) is almost as poetical as the finest of Ruisdael's works, and surpasses them in vigour of colouring. *Jan Both, Cuyp,* and *Van der Neer*, the great renderers of sunny atmosphere, are neither so happily nor so numerously illustrated. — The Dutch painters of animals and country life may also be well studied at Dresden. *Paul Potter* contributes two works (Nos. 1629, 1630), *Adriaen van de Velde* several masterpieces, and *Berchem* thirteen works, one of which (No. 1478) is a little gem. The gallery also contains nearly seventy examples of *Philips Wouwerman*, the masterly delineator of cavaliers and battles, many of which are of the highest excellence. — The masters of still-life and painters of poultry are almost all represented, as are also the somewhat affected and over-refined masters of the early 18th cent., such as the *Van der Werffs*, who inaugurate the decline of the Dutch school into insipid conventionalism.

German School. The Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer (No. 1892), long ascribed to *Holbein*, has been shown to be only an admirable Netherlandish copy (c. 1637) of the original at Darmstadt. On the other hand, Holbein's portrait of the Sieur de Morette (No. 1890) is of such artistic finish and brilliant colour that it long passed as a masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci. The fine double portrait of Sir Thomas Godsalve and his son (No. 1889) also dates from Holbein's English period. *Dürer's* winged altarpiece (No. 1869) shows him under the influence of Italian art, while the portrait of Barend van Orley (No. 1871) was painted in 1521 during his tour in the Netherlands. The authenticity of his priceless little Crucifixion (No. 1870) has lately been disputed. The examples of the two *Cranachs* are numerous, but indifferent in quality, with the exception of the excellent study for a portrait of the Elector Joachim II. of Brandenburg (No. 1948a) by the younger Cranach. — The masters of the 17th cent. are happily represented by two small masterpieces of *Adam Elsheimer* (Nos. 1977, 1978) and a vigorous family-portrait by *Knupfer*. — The pastel portraits and *Belotto's* views of Dresden

on the ground-floor possess little artistic merit, but afford an instructive insight into the manners of the 18th century.

To the left of the museum archway are Rooms 52-70, with modern German pictures (comp. p. 175). The Entrance Hall contains the cloak-room and the ticket office. Straight on is the collection of engravings (p. 175).

Ascending the staircase to the **First Floor** (Plan, see below), we traverse the entrance-room, hung with portraits by *L. de Silvestre*, and, immediately on entering the next corridor, turn to the left and ascend the steps to Cupola Saloon G, then to the left again through Rooms F-B to Room A.



Room A. **93. *Raphael*, The Sistine Madonna, a famous masterpiece painted in Rome between 1515 and 1519 for the high altar of the Benedictine abbey-church of San Sisto at Piacenza.

"The Virgin with the Child in her arms appears above the clouds, surrounded by angels and adored by saints. A curtain has just been drawn back and the Virgin issues as it were from the depth of Heaven, awe-inspiring, solemn, and serene, her large eyes embracing the world in their gaze. The idea of the sudden revelation of a hitherto concealed mystery could not be more effectively expressed. The attention is usually concentrated upon the Madonna and the two cherubs below, pictures of naïve roguishness. The two saints, however, should not be overlooked. Contrasted in age and sex, expression and movement, they supplement each other with admirable effect. Both must be thought of in connection with the whole community of Christians; the reverent and pious Sixtus commends it to the Virgin's mercy, the beaming face of St. Barbara represents the joyful enthusiasm of the faithful." ('Raffael und Michelangelo', by Anton Springer). — The picture was purchased for the Dresden gallery in 1754 for 24,000 Roman scudi (about 5,155*l.*; comp. p. 165).

Room B (Venetian School): 223. *P. Farinati*, Presentation in the Temple.

Room C (Venetian School): 270a. *Tintoretto*, Christ with the woman taken in adultery; 205. *Paris Bordone*, Holy Family with SS. Elizabeth, Jerome, and the young St. John.

Rooms R and S (French School). Partition wall: *Poussin*, *719. The empire of Flora, 720. The exposure of Moses. Cross-wall I: 1114. *A. van*

der Meulen, Departure of Louis XIV. for Vincennes. Cross-wall II: 1115. *A. van der Meulen*, Entry of Louis XIV. into Arras; 785. *Lancret*, 788. *Pater*, Fêtes champêtres. Cross-wall III: 786. *Lancret*, Fête champêtre; 787. *Pater*, Procession in the open air; 782. *Watteau*, Love-feast. Cross-wall IV: 781. *Watteau*, Fête champêtre. On the back partition-wall: *784. *Lancret*, Dancers in a park. — We return through Rooms C and B to —

Room D (Venetian School). On the left, 4th Wall: 225. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi, from the Modena gallery; *Titian*, *172. Portrait of Antonio Palma, the painter (1561), 170. Portrait of a lady in white; *Veronese*, *236. Portrait of a Contarini, *226. Marriage in Cana, from the Modena gallery. — 3rd Wall: *230. *Veronese*, The Good Samaritan, with a charming landscape. — 2nd Wall: *224. *Veronese*, Faith, Hope, and Charity introduce the Cuccina family to the enthroned Madonna; *171. *Titian*, Portrait of his daughter Lavinia; 265a. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a lady in mourning; *168. *Titian*, Madonna and four saints, an early work (half-length); above, 266. *Tintoretto*, Fall of the rebellious angels; *Veronese*, 227. Bearing of the Cross (studio work), *229. Finding of Moses, distinguished from the other masterpieces of Veronese in the gallery by its perfect preservation. — 1st Wall: *192. *Palma Vecchio*, Jacob and Rachel; 281, 282. *Bassano*, Portraits of the Doge Grimani and his wife.

Room E (Correggio). On the left, 1st Wall: *Correggio*, **152. Adoration of the Shepherds, the so-called 'Holy Night', his great masterpiece of chiaroscuro (c. 1525), *150. Madonna enthroned, with SS. Francis, Anthony, John the Baptist, and Catherine, a youthful masterpiece, showing the influence of the Ferrara school (1514-15). — 2nd Wall: 77. *A. del Sarto*, Abraham's sacrifice; 113. *Bagnacavallo*, Madonna with four saints. — 3rd Wall: *Correggio*, 151. Madonna surrounded by angels, with SS. Sebastian, Geminian, and Roch (greatly damaged), *153. Madonna with SS. George, Peter Martyr, John the Baptist, and Geminian, a work of his later period (c. 1530), distinguished by breadth of handling and by rich and luminous colouring. — 4th Wall: 161. *Parmigianino*, Madonna with the rose; *103. *Giulio Romano*, 'Madonna del Catino' (Madonna with the basin); 128. *Dosso Dossi*, Four Fathers of the Church.

Room F (Carracci). 1st Wall: *Bernardo Strozzi*, 657. David with the head of Goliath, 658. Girl playing the violoncello. — 2nd Wall: 328. *Guido Reni*, Virgin and saints; 362. *Guercino*, Semiramis. — 4th Wall: *Carracci*, 303. Assumption, 304. Madonna with SS. Matthew, Francis, and John the Baptist, 305. St. Roch giving alms.

We now ascend to Cupola Saloon G.

This room contains six pieces of *Tapestry (later repetitions of those at the Vatican and at Berlin, p. 36), illustrating the history of the Apostles and probably woven in England from cartoons by *Raphael* (now in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London). Also specially selected Italian pictures of the 15th and 16th centuries: *185. *Giorgione*, Venus resting; 15. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna and saints; *52. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Sebastian, with a Venetian canal in the background; *Cima da Conegliano*, 61. Christ blessing, *63. Presentation of the Virgin, of exquisite colouring and delicate conception, the model for Titian's celebrated picture in the Academy at Venice; *20. *Piero di Cosimo*, Holy Family; 43. *Francesco Cossa*, Annunciation; *42a. *Cosimo Tura*, St. Sebastian.

Returning to Room E, we enter, to the right, Cabinets 1-4, containing the *Smaller Italian Pictures.*

1st Cabinet. Wall a: 123. *Mazzolini*, Ecce Homo; 9. *Botticelli*, Life of St. Zenobius; *41. *Pinturicchio*, Portrait of a boy. — Wall b: *Ercole Roberti*, *46. The taking of Christ, *45. Christ led away to be crucified, two spirited compositions in the style of Mantegna; *51. *Mantegna*, Holy Family. — Wall c: *13. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna in a room (early work); *49. *Francesco Francia*, Adoration of the Magi; 201a. *Bartolomeo Veneto*, The daughter of Herodias with the head of John the Baptist; *194a. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Madonna and Child with the young St. John.

2ND CABINET. Wall a: *190. *Palma Vecchio*, Venus resting, in a hilly landscape. — Wall b: *188. *Palma Vecchio*, The Virgin with the Child, St. John the Baptist, and St. Catherine (an early work); **169. *Titian*, The tribute money, painted about 1514. "Simple as the subject is, the thought which it embodies is very subtle ... The contrast is sublime between the majestic calm and elevation, and what Quandt calls the 'godlike beauty' of Christ, and the low cunning and coarse air of the Pharisee ... The form of Christ was never conceived by any of the Venetians of such ideal beauty as this. Nor has Titian ever done better ... Nothing can exceed the brightness and sheen or the transparent delicacy of the colours ... The most perfect easel-picture of which Venice ever witnessed the production, this is also the most polished work of Titian" (Crowe & Cavalcaselle); *191. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family, with the young John the Baptist and St. Catherine. — Wall c: *189. *Palma Vecchio*, The 'Three Sisters' (half-length); 201. *Morando*, Portrait.

3RD CABINET. Wall b: 129. *Dosso Dossi* (?), Vision of the Fathers of the Church. — Wall c: 270. *Tintoretto*, Double portrait.

4TH CABINET. Wall a: *75. *Franciabigio*, The story of Uriah's letter (1523; in the style of his friend Andrea del Sarto). — Wall b: 76. *A. del Sarto*, Betrothal of St. Catherine. — Wall c: 80. *Francesco Ubertini (Bacchiacca)*, Ordeal to prove the true heir to the throne.

Cabinets 5-21 are devoted to the *Smaller Works of the Netherlandish School.*

5TH CABINET. Wall a: *Netscher*, 1350, 1351. Mme. de Montespan and her son; 1823. *A. van der Werff*, Expulsion of Hagar. — Wall b: 1261. *J. de Heem*, Still-life. — Wall c: 1818. *A. van der Werff*, Judgment of Paris; 1662. *J. van der Heyde*, Monastery; *1751. *Frans van Mieris*, The connoisseur's visit.

6TH CABINET. Works by *Philips Wouwerman*. Wall a: 1422. Executioner's house, *1449. Stag-hunt (a highly finished work of a light silvery tone), *1416. Preaching of John the Baptist. — Wall b: *1466. Leaving for the hunt, *1443. The collision. — Wall c: 1450. Camp by the river, *1463. Combat by the windmill.

7TH CABINET. Wall a: 1633. *K. du Jardin*, Cattle grazing. — Wall b: 1481. *C. Berchem*, The château in the wood; 1260. *J. de Heem*, Still-life; 1245. *Poelenburgh*, Landscape. — Wall c: *1349. *Netscher*, Music lesson (1666); 1479. *C. Berchem*, Merchant receiving a Moor; *1750. *F. van Mieris*, The artist painting a lady.

8TH CABINET. Wall a: *P. Potter*, *1629, *1630. Dutch landscapes with cattle; 1655. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle (1659); 1742. *F. van Mieris*, Love's message. — Wall b: *Philips Wouwerman*, 1420. The smithy, 1434. Fishermen; 1428, 1452. Cavalry skirmishes. — Wall c: *1346. *Netscher*, The letter-writer; *A. van de Velde*, *1659. Ice scene (1665), *1656. Woman drinking (1602), 1660. Pasture-land.

9TH CABINET. Wall a: *1521. *Gerrit Berckheyde*, The Dam at Amsterdam; *Poelenburgh*, 1239, 1244. Landscapes. — Wall b: *Wouwerman*, 1426. Riders at the forge, *1424. In the stable. — Wall c: 1478. *C. Berchem*, Cattle in a mountainous landscape (a small masterpiece).

10TH CABINET: *1664a. *Hobbema*, Water-mill; *1397. *A. van Ostade*, The artist's studio (1663); *1732. *G. Metsu*, Luncheon (dated 1661), after Rembrandt's famous masterpiece (No. 1559), and perhaps also representing the artist and his wife. — Cabinets 10, 11, and 12 and Rooms L and N contain early-Flemish tapestries.

11TH CABINET: *1736. *G. Metsu*, The young lace-maker (a most fascinating work); *1336. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, Girl reading a letter at a window, one of the largest and finest works of this rare follower of Rembrandt; *1358, *1359. *Frans Hals*, Portraits.

12TH CABINET: *Adriaen Brouwer*, *1058. Brawl at dice, *1059. Quarrel at cards (a masterpiece of colour); 1395. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants in a tavern.

13th Cabinet. Wall a: 1338c. *J. van Goyen*, Summer landscape; 1762. *Slingelandt*, Old woman handing a fowl to a young woman. — Wall b: *1371. *Heda*, Luncheon; 1715. *G. Dou*, Young man holding a light to a girl's face; 1369a. *Pot*, Card-players. — Wall c: 1338b. *J. van Goyen*, Winter landscape; *1368. *H. G. Pot*, Full-length portrait.

14th Cabinet. Wall a: *J. van Ruisdael*, 1499. Knoll with oaks, *1502. Jewish cemetery (of imposing sombre effect), *1503. Village behind the dunes. — Wall b: *J. van Ruisdael*, *1496. Castle of Bentheim (an early masterpiece), 1500. Woodland path, *1501. Waterfall with fir-tree; *Terburg*, 1829. Officer writing a letter, *1830. Young lady washing her hands. — Wall c: *J. van Ruisdael*, *1494. Monastery in a lonely forest vale; *G. Metsu*, *1733. Poultry-dealer, *1735. Game-dealer.

15th Cabinet. Wall a: *J. van Ruisdael*, 1497, 1498. Waterfalls, *1493. The ford in the wood; *A. van Ostade*, *1398. Peasants eating (1663), *1399. Peasants smoking (1664). — Wall b: 1388a. *Jan Vermeer van Haarlem*, View from the dunes; 1495. *J. van Ruisdael*, Waterfall in front of the castle; 1831. *Terburg*, Lute-player. — Wall c: *1832. *Terburg*, Lady in a white satin dress (a study for the 'Paternal Admonition' at Berlin and Amsterdam); *1835. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian mountain-lake, with stag-hunt by *C. Berchem*, a masterpiece; 1504. *J. van Ruisdael*, Canal near a village; *1417. *Wouwerman*, Feeding the poor at a monastery (an early masterpiece).

16th Cabinet. Wall a: 1727. *J. Steen*, Expulsion of Hagar; 1370. *Pieter Claesz*, Still-life. — Wall b: 1400. *A. van Ostade*, Country tavern (a coloured picture of his latest period, 1679); *1737. *Metsu*, By the fireside, with a masterly light-effect. — Wall c: *1725. *J. Steen*, Marriage in Cana; *1734. *Metsu*, Poultry-dealer.

17th Cabinet. Wall a: *A. van Ostade*, *1396. Country tavern, 1491. Frolics on the ice; *1258. *N. Knupfer*, The painter's family; *1476. *Bega*, Peasants dancing; *G. Dou*, *1706. Girl at the window, 1714. The lost thread. — Wall b: *1707. *G. Dou*, Violinist at the window (1665); 1461. *P. Wouwerman*, Cavalry skirmish; 1338a. *J. van Goyen*, Cottages and well; 1704. *G. Dou*, The artist in his studio; 1511. *Job Berckheyde*, Interior of the Groote Kerk at Haarlem (1665). — Wall c: 1709. *G. Dou*, Schoolmaster at a bay-window; *Netscher*, *1347. Lady singing with a lute-player, *1348. Lady at her toilet; *G. Dou*, 1713. Young couple in a wine-cellar, *1711. The hermit, 1710. The dentist.

18th Cabinet. Wall a: *1600. *G. Flinck*, Portrait; *1556. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Uijlenburgh, the artist's bride (1633). — Wall c: 1557. *Rembrandt*, W. Burggraeff (1633).

19th Cabinet. Wall a: *1032. *Van Dyck*, 'Old Parr' (d. 1635), supposedly at the age of 151. — Wall b: *Ryckaert the Younger*, 1094, 1093. Peasant families. — Wall c: *1097. *Gonzales Coques*, Family group on a terrace (a vigorous work of this rare master); 1595. *B. van der Helst*, Wife of Burgomaster A. Bicker.

20th Cabinet. Works by *D. Teniers the Younger*. Wall a: 1075. Portrait of the artist in an inn. — Wall b: 1070. Fair. — Wall c: 1073. The reckoning.

21st Cabinet. Wall a: *962c. *Rubens*, Mercury about to slay Argus (a work of his latest period). — Wall b: 1079. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony; *964a. *Rubens*, Woman's head; 1030. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *D. Teniers the Younger*, *1067, *1068. Bleaching-green, Fair, the two best works of this master in the gallery. — Wall c: 962b. *Rubens*, Judgment of Paris (a diminished replica of the work in the London National Gallery).

Rooms N, M, L, O P Q, K, J, H and Rooms 48-51 contain the *Larger Netherlandish* and a few *German Paintings*.

Room N. Wall 1: *1889. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas Godsalve and his son, afterwards Sir John Godsalve (d. 1556), clerk of the

signet to Henry VIII., an admirable work of Holbein's English period (1528), **1890. Sieur Charles Solier de Morette, a French nobleman at the court of Henry VIII. of England (comp. p. 168); *1871. *A. Dürer*, Barend van Orley (painted at Antwerp in 1521). — Wall 2: **799. *Jan van Eyck*, Madonna with SS. Catherine and Michael and the donor, a triptych. "This picture is painted with a profusion of colour, is perfectly harmonious, and shows no trace of the hand ... Through a window behind St. Catherine is one of Van Eyck's marvellous miniature landscapes" (Cavalcaselle & Crowe). — Wall 3: 809. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Small Adoration of the Magi.

Room M. 1836. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian waterfall; 1605. *Ferdinand Bol*, Jacob before Pharaoh; 1589a. *S. Koninck*, The astronomer.

Room L. On the left, 848. *Sir Anthony More*, Man in a fur-coat and black cap; 1888. *Jörg Breu*, The altar of St. Ursula. — Opposite, 846. *Dutch Master* (c. 1548), Portrait; 809a. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Large Adoration of the Magi.

A short corridor leads hence to Room O P Q (German School). Entrance-wall: *1892. A good copy, probably by B. Sarburgh, of the picture at Darmstadt by *Holbein the Younger*, representing the Virgin and Child, with Jacob Meyer, the burgomaster of Bâle, and his family (comp. p. 168). — Long wall opposite the windows: 1868a. *Master of the Hausbuch* (c. 1490), Pietà; *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 1906 G, 1906 H. Duke Henry the Pious and his consort; 1888a. *Holbein the Elder*, Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew. — Cross-wall V: *Elsheimer*, *1977. Jupiter and Mercury at the house of Philemon and Baucis, *1978. Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 1948a. *Lucas Cranach the Younger*, Elector Joachim II. of Brandenburg; *Hans Bol*, 822-30. Landscapes (water-colours); *1547a. *C. Moeijaert*, Joseph in the well. — Cross-wall IV: 57. *Barbari*, Christ blessing. — Cross-wall III: **1870. *A. Dürer*, Crucifixion, with evening-light (dated 1506), a small work of intense feeling and expression (comp. p. 168); 1907a. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Nativity. — Cross-wall II: 1908. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Christ on the Mount of Olives; *Barbari*, 58. St. Catherine, 59. St. Barbara. — Cross-wall I: *1869. *A. Dürer*, Large altarpiece, painted in tempera about 1500. — We now retrace our steps through Rooms L and M and reach —

Room K (Rembrandt). On the left, Wall 4: **1567. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man (most lifelike and of remarkable colouring; 1654); **1335. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, Young courtesan (an early and finely coloured masterpiece; 1656); 1792a. *Aert de Gelder*, The document. — Wall 3: *1604. *F. Bol*, Jacob's dream (a masterpiece in the manner of his master Rembrandt); *1492. *J. van Ruisdael*, Hunt (the animals probably by *A. van de Velde*); 1589. *S. Koninck*, Hermit; *1603. *F. Bol*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 1612a. *P. Koninck*, Landscape; 1618a. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jacob's dream. — Wall 2: *Rembrandt*, *1571. Portrait of an old man (c. 1645), *1559. Portrait of himself and Saskia (the 'Breakfast'; c. 1637), 1569. Portrait of himself (1657), 1558. Ganymede carried off by the eagle (a realistic work of his early period; 1635), 1570. Portrait of an old man with a cap adorned with pearls (a highly finished work of his late period). — Wall 1: 1564. *Rembrandt*, Old woman weighing gold; 1791. *Aert de Gelder*, 'Behold your King' (the masterpiece of Rembrandt's last pupil; 1671); *Rembrandt*, **1562. Portrait of his wife Saskia (?; 1641), **1563. Manoah's sacrifice (a large and finely coloured masterpiece; 1641), *1561. The bittern-shooter (1639), 1560. Samson's riddle (1638), 1568. Gentleman with a red fur-trimmed cap.

Room J (Jordaens). On the left, Wall 3: *Jordaens*, *1010. Diogenes with his lantern, 1012. Presentation in the Temple, 1011. The Prodigal Son. — Wall 2: 1014. *Jordaens*, Old and young. — Wall 1: 1034. *Van Dyck*, Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. of England; 1038. *Sir Peter Lely* (after Van Dyck), Charles I. of England; *Van Dyck*, 1033. Children of Charles I., *1027, *1028. Man and wife (about 1630); *Snyders*, 1196. Boar-hunt, 1195. Still-life.

Room H (Rubens). On the left, Wall 4: *1834. *C. van Everdingen*, Bacchus with two nymphs and Cupid; 1009. *Jordaens*, Ariadne amid the attendants of Bacchus. — Wall 3: 958. *Rubens*, Old woman with brazier; below, 1021a. *Van Dyck*, St. Paul; *Van Dyck*, *1024. St. Jerome (an early work of great breadth of handling and picturesque effect), *1017. Drunken Silenus (an early work); 957a. *Rubens*, Satyr and girl; 1031. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *955. *Rubens*, St. Jerome (a highly finished work of his Roman period); *1026. *Van Dyck*, Portrait. — Wall 2: *Rubens*, *965. Bathsheba (a luminous work in his latest manner), *962. Boar-hunt (a very spirited work; c. 1614); 1194. *Snyders*, Still-life. — Wall 1: 957. *Rubens*, Hercules carried off by a nymph and a satyr; *Van Dyck*, 1023 b, *1023 c, 1023 d. Portraits; *Rubens*, *964 b. 'Quos Ego' (Virgil's Æneid, I, 135; Neptune stilling the winds, painted for the triumphal entry of Infante Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635), 962a. Diana's return from the chase, 956. Victory crowning the champion of virtue (painted in Italy for the Duke of Mantua), *960. Portrait (one of the best he ever painted, of his middle period). — Wall 4: 972. *Rubens*, Lion-hunt (studio piece).

Further pictures by Flemish masters are in Rooms 48-51 (adjoining Corridor 47, by the entrance-hall).

Room 48: *1081. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Fair. — Room 50: 1072. *D. Teniers the Younger*, The alchemist; 1029. *Van Dyck*, Portrait.

We now return to Cupola Saloon G, whence a staircase leads to the **Upper Floor.** It contains German, Italian, French, and Spanish works of the 17th and 18th centuries.

On the Staircase (R. 22): *Canaletto*, Views of Dresden.

Rooms to the Right (Nos. 23-30). Room 23. Pastel portraits; note especially: *De la Tour* (163, 164) and *Liotard* (160. Count Maurice of Saxony; 162. Portrait of the artist's niece, 'La belle Lyonnaise'). — Room 25. Wall c: 2183. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Ariadne abandoned; 2158. *A. F. Oeser*, Portrait-group of the artist's four children. — Room 26. Wall c: 2230. *Ludwig Richter*, Spring landscape with bridal procession; 2217. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Holy Family; 2230a. *L. Richter*, Landscape in June. Wall b: *L. Richter*, Morning scene near Palestrina. Wall a: *L. Richter*, 2229. Crossing the Elbe near the Schreckenstein, Aussig, 2227. Civitella, 2228. Ariccia. — Room 27: Works by *Caspar David Friedrich*. Wall c: 2197 D. The Cross in the mountains. Wall a: 2194. Two men observing the moon; 2197 B. The graveyard. — Room 29. Wall d: 2167. *A. Graff*, Self-portrait; also works by *Canaletto*. — Room 30: Works by *Canaletto;* also *Angelica Kauffmann*, 2182. Vestal virgin, 2181. Sibyl.

Rooms to the Left (Nos. 31-38). Room 31. Pastel portraits; note especially: *161. *Liotard*, The chocolate girl. — Room 32. Wall c: *Carlo Dolci*, 508. The daughter of Herodias with the head of John the Baptist, *509. St. Cecilia; 454. *Batoni*, Repentant Magdalene. Wall b: *Claude Lorrain*, *730. River-valley, with the Flight into Egypt (1647), *731. Coast-scene, with Acis and Galatea (1657). Wall a: *308. *Annibale Carracci*, Lute-player; 337. *Francesco Albani*, Cupids dancing; 436. *Maratta*, Virgin and Child; *323. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo. Wall d: 154. After *Correggio* (early copy), Repentant Magdalene. — Room 33. Wall c: 387. *Cignani*, Joseph and Potiphar's wife. — Room 35. Wall a: 582. *Canaletto*, Santi Giovanni e Paolo at Venice. — Room 36. 392-98. *Crespi*, The Seven Sacraments. — Room 37. Wall d: 578. *Pittoni*, Nero with his murdered mother Agrippina. Wall b: 575. *Pittoni*, Nero with the corpse of Seneca. — Room 38. Wall d: **697. *Velazquez*, Juan Mateos, Master of the Royal Hunt (?); *705. *Murillo*, Virgin and Child. Wall c: *408. *Caravaggio*, The card-sharper, a vigorous and masterly work; 682. *Ribera*, Diogenes with his lantern. Wall b: 696. *Zurbaran*, St. Bonaventura, on behalf of the cardinals, choosing the pope in 1271; *683. *Ribera*, St. Agnes, with the features of the master's beautiful daughter (1641). Wall a: *708 b. *Murillo*, Death of St. Clara (1645).

We return to the archway (p. 169) and enter Rooms 52-70 on the **Ground Floor,** which contain *Modern German Pictures.*

From the anteroom we turn to the left into Room 53 and left again into Corner-room 52, with works by *M. Slevogt.* We return though Room 53 into Room 54: 2337. *Prell,* Judas Iscariot; 2330. *Bantzer,* Hessian peasant-woman. — Room 55. 2320. *Ritter,* A pond near Gross-Sedlitz. — Room 56. *G. Kuehl,* 2324. The Augustus Bridge (p. 161) in winter, 2323. In the Lübeck orphanage. — Room 57. Works by *Max Liebermann,* including 2457. Seamstress. — Room 58. 2521. *Couture,* Bird-catcher; 2598. *E. Manet,* Lady in pink. — Room 59. 2486. *Thoma,* Guardian of the valley; 2522. *Courbet,* The stone-breakers; *Thoma,* 2487. Portrait of himself, 2488. Spring idyll. — Room 60. 2440. *C. Meunier,* The puddler; 2523. *Puvis de Chavannes,* Fisherman's family; 2533. *Böcklin,* Delights of spring; 2460. *Klinger,* Pietà. — Room 61. *F. von Uhde,* 2416a. Bavarian drummer, 2419a. At the summer resort (the artist's daughters), 2417. Nativity; 2496a. *Count von Kalckreuth,* The artist's wife. — Room 62. 2426. *Zügel,* On the way home. — Round Room 63. Works by *Hettner, K. Hofer, R. Dreher, O. Kokoschka,* and *Pechstein.* — We return to Room 53, cross the anteroom on the left to Room 69, and turn to the right into Room 70. *F. von Rayski,* 2242a. Portrait of the artist's sister, 2242e. Portrait of a child, 2242c. Portrait; 2519. *Delaroche,* Henriette Sonntag; 2242 G. *F. von Rayski,* Boars. — We return through Room 69 into Room 68. 2345. *A. Achenbach,* Dutch coast-scene; 2467a. *F. G. Waldmüller,* After the distraint; 2366. *Gebhardt,* Jacob wrestling with the angel. — Room 67. 2390. *Lenbach,* R. Begas; *Menzel,* 2442. Market-place at Verona, 2441. Sermon (1847); 2378. *Spitzweg,* Churchgoers at Dachau; also works by *Rayski.* — Room 66. 2407. *Leibl,* Female head; 2493. *W. Trübner,* Portrait of himself; 2408. *Leibl,* Girl knitting. — Room 65. 2534. *Böcklin,* Summer day; 2470. *A. Feuerbach,* Madonna; 2535. *Böcklin,* War. — Room 64. Portraits by *H. von Marées.*

The **Collection of Engravings,** which is also on the ground-floor of the museum (adm., see p. 158), founded in the reign of Augustus the Strong, now comprises 500,000 plates, from the earliest masters (15th cent.) down to the present day. Room A contains varying exhibits, Room B the recent acquisitions, and in Room D is an exhibition (changed quarterly) of some of the chief plates.

The **Zoological and Ethnographical Museum** (entrance on the S.W. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Sophien-Kirche; adm., see p. 159) contains good collections of stuffed birds, nests, shells, and (accessible to naturalists only) of eggs and insects. The Indian, Polynesian, East Asian, and Javanese exhibits in the ethnological section are also interesting. — In the **Mineralogical and Prehistoric Museum** (entrance in the W. passage, opposite the museum; adm., see p. 158) are some interesting fossils from Eichstätt. The show-cases under the windows in the entrance-hall contain Saxon rocks and minerals. — In the N.W. angle of the Zwinger is the *Mathematical and Physical Saloon* (comp. p. 165), which is entered from the Zwinger Wall (adm., see p. 158) and contains instruments and apparatus of the 16-19th centuries.

C. The Altstadt, with the Museum Johanneum and the Albertinum.

Opposite the Zwinger (p. 164), to the E., is the *Prinzen-Palais* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), erected by Pöppelmann in 1707-11. In front stands the *Wettin Obelisk* (1896), 62 ft. in height. The *Sophien-Kirche* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), or Protestant court-church, dating from the 14th and 15th cent., was restored in the Gothic style in 1864-68. On the S. side of the church is the *St. George Fountain*, by Hähnel (1886).

In the Altmarkt (Pl. E, 6; *II*) is a marble figure of Germania, commemorating the Franco-Prussian war, modelled by Henze (1880). The *Altes Rathaus*, on the W. side, was built in 1741-45. — The busy Johann-Strasse leads hence to Pirnaischer Platz. — The **Kreuz-Kirche** (Pl. E, 6; *II*), the oldest church in the town, was fully restored in 1491 and 1764-92 and internally transformed in 1900. A motet is sung here on Sat. at 2 p.m. The tower (315 ft.) commands a good view of the town (adm., see p. 158).

At the S.E. corner of the Altstadt is the **Neues Rathaus** (Pl. E, 6; *II*), built in the Renaissance style by Roth and Bräter in 1905-10. The light-yellow façades are adorned with sculpture; the high-pitched roof is of red tiles; the massive baroque tower (328 ft. high) is covered with copper and crowned by a colossal gilded Hercules. In front of the main entrance, in the Friedrichs-Ring, are two bronze lions by Wrba. At the N.E. angle is the entrance to the Ratsweinkeller (p. 156), with a Silenus group by Wrba. By the W. side is a fountain, also by Wrba. Inspection of the interior and admission to the tower (extensive view), see p. 159.

The *Municipal Museum*, on the ground-floor, is reached from the main entrance of the Rathaus through a courtyard (adm., see p. 159). Room III. Original etchings by Canaletto (1747-66). — Room V. Dresden interior (1835). — Room VI. Mementoes of Ludwig Richter (p. 160). — Room XI. Views of Dresden, by Kuehl.

On the first floor is the *Municipal Library* (adm., see p. 159), with ceiling-paintings by Unger. — On the second floor are the Great Hall, with ceiling by Prell; the Chamber of the Town Council, with views of towns, by Kuehl; and the Magistrates' Room, with paintings by Bantzer.

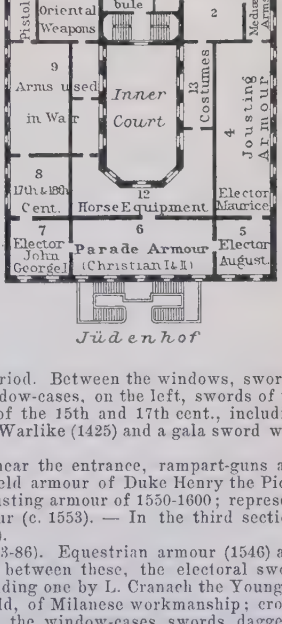
The *Reformed Church* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), in Friedrichs-Ring, was erected in 1894.

In the Neumarkt (Pl. E, 5; *II*) is the ***Frauen-Kirche**, erected in 1726-43, the first large Protestant church to be built in Germany after the Marien-Kirche at Wolfenbüttel (comp. p. 76). It is constructed entirely of blocks of sandstone. The lofty dome, visible from afar, is surmounted by a lantern, which rises to a height of 312 ft. The interior, accommodating 5000 persons, contains a magnificent organ by Silbermann. Adm., see p. 158; motet on Sat. at 4 p.m. — The statue of *Luther*, unveiled in 1885, on the N. side of the Neumarkt, is a bronze cast after the original (by Rietschel) at Worms. The fine head is by the sculptor himself. On

the S. side is a bronze statue of *King Frederick Augustus II.* (reigned 1836-54), by Hähnel (1866). — Behind the church is the former *Cosel Palace* (1744). — In the N.W. angle of the Neumarkt is the —

Museum Johanneum (Pl. E, 5; *II*), established in stable buildings erected in 1586-89 and altered in 1872-75. It now contains the Historical Museum and Gallery of Arms (on the first floor) and the Collection of Porcelain (on the second floor). The entrance is in Augustus-Str., through the quaint-looking courtyard ('Stallhof').

1st Floor. — The ***Historical Museum** (adm., see p. 158) contains weapons, armour, domestic chattels, costumes, and other similar objects, and includes many precious works of the German and Italian Renaissance. The objects are arranged to show their historical development. The collection of weapons is the most extensive in Germany.



Rooms 1 & 2 (Kunstkammer), with domestic objects from princes' houses of the 16th and 17th centuries. — Room 1. In the centre, large drinking-table of Elector Augustus I. (d. 1586). Opposite the window, cabinet by Hans Schifferstein (1615). By the exit-wall, cabinets from Prague and Augsburg. — Room 2. By the entrance-wall, grotto-shaped stands with glasses from the court cellars. Two cypress-wood gaming-tables (c. 1625). *'Positive' or choir-organ, with writing-desk, by C. Walther (1584). In the window-cases, draughts, wax portraits, and artistic locks. Above, glasses (c. 1700). By the exit-wall, work-table with several secret drawers, from Augsburg; the tools belonging to it are in the window-case.

Room 3. Mediæval Arms. On the main wall, armour of 1450-1500; above, wooden targets of the same period. Between the windows, swords, daggers, and cross-bows. In the window-cases, on the left, swords of the 9-15th cent.; on the right, swords of the 15th and 17th cent., including the electoral sword of Frederick the Warlike (1425) and a gala sword with the arms of the Gonzagas (1477).

Room 4. In the first section, near the entrance, rampart-guns and maces. Also, weapons of 1500-50; field armour of Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1541). — In the middle section, jousting armour of 1550-1600; representation of a tournament in full armour (c. 1553). — In the third section, souvenirs of Elector Maurice (p. 161).

Room 5. Elector Augustus (1553-86). Equestrian armour (1546) and etched armour (1550) of the elector; between these, the electoral sword (1566). Portraits of the elector, including one by L. Cranach the Younger. In the centre, helmet and round shield, of Milanese workmanship; cross-bow and quiver (Dresden; c. 1570). In the window-cases, swords, daggers, and gala swords (c. 1560). In front of the exit, armour of Duke John William of Weimar, with etched stripes (c. 1560).

Room 6. Parade Armour. In the centre, armour, mostly the work of Anton Peffenhauser of Augsburg (1582-88). In a case, *Gala suit of Christian II. (d. 1611), purchased at Nuremberg in 1606, the most magnificent and valuable of the collection (reliefs of the Argonauts and Trojan War; on the horse-armour, the labours of Hercules). Gala armour embossed in gilded copper (Augsburg, 1599). Before the middle door, chased and gilded gala armour (Milan; 1588); near by, two silver half-suits of Elector Christian I. and Prince Christian II. of Anhalt (1591). In the cases and desks, helmets, shields, rapiers, and daggers.

Room 7. Elector John George I. (1611-56). Near the entrance, suit of the sixteen-year-old duke, with gilded stripes, by Peffenhauser (1601). Black gala half-suit, with chased and gilded ornamental reliefs (Nuremberg; 1604). In the centre, blue and gilded armour for man and horse (Augsburg; 1622).

Room 8. 17th and 18th Centuries. Armour from the time of Elector John George II. to Frederick Augustus III. On the entrance-wall, field-cuirass and steel cap worn by John George III. at the relief of Vienna in 1683. On the pillar, his gala suit. On the walls, four gilded suits of John George II. (1654). Cuirasses of Augustus the Strong; his parade saddle, presented by Louis XIV. In the case, beaten and damascened shield of King John Sobieski of Poland. In the window-cases, swords and horse-pistols of Charles XII. of Sweden; swords of Peter the Great and Augustus the Strong.

Room 9. Arms used in War. In the centre, large Turkish tent of the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683 by the Saxon army under Elector John George III. Field suit of Duke Albrecht of Holstein (d. 1613), Nuremberg work. Cavalry suits of the time of the Elector Augustus.

Room 10. Pistols. Hand-guns and pistols belonging to electors from Maurice to John George IV., also those of Gustavus Adolphus and Louis XIV. In desk II, so-called 'Mönchsbüchse' (c. 1500), an early form of wheel-lock gun; richly ornamented pistols. In the cases, French, Scottish, and Italian pistols.

Room 11. Oriental Weapons. In the desks, Turkish and Persian sabres and daggers. In the cases, Turkish weapons. On the pedestal, horses with Turkish cavalry equipment. We turn back through Room 9 into —

Room 12. Horse Equipment. Caparisons, trappings, etc., used on festive occasions. 10, 11. Caparisons of Elector John George IV., one set with 550 rubies and 40 diamonds, the other with 500 pearls and 700 diamonds; 13. Caparison of Augustus the Strong. In the case on the right of the exit, souvenirs of Napoleon I.

Room 13. Costumes. We proceed through Rooms 2 and 3 into —

Room 14. Weapons of the Chase. Opposite the window, gala hunting-weapons. — Adjoining is the Gallery of Arms (printed guide), containing 2000 (some of them excellent) arms and hunting-weapons, chiefly of the 17-18th cent.; 19 antlers with more than eighteen branches. On the walls, portraits of Saxon rulers; 29 pictures of tournaments.

2nd Floor. — The ***Collection of Porcelain,** one of the finest of its kind, consists of over 20,000 specimens of Chinese, Japanese, and Dresden porcelain, also (less important) Italian majolica, etc. Adm., see p. 158.

The examination of the vestibule should be deferred till after the main rooms have been visited.

Room I. *Chinese Porcelain of the best period (17-18th cent.). The invention of porcelain in China probably took place in the 7th cent., but the oldest extant specimens are of a much later date. The secret of painting under the glaze, i.e. before firing, was not discovered, however, until the 15th cent., and it was not till the turn of the 17th that the art reached its greatest perfection. Among the most noteworthy specimens

are figures of gods (cabinets 1, 9); white and yellow ware (window-cases 2, 5); sea-green porcelain, or celadon (cabinets 3, 7b); crackle-china (the cracks produced by a process of rapid cooling after the first firing; cabinets 7a, 7c); turquoise-blue porcelain (cases 11a & c), including *Six large dogs of Foh (Buddha; blue and violet); enamel-painting on biscuit china (cabinet 11, back, g, h, i); yellow imperial or dragon china, manufactured for the personal use of the Emperor K'ang-Hi (case 11, back, j); 'famille verte' porcelain with enamel-painting (cabinets 13-20); *Dishes with patterns of animals and plants, large *Dish with two women in a garden (case 13f-k); dishes with scenes of court-life (case 15); *Lanterns with fishing scenes (cabinet 15, back, j); large *Vases (stand 19); coral-red porcelain (cabinet 20, back); 'famille rose' porcelain (cabinet 22b-d and cases 22a, 22b); *Porcelain speckled with blue (cases 23, 25, cabinets 24, 26, 22j, 22k). Chinese stoneware (isolated cabinet 26a, between cabinets 24 and 26). On the stands in the middle (27-31, 33-37): *Monumental vases of cobalt-blue, the largest Chinese specimens of the earlier period, among them (though they can no longer be individually identified) the 'Dragoon Vases', said to have been given by King Frederick William I. of Prussia to Augustus the Strong in 1717 in exchange for a regiment of dragoons. On the right side of the room, vases with the Saxon-Polish arms (painted in Europe; stand 40). Blue porcelain (cabinets and cases 41-51); porcelain of the period of the Ming dynasty (1368-1643; cabinets 45a, b, c); deep-blue *Tankards with lids, showing sprigs of plum-tree in bloom (cabinet 48c); stoneware, mostly of red burnt clay, which inspired Böttger to discover his red stoneware (wall-cabinet 55).

Corridor. Japanese Porcelain (17-18th cent.): vases, bowls, plates, etc. (on stands and on the walls). Cobalt-blue porcelain (stand 55a; cases 55e, 58). Blue-red-gold porcelain from Arita (stands 55b, 55c). Old Arita ware (cabinets 59b-d; case 56). Coloured glazed stoneware (case 60a, section A).

Room II. European porcelain, principally Böttger Ware and *Dresden China. The chemist *J. F. Böttger* (1682-1719) discovered the secret of making porcelain in 1708, at first producing only red stoneware erroneously termed 'Böttger' or 'Jasper Porcelain', but soon afterwards also white porcelain. The manufacture was removed from Dresden to Meissen (p. 211) in 1710; so that the English term 'Dresden china' is really a misnomer for what is more accurately called in German 'Meissen china'. After Böttger's death the manufacture was carried on under the court-painter *J. G. Herold* (d. 1775), assisted by the sculptor *J. J. Kändler* (d. 1775), who was the first to use the rococo forms of art for porcelain.

Cabinet 63: Böttger stoneware, unpolished (a-d); dark (overheated) stoneware (e). Cabinet 66: Polished and black glazed Böttger ware. — Case 69 & cabinet 70: Böttger porcelain. Cases 70f-k & 71: Specimens produced under Herold (see above), some with Chinese scenes ('chinoiseries'). Cabinet 76: Porcelain with coloured ground (c. 1725). Cabinet 78: Table-service for the Saxon court (c. 1730; front, c); figures of the apostles and groups by Kändler (see above; behind, f-k). — Case 78j: Earliest Meissen onion-pattern. — The cabinets in front and behind (80, 81) contain six *Vases with the French arms, and birds by Kändler (group of doves). — Cabinet 82b: Portions of the 'Swan Service' made for Count Brühl (p. 160) in 1737-44. Case 82c: Cups with Watteau designs. In cabinet 83 are the finest works of the rococo period, mostly by Kändler (c. 1740-60). On the centre stands are large vases (including the 'snowball vases', c. 1740; 84) and *Large animal-figures, mostly by Kändler. Between cabinets 73 and 76 are groups (mostly by Kändler), representing the Crucifixion, Madonna, models of notabilities, etc. Cabinets 99-102 (on the side next the court-yard): China of the Marcolini period (1774-1815); biscuit-china figures. Cabinets 102j and k: 'Biedermeier' period (c. 1830). Cabinet 105: Dresden china made in the 19-20th cent.; in between, large vases on separate stands (19th cent.). — Other European porcelain (18th cent.; case 106, cabinet 108). Between cabinets 108 and 109: vases from the former imperial factory at

St. Petersburg (1905) and from Sèvres. Cabinet 108a: Copenhagen porcelain. Corner-cabinet 111: Vienna porcelain (c. 1830). In front, epergne (Dresden; 1738). On the right, cabinet 110: *Bunch of flowers on a bronze pedestal (Vincennes; 1749).

Vestibule. Italian Majolica. To the right and left of the entrance are majolica vases from Castelli (c. 1700). Cabinet 124: German stoneware. By the first window, on the left, recent acquisitions. By the exit-wall, on the right, in cabinet 120: Italian majolica (16-17th cent.); on the left, in cabinet 125: glass of the 17-18th centuries. In the centre, large faience vase (Dresden; c. 1715).

Adjoining the Museum Johanneum on the S., in the *Jüdenhof*, is the richly ornamented *Gate of the old palace-chapel, with a carved wooden door of 1555. The Johann-Georg Fountain here commemorates Saxony's share in the relief of Vienna in 1683.

The old *Courland Palace*, Zeughaus-Platz 3, probably re-erected by Knöffel in 1728, contains (upper floor) the *Gehe Collection* of drugs and minerals (adm., see p. 158).

The ***Albertinum** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), originally the arsenal, built in 1559-63 and altered in 1705 and 1743-47, was converted into a sculpture museum in 1884-89. Adm., see p. 158; entrance opposite the Belvedere. — The staircase is decorated with frescoes and sculptures by H. Prell (1904). On the ceiling, Overthrow of the Titans; right wall, Rape of Europa and the Graces (in between, marble figure of Aphrodite); left wall, Chaining of Kronos and the Fates (in between, marble figure of Prometheus).

The main floor is occupied by the ***Collection of Sculptures.** From the staircase we enter the Vestibule (XIV), containing two recumbent lions of granite in the Græco-Egyptian style and reproductions of classical sculptures. We then turn to the left and pass through several rooms in order to begin with Room I.

I. Egyptian Room. Colossal lion's head of dark granite, from a statue of the war-goddess Sekhmet; limestone reliefs, some painted, in the most delicate style (c. 2700 B.C.); painted wooden coffin of a priestess, still containing the mummy (c. 700 B.C.); on the back-wall, Fragment of a papyrus of the Book of the Dead; in the show-cases and cabinets are amulets in various forms (including scarabs, i.e. copies of the sacred beetle), statuettes of deities and sacred animals, 'Ushabti' figures, and painted stucco heads from mummy wrappings (Græco-Roman period).

The large room adjoining R. I contains an important collection of small antique works of art.

II. Egyptian-Assyrian Room. Clustered papyrus-column of pink granite (lower part restored), from a temple near Abusir; lion of syenite (Græco-Roman period); Mummies from the Fayûm (6b) and from Sakkara (6c and d) in linen wrappings (Roman period); in front of the window, Mummy-portrait from the Fayûm. On the walls, 19-22. Assyrian alabaster reliefs from Nimrud; 24, 25. Tombstones from Palmyra, with relief-busts of the dead (3rd cent. A.D.).

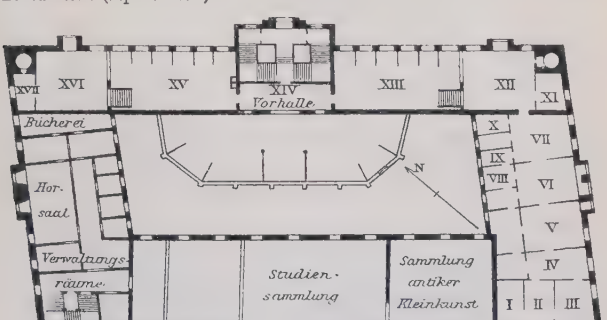
III. Room of Archaic Greek Sculptures. *26. Torso of Athena Promachos (so-called 'Dresden Palladium'); 28. Goddess with cornucopia; *49, 50. Two statues of Athena, generally supposed to be replicas of the Athena Lemnia of Phidias; *48. Head of Athena, from the Marsyas group by Myron; 65. Milesian votive relief. In front of the window, 44. Marble relief with Hercules and the Arcadian stag.

IV. Room of Polycletus. In front of the window, *27. Base of a candelabrum, with a relief referring to the theft of the Delphic tripod by

Hercules; *88. Statue of a winner in a contest (after Polycletus); *71. Head of a Diadumenos, or youth tying a fillet round his head (after Polycletus); 67. Athlete anointing himself; 68. Zeus standing (Phidian school); 106. Graceful statue of Artemis from Salamis (original Greek work).

V. Room of Praxiteles, after whom are the following works: *100, 102. Satyrs pouring out wine; 117. Youthful Artemis; 129. Reposing Satyr. — 124. Son of Niobe; *133. Mænad, perhaps after Scopas; 177. Athena, very youthful; 127. Apollo leaning on the tripod.

VI. Room of the Herculaneum Woman. In the middle is the gem of the collection, No. **326. Statue of a woman richly clothed, found, together with the other two statues of women (Nos. 327 and 328), in almost perfect preservation at Herculaneum c. 1710. — *144. Attic tomb-relief (c. 400 B.C.); 136. Head of a girl, from Cyzicus (fine original Greek work); 238. Aphrodite (lower part restored in plaster), a replica of the Medici Venus at Florence; 244. Aphrodite leaning on Priapus; 142. Maiden in fine raiment (Aphrodite?).



VII. Hellenistic Room. 155, 156. Satyr and Hermaphrodite; 237. Dancing satyr; 316. Drunken Silenus; *176. Head of an old peasant-woman; 178. Head of a rustic; *159. Hercules, in the style of Lysippus; 166. Head of a laughing satyr boy. — We return to Room VI and turn to the right.

VIII. Room of the Tomb and Votive Reliefs, with a limited collection of types of these monuments, mostly distinguished by their delicate sentiment (the finest example is in Room VI, No. 144, see above).

IX. Room, with further examples of Hellenistic art. 160. Poseidon in an effectively draped mantle; 261. Pan in an attacking attitude; 134. Torso of a Cupid (of tender youthfulness). — We traverse Room VII and turn to the left into —

X. Room. 154. Torso of a wounded Gaul, closely related in motif to the famous statue in the Capitoline Museum; 246. Youth in a fighting attitude; 291, 292. Figures of Dionysus. — We pass through Room VII into Room XII and turn to the right into —

XI. Alexandrine Room, with small works of art from Alexandria: stone and terracotta vases (Egyptian and Greek work), marble, terracotta, and stucco statuettes.

XII. Mosaic Room. In the middle, Great Roman mosaic pavement with Bacchus as protector of the circus games. By the long wall are sculptures of coloured stones, Roman copies after Greek originals of various dates; *241, 188. Statues of Muses; *135, 173. Heads of Muses; Portraits of famous Greeks (Sophocles, Euripides, Menander, Socrates,

Herodotus); 228. Relief showing an actor in stage dress, with an excellent head. In the middle window-niche, *215. Small painted marble statue of Æsculapius; 196. Aphrodite Anadyomene with a Triton at her feet.

XIII. Roman Room. In the centre are four Roman copies of Greek statues of combatants (233, 234. Athletes; 235, 236. Warriors); round these are Roman portrait-statues (383. Antoninus Pius; 273. Antinous) and portrait-busts (1st cent. B.C.-3rd cent. A.D.; note Nos. 329 and 398). Also Roman marble sarcophagi with ornamentation in relief, of which Nos. 293, 271, and 309 repay inspection.

We now pass through the Vestibule (XIV; p. 180) and Room XV into Room XVI, containing sculptures dating from the middle ages until the modern period: *Carved-wood relief with the Death of the Virgin, probably by *Veit Stoss;* works of the Italian Renaissance, especially Madonna reliefs (*861, 864) and small works of art; small bronzes, mostly of French workmanship; bronze and marble busts. A marble group by *Max Klinger*, 'The Drama', is also exhibited here.

Room XV. Contemporary Art. In the centre, *W. Lehmbruck*, Kneeling woman; the window-niches opposite contain works by the same artist. Farther to the left, *Barlach*, Woman shivering with cold (in wood); busts by *E. Scharff* and *B. Hoetger*. By the entrance-wall, *G. Kolbe*, A negro of Somaliland; also busts. Farther to the left, *A. Volkmann*, Amazon; *A. Gaul*, Goats (relief); *A. Hildebrand*, Leda with the swan (marble relief), Relief of the violinist Gertrude Schuster-Woldan. By the long wall, *A. Gaul*, Pair of panthers; busts by *Klinger*, *Wrba*, *Lederer*, and *Möller*. By the window wall, *A. Rodin*, Eve repentant; also busts. *Medardo Rosso*, Vitellius. The show-cases contain German and French medals and plaquettes. — We return to Room XVI and proceed straight on.

Room XVII. Small works of German, French, and Japanese art.

The extensive Collection of Casts, chronologically arranged on the first floor and the basement, begins in Room II with Egyptian art and ends in Room XXXIV with Giovanni Bologna. The modern works are placed in the basement, which is reached by a staircase near the main entrance. — The covered courtyard is occupied by a collection of casts and models of the works of Rietschel, Diez, Klinger, Begas, Meunier, and others. In the adjoining vaulted cabinet are casts after works by Rodin, a lion by Barye, busts by Carpeaux, Lagae, and Vigelandt, 'The Prodigal Son', by Meunier, and 'The Mason', by Minne.

To the E. of the Albertinum is the *Synagogue* (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), by Gottfried Semper (1838-40). — Pillnitzer Str., see p. 184.

D. Suburbs on the Left Bank.

Plauen. Räcknitz. Strehlen. Blasewitz. Tolkewitz.

Wilsdruff Suburb. In Ostra-Allee (Pl. D, 5; *II*) are the *Schauspielhaus*, by Lossow and Kühne (1913), the *Haus der Kaufmannschaft*, by Hohrath (1911-16), and the *Herzogin-Garten*, with a Renaissance conservatory. To the N., Am Zwingerteich 2, are the former *Royal Mews* (Marstall; Pl. D 5, *II*), which now house a part of the Museum of Hygiene (varying exhibition; adm., see p. 159; comp. p. 184).

The *Annen-Kirche*, in Annen-Strasse (Pl. D, 6; *II*), was rebuilt in 1769 and altered in the interior in 1909. In front of the S. side of the church is the *Anna Monument*, to the wife (d. 1585) of Augustus I., by Henze (1869).

Wettiner Strasse (Pl. C, D, 5; *II*), with the Romanesque *Jakobi-Kirche* (1901), leads to the Friedrichstadt, the quarter containing the *Friedrichstadt Hospital* (Krankenhaus; Pl. B C 4, *I*), part of which occupies the old Marcolini Palais, in which Napoleon I. had his quarters at various times in 1813. The garden contains a fountain in sandstone, representing Neptune and Amphitrite, by Mattielli (1744).

Prager Strasse leads S. from the Altstadt to Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, 7, 8; *I*), on the N. side of which is the Marie Gey Fountain, by Wrba (1910); the *Technical Academy* (Pl. D 8, *I;* comp. below), on the S. side, was built in 1872-75 by Heyn. — In Reichs-Str. is the *Russian Church* (Pl. D, 8; *I*), and in Reichs-Platz is the *American Church* (Pl. D 8, *I;* p. 158). — In Münchner Platz are the *District Courts* (Landgericht; Pl. C 9, *I*), a sandstone building by O. Kramer (1907). Opposite is the building (Pl. C D 9, *I;* 1913) containing the branch of the Technical Academy (see above) for electrical engineering and machine construction, with an exhibition (entrance at Georg-Bähr-Str. 5; adm., see p. 159).

Adjoining on the W. is the suburb of Plauen, best reached by tram (Nos. 1, 15; also railway, see p. 198). The *Plauenscher Grund,* a rocky valley, $1^1/_2$ M. long, of the *Weisseritz,* is now disfigured by coal-mines and factories.

Berg-Str. (Pl. D, 7-9; *I*) leads straight to the S. to the suburb of Räcknitz (Pl. D 10, *I;* tram No. 6). The *Moreau Monument* (Pl. D, E, 10; *I*), surrounded by three oaks, was erected near the spot where the French general was mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden (Aug. 27th, 1813) while fighting on the side of the Russians. — To the N.E. of Räcknitz is the residential suburb of Strehlen (tram No. 9; railway, see p. 187).

To the S.E. of the Altstadt is Georg-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *II*), with the *Kreuz-Schule,* the oldest grammar-school in Dresden. — In the adjoining Bürgerwiese (Pl. E, 6, 7; *II*), which stretches S.E. with its pretty grounds as far as the Zoological Garden (p. 184), are several sculptural groups. In the N. part is the *Mozart Monument,* by Hosæus (1907); in the S. part and in Moltke-Platz (Pl. E, 7; *II*) are Nymph fountains, the former by Fischer and Kreis (1908), the latter by Brossmann (1865). Ferdinand-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *II*) is adorned with the *Goose-Stealer Fountain,* by R. Diez (1880). — To the S., in Wiener Strasse, is the *English Church* (Pl. E 7, *I;* p. 158), opposite which is the *Textile Research Institute.* Farther E., at Park-Str. 7, corner of Gellert-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 7, 8; *I*), is the *Staatliche Gemälde-Galerie Park-Strasse,* a branch of the Picture Gallery (p. 165; adm., see p. 159), with Italian paintings of the 16th and 17th cent. and German ones of the 19th century.

The ***Grosser Garten** (Pl. F-H 8, *I;* cafés and restaurants), to the S.E. of the town, a park laid out in 1676 and subsequently

enlarged, covers an area of about 385 acres. In the middle is the *Lustschloss*, a château built in 1679-80 by Starke, now containing the *Museum of the Saxon Antiquarian Society* (Pl. G, 8; *I*).

The museum (adm., see p. 159) consists chiefly of ecclesiastical objects from Saxony and is particularly rich in mediæval painted wood-carvings. It contains about 3000 objects in all.

To the N. of the Grosser Garten lie the *Botanical Garden* (adm., see p. 158) and the *Exhibition Building* (Ausstellungs-Gebäude; Pl. F G 6, 7, *II*), both entered from Stübel-Allee. The *Zoological Garden* (Pl. F 8, *I;* adm., see p. 159) lies to the S. (concert-hall and restaurant). To the W. are the *Sport-Platz*, with a beaten copper figure of a ball-thrower, by Fabricius (1908), and Albrecht-Str., with the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. F, 6; *II*), erected in 1908, and the *Chamber of Commerce* (Handelskammer; 1910).

To the N., at Zirkus-Str. 38-40, is the former Veterinary School (Tierärztliche Hochschule; Pl. F 6, *II;* now at Leipzig, p. 221), which houses the *Museum of Hygiene* (adm., see p. 159). Farther N.E. is the imposing baroque building of the **School & Museum of Industrial Art** (Kunstgewerbe-Schule und Museum; Pl. G 5, *II*), erected by Lossow and Viehweger in 1902-7. The museum is entered from Elias-Str. (adm., see p. 158).

The various rooms of the museum are fitted up in the taste of the different periods of art and contain appropriate furniture and other objects. The Demiani collection of pewter contains over 900 pieces. On the upper floor, in Room 19, is porcelain by Kändler (see p. 179). From Room 20 a rococo door (closed) leads to the Aula, which is shown on request. This was the banquet-room of the Brühl Palace (pulled down in 1900) and dates from the middle of the 18th century. The ceiling-painting, by Silvestre, represents the victory of the virtues over the vices. The richly gilt doors and walls were decorated by Deibel.

In Pillnitzer Strasse, which begins near the Albertinum (p. 180), is the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. F, G, 6; *II*), a Gothic edifice built in 1878 by Möckel. No. 63 is the *Schilling Museum* (Pl. G 6, *II;* adm., see p. 159; illustrated catalogue), with models of the works of that master (p. 160).

To the N. of the Johannstadt, on the Elbe, is the *Vogelwiese* (Pl. H, I, 4; *I*), the scene in the first week of August of a popular fête organized by the archery club.

Adjoining Johannstadt on the E. is the suburb of Blasewitz (trams Nos. 1, 18; steamer, see p. 189), with numerous villas. On the Elbe are the handsome Dampschiff Hotel, Kurhaus Blasewitz (Pl. d, M 6; *I*), and the Schiller Garten restaurant. Opposite Blasewitz, on the right bank of the Elbe, is Loschwitz (p. 186). About $^1/_2$ hr. S.E. of the Blasewitz-Loschwitz bridge is *Tolkewitz* (trams Nos. 19, 21), with the impressive Dresden crematorium (Pl. N, 8; *I*), by F. Schumacher (1911). — Farther S.E. is *Laubegast* (4600 inhab.; tram No. 19), with a monument (1776) to Caroline Neuber, the actress, who died here in poverty in 1760.

E. Right Bank of the Elbe.

In the Neustadt, on the right bank of the Elbe, in the Markt Platz, reached by the Augustus Bridge (p. 161), is an equestrian statue of *Augustus the Strong* (Pl. E, 4; *II*), in gilded copper, by Wiedemann (1736).

Turning to the left, we soon reach the *Japanese Palace* (Pl. D, E, 4; *I*), erected by Pöppelmann for Count Flemming in 1715, purchased by Augustus the Strong in 1717, and altered for him by Pöppelmann and Longuelune in 1729-41. It is named after the Japanese porcelain formerly preserved here, but has been occupied since 1786 by the **Saxon State Library** (adm., see p. 159).

The library, founded by Elector Augustus (d. 1586), now comprises 640,000 vols., 2000 incunabula, 7000 MSS., and 30,000 maps, etc. German (especially Saxon) and French historical works form the most valuable part of the collection.

On the staircase are marble busts of Goethe (1828) and Tieck (1830), by *David d'Angers*. — The most interesting curiosities are exhibited in a room on the ground-floor. Case *i*. Maya MS. from Yucatan, important for the earliest history of America; parchment MS. of the Gospels (13th cent.); Codex Borncrianus of the Pauline Epistles, written in the 9th cent. at St. Gallen; poems by Hans Sachs (autograph); fragment of Gutenberg's 42-line Bible; Sebastian Brant's 'Narrenschiff' ('Ship of Fools'; 1494); Psalter of 1457. — Case *h*. Valturius 'De re militari', a parchment MS. of the 15th cent., from the library of Matthew Corvinus (p. 355); runic calendars of boxwood, of the 12th and 13th cent.; volume with fifty-six miniatures of eminent men of the 15-17th cent., probably by the younger Cranach; illustrated MS. (1386) of the 'Sachsenspiegel' (p. 286); portraits of Saxon princes from the earliest times until Augustus the Strong. — Case *f*. Greek papyrus of the Ptolemaic period; autograph MSS. of Luther (1531) and Melanchthon; chronicle of Thietmar von Merseburg (d. 1018), embracing the history of Germany in the 10th cent.; A. W. Schlegel's translation of Hamlet (autograph); translation of Dante by Philalethes (King John of Saxony); Weber's Jubilee overture (autograph). — Case *g*. Koran of Sultan Bajazet II. — In window-cases 1-6 are sumptuous bindings.

The *Japanese Garden*, or *Palais-Garten*, behind the palace, which is open to the public, affords a pleasant view. A visit is especially recommended when the lilac and the roses are in flower.

Marble tablets and medallions on No. 7 Körner-Str. mark the house once occupied by Councillor C. G. Körner, where his friend Schiller resided in 1786-87, and where his son Theodor Körner (p. 143) was born in 1791. It contains the *Körner Museum* (Pl. E 4, *II*; adm., see p. 158), with many memorials of the poet of the 'Lyre and Sword' and of the Wars of Liberation (1813-15).

From the Markt-Platz (see above) the broad Haupt-Strasse leads N.E. On the left is the *Dreikönigs-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4; *I*), erected in 1732-39 after plans by Pöppelmann, with its lofty tower (1854-59). On the grass plot in front of the Café Pollender (No. 27) is a statue of Schiller, by S. Werner (1914).

Haupt-Strasse ends at Albert-Platz (Pl. E, F, 4; *I*), with its two handsome fountain-groups in bronze, by R. Diez (1884-94), representing Calm Water and Stormy Waves. At the beginning of

Bautzener Str. are an artesian well (in a small temple; 1906) and the *Albert-Theater* (Pl. F 4, *I;* p. 158). — To the S., near the Carola Bridge (p. 161), is the *Ministry of Finance* (Pl. E, 5; *II*). Fine views from the terrace in front of it and from the bridge. To the E. are the *Ministries of Education, Justice, and the Interior* (Pl. F, 4, 5, *II;* 1900-4). To the N., in König-Albert-Str., is the *State Record Office* (Hauptstaatsarchiv; Pl. E F 4, *I;* adm., see p. 159). The *Saxon Museum of Folk Art* (adm., see p. 159) is at the corner of Aster-Str. and Wiesentor-Strasse (Pl. E, 4; *II*).

In the *Innerer Neustädter Kirchhof* (Pl. E, 2; *I*), on the wall to the left of the entrance, is a Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures in relief, executed in 1534.

F. Environs of Dresden.

Comp. the Map, and R. 29. — Trams and steamers, see p. 157.

Tramway No. 11 (p. 157) passes the Neustadt Station (Pl. E, 3; *I*), traverses the Neustadt, and runs along the slopes of the vine-clad hills on the right bank of the Elbe, passing numerous villas and the popular resorts of *Lincke'sches Bad* (Pl. G, 3, 4; *I*). *Waldschlösschen* (Pl. I, 3; *I*), and *Saloppe* (Pl. K, 3; *I*). Below, on the Elbe, is the turreted building of the Dresden waterworks. About $^3/_4$ M. from the Waldschlösschen is the *Albrechts-Schloss* (Pl. K, L, 3; *I*). A little farther up the river is the *Villa Eckberg*, with three towers. — Pleasant silvan walks from the Albrechts-Schloss through the *König Albert Park* to the *Wolfshügel* (690 ft.; Pl. L 2, *I;* belvedere).

About 2 M. beyond the Waldschlösschen is the **Weisser Hirsch** (781 ft.; Pl. N 3, 4, *I*), a favourite health resort (visitors' tax), connected with Dresden by tramway (No. 11, see above) and with Loschwitz (see below) by a cable-tramway. It is situated on the edge of the Dresdener Heide and is most widely known through Dr. Lahmann's Sanatorium (Pl. N, 3; *I*). There are now other sanatoria (Dr. Teuscher's, etc.), besides hotels and pensions, among which may be mentioned the Kurhaus (Pl. a) and the Café-Restaurant Park-Hotel (Pl. b). The Hotel-Restaurant Luisenhof (Pl. N, 4) affords a fine view.

From the road to Loschwitz we may diverge to the right to visit the small house (*Schillerhäuschen;* Pl. M, 4), once belonging to C. G. Körner (p. 185), the friend of Schiller, where the latter wrote his Don Carlos in 1785-87. Opposite is a memorial fountain, with reliefs by O. Rassau (1912). At **Loschwitz** (Pl. M, N, 5), a small town with 7000 inhab., connected with Dresden by tramways 1 & 18 (p. 157) and by steamer (p. 157), are the Demnitz Hotel (Pl. c) and a small monument to Ludwig Richter (p. 160), the painter. A suspension-railway ('Schwebebahn'; Pl. N, 5) ascends hence to the *Rochwitzer Höhe* (view; Restaurant Loschwitzhöhe) in 3 minutes. — At *Hosterwitz*, $3^3/_4$ M. from Loschwitz, Weber composed his 'Freischütz' and 'Oberon'.

At **Pillnitz** (395 ft.; restaurants and steamer-pier; tram No. 18, p. 157), on the right bank of the Elbe, 8 M. above Dresden, is a former royal Schloss, the curved roof of which is reminiscent of Chinese and Japanese buildings. The interior contains a rich collection of porcelain. Visitors are conducted round daily at 10, 11, 12, 3, & 4. The grounds contain fine conifers and a camellia 22 ft. high (120 years old). — From Pillnitz we may proceed through the shady *Friedrichsgrund* to the (3 M.) *Porsberg* (1165 ft.; inn; belvedere, extensive view). Hence we may either return viâ the 'Ruine' (an artificial ruin; view) to Pillnitz or go on viâ *Gross-Graupe*, where Richard Wagner composed the music for Lohengrin in

Dresdener Heide
DRESDEN
Albertstadt
Neustadt
Loschwitz
Rochwitz
Blasewitz
Striesen
Gruna
Strehlen
Räcknitz
Pieschen
Trachau
Kaditz
Mickten
Übigau
Briesnitz
Cossebaude
Serkowitz
Gohlis
Weistropp
Unkersdorf
Kaufbach
Steinbach
Pennrich
Gompitz
Löbtau
Cotta
Gorbitz
Altfranken
Kesselsdorf
Wurgwitz
Hermsdorf
Pesterwitz
Braunsdorf
Zauckerode
Pottschappel
Döhlen
Weissig
Deuben
THARANDT
Cossmannsdorf
Rainsberg
Niederhässlich
Kleinnaundorf
Barne
Welschhufe
Rippien
Nickern
Niedersedlitz
Kaitz
Mockritz
Leubnitz
Cunnersdorf
Nöthnitz
Zschertnitz
Seidnitz
Laubegast
Dobritz
Reick
Prohlis
Leuben
Zschachwitz
Lockwitz
Cunnern
Mügeln
Zschieren
Bühlau
Weisser Hirsch
Weisse Gasse
Pappritz
Tolkewitz
Sporbitz
Kaltleutewitz
Sobrigau
Grosszschachwitz
Strassenbahnen
1:150000
Kilometer

1846, to (5¼ M.) the *Lochmühle Restaurant, Lohmen, Uttewalde* (p. 192; 3 M.), and *Wehlen* (2½ M.; p. 191).

To the N. of the Albertstadt (Pl. F-H, 1, 2; *I*) is the garden-city of **Hellerau** (655 ft.; tram No. 7, p. 157; Waldschenke inn), laid out in 1909, with handicraft workshops. The school for eurhythmics founded here in 1911 by M. Emile Jaques-Dalcroze is to be transferred to Laxenburg near Vienna. From Hellerau a pleasant excursion may be made to the *Dresdener Heide*, a wooded plateau watered by the *Priessnitz*.

Lössnitzgrund, see p. 209.

Railway from Dresden to *Berlin*, see R. 27; to *Leipzig*, see R. 32; to *Breslau*, see R. 62; to *Reichenbach*, see R. 30; to *Bodenbach* and *Tetschen* (Prague, Vienna), see R. 29a; to *Teplitz*, see R. 31a.

29. Saxon Switzerland.

***Saxon Switzerland** (*Sächsische Schweiz*), a very picturesque district known by this name since the second half of the 18th cent., covers an area of 254 sq. M., extending on both banks of the Elbe from Pirna to the Czechoslovakian frontier, a distance of 25 M., and from the Falkenberg to the Schneeberg, about the same distance. The Elbe and its affluents have worn deep beds in the sandstone rock of which the district consists, and rain and wind have carved the rocky walls into the most picturesque and fantastic forms. The frontier districts are populated almost entirely by Germans.

Itinerary. Two days at least are requisite. Travellers wishing to visit the Czechoslovakian part of this district must obtain a 'Grenzschein' (frontier-pass, available for one day, 75 pf.). For a longer stay in Czechoslovakia a Czechoslovakian visa is necessary (obtainable at the Czechoslovakian Consulate-General in Dresden, Wiener Str. 13). 1st Day. Walk from Pötzscha-Wehlen viâ the Bastei, Hockstein, and Brand to Schandau; 6½-7 hrs. — 2nd Day. Walk from Schandau viâ the Kuhstall, Winterberg, and Prebischtor to Herrnskretschen; 7½ hrs. If a carriage be taken to the Winterberg, the detour viâ the Edmundsklamm from the Prebischtor may be conveniently included. Two additional days may be disposed of thus: — 3rd Day. Railway from Schandau to Sebnitz in ¾-1 hr., walk viâ Grenadierburg, Tanzplan, Wachberg, and Hinter-Hermsdorf to the Obere Schleuse and Hinter-Dittersbach; 7 hrs. — 4th Day. Walk from Hinter-Dittersbach, viâ the Rudolfstein and Marienfelsen, to Dittersbach in 3½-4 hrs.; thence drive or walk to Böhmisch-Kamnitz and take the railway to Tetschen-Bodenbach. — Schneeberg and Biela-Tal, see p. 188.

Carriages may be hired at Wehlen, the Bastei, the Brand, Schandau, etc. — Steamers on the Elbe, see p. 189. — During Whitsuntide Saxon Switzerland is uncomfortably overcrowded with holiday-makers.

A. From Dresden to Bodenbach and Tetschen by Railway.

Railway. To *Bodenbach*, 38½ M. in 1-2 hrs.; express from Dresden to *Prague* in 3¾ hrs. To *Tetschen*, 38 M. in 1-2 hrs.; express from Dresden to *Vienna* in 9½ hrs. — Best views to the left. — German and Czechoslovakian custom-house examination at Bodenbach and Tetschen.

Steamer (preferable to the railway), see p. 189.

Dresden (Main Station), see p. 156. — 1½ M. *Dresden-Strehlen* (p. 183). — 5 M. *Nieder-Sedlitz.*

A branch-line runs hence viâ (1½ M.) *Lockwitz* and through the Lockwitzgrund to (5½ M.) *Kreischa* (Park Hotel; Erbgericht).

7 M. *Heidenau;* to Geising and Altenberg, see p. 203. — About 1½ M. to the S. of (9½ M.) *Gross-Sedlitz* is a former royal Schloss

(1719-32), with a park in the French style. — The train reaches the Elbe.

10½ M. **Pirna** (394 ft.; see the Map at p. 193; Hotel Schwarzer Adler; Weisser Schwan, 18 R.), a town with 19,000 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, contains some old houses in the Renaissance style and is commanded by the *Sonnenstein*, an old fortress converted in 1811 into a lunatic asylum. The Stadt-Kirche, rebuilt in 1502-46, contains ceiling-paintings of the middle of the 16th century.

From Pirna to Gottleuba, 11 M., railway in 1 hr. The train ascends the narrow valley of the Gottleuba. — 9½ M. *Berggiesshübel* (984 ft.; pop. 1250; Hotel Sächsisches Haus) is a small town with mineral baths. — 11 M. *Gottleuba* (Bad-Hotel, 25 R. at 2, D. 1-1½, P. 7-8 *M*; Bahnhof, 14 R.; Kronprinz), a chalybeate spa prettily situated in a valley. Blue-marked path hence to the Schweizermühle (1¼ hr.; see below).

From Pirna to *Arnsdorf* (p. 371), 13 M., railway in 40 minutes.

The train follows the windings of the Elbe through a narrow rocky valley; sandstone quarries on both banks of the river. — 16 M. *Pötzscha-Wehlen*, station for *Pötzscha*, at the foot of the *Bärensteine* (1108 ft.; ¾ hr. S.) and the *Rauenstein* (990 ft.; 1 hr. E.), and for Wehlen (p. 191). To the left rise the lofty rocks of the Bastei. — 18 M. *Rathen*, see p. 192.

22 M. **Königstein** (415 ft.; Hotels Stadt London, Blauer Stern) is a small town (3500 inhab.) at the mouth of the *Biela-Tal*, commanded by the *Festung Königstein* (1184 ft.), ¾ hr. W.

This fortress is mentioned as belonging to the King of Bohemia in 1241; about 1400 it was in the possession of the Burgraves of Dohna, from whom it passed to the Margraves of Meissen; in time of war the treasures of Saxony were deposited here. The fortifications date from the 16-18th cent., the well (500 ft. deep) from 1581 (visitors admitted to the view-points on week-days 9-6, Sun. 11-6; 50 pf.).

On the opposite bank of the river rises the ***Lilienstein** (1365 ft.). The traveller ferries across the Elbe to the village of *Halbestadt*, opposite Königstein station, and proceeds thence through the E. end of the village of *Ebenheit* direct to the foot of the Lilienstein. Ascent, partly by steps, somewhat steep, ¾ hr. At the top are an inn (11 R., good), an obelisk, and a view-platform.

The ***Pfaffenstein** (1405 ft.; good inn, 12 R.), 1 hr. S. of Königstein, is another good point of view with fine rock-formations. We follow the road to *Pfaffendorf* and thence proceed by a footpath through the *Nadelöhr* (that to the right easier). Path (marked with a green circle) from the foot to the Papststein (p. 194) in 1¼ hr.

From Königstein through the Biela-Tal to the Schweizermühle (motorbus in 1 hr.) and thence to the top of the Schneeberg, 5 hrs. About 1½ M. to the S.W. of Königstein is the water-cure establishment of *Königsbrunn*. At the (7 M.) *Schweizermühle* (1175 ft.), a summer resort, is the Felsenkeller Hotel. To Gottleuba, see above. — We pass numerous fantastic rock-formations and at the (2½ M.) fork turn to the left. We then proceed (yellow way-marks) viâ the (25 min.) Zollhaus (inn) and cross the Czechoslovakian frontier to the (25 min.) village of *Schneeberg* (1950 ft.; Hotel Böhmisch-Sächsische Schweiz; Schweizerhof, well spoken of). Thence we ascend in 35 min. more to the summit of the ***Hoher Schneeberg** (2365 ft.), where a tower commanding a fine view

Geogr. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Arnsdorf
Radeberg
Arnsdorf
Radeberg
Bischofswerda
Dresdener Heide
Elbe
DRESDEN
Freiberg
Dippoldis-walde
Kipsdorf
Weiss Hirsch
Blasewitz
Loschwitz
Rochwitz
Gönnsdf.
Cunnersdf.
Eschdf.
Schulwitz
Dittersbach
Rennersdf.
Neudörfel
Stolpen
Langenwolmsdf.
Attstadt
Helmsdorf
Röhrsdf.
Stürza
Dobra
Hohburkersdf.
Zeschnitz
Holnstein
Rathewalde
Lohmen
Wehlen
Posta
Weisig
Rathen
Lilienstein
Prossen
Königstein
Cohrisch
Pfaffendf.
Papstdf.
Papststein
Pfaffenstein
Ottendf.
Spitz-Bg.
Langenhennersdf.
Reichstein
Lamperts-St.
Katzenst.
Bergeshübel
Hermsdf.
Brausenstein
Ratzin
Schweizermühle
Rosenthal
Lehnhübel
Liebstadt
Gottleuba
Markersbach
Buchenhain
Hartenstein
Zeissigstein
Bühlgrund
Hellendf.
Olsen
Zollhaus
Ulland
Hoher Schnee
Tyssaer Wände
Schnee
Glashütte
Dittersdorf
Börnersbach
Börnchen
Falkenhain
Bärenstein
Eichenau
Peterswald
Sachsenhöhe
Hirschsprung
Laugenstein
Geising
Vogelherd
Schönwald
Königswald
Altenberg
Geising
Rabenhübel
Fürstenwalde
Löwenhain
Rudolphsdf.
Kreibler
Oberwald
Rehefeld
Zinnwald
Nollendorf
Komotau
Kilometer
1:250.000

Oberneudirch
Wilthen, Bautzen
Bautzen
Löbau
Steinigt-Wolmsdorf
Petersbach
Wehrsdf.
Schland
Taubenheim
Neu-Schland
Fr. Auguste Höhe
Rosenthal
Königshain
Neusalza
Spremberg
Beiersdorf
Ndr. Oppach
Neu-Oppach
Schönbach
Kuhbg.
Schaveltitz
Hennersdf.
Neu-Schönbg.
Kottmars-Adorf
Ndr. Friedersdf.
Ob. Friedersdf.
Sensenbg.
Neu-Friedersdf.
Ebersbach
Röhrsdf.
Joachimsbg.
Neudorf
Neu-Greifenwalde
Barrachstein
Hainspach
Schluckenau
Neu-Hainspach
Kulsenswalde
Jittels-Bg.
Königswalde
Alt-Gersdorf
Neu-Gersdorf
Ebersbach
Margarethendf.
Karolinstal
Wölmsdf.
Kl. Schönau
Saltndf.
Fürstenwalde
Kunnersdorf
Johannestal
Filippsdf.
Tanzplan
Nixdorf
Alt Grafenwalde
Pirskenbg.
Waldecke
Lichtenbg.
Neu-Bismarck-Elbau
Thomasdf.
Herrnwalde
Neu-Bleiburg
Leutersdf.
Zeidler
Neu-Antonienthal
St. Johann
Ob. Hennersdorf
Wolfsberg
Hemmenhübel
Wolfs-Bg.
Alt-Rauchbg.
Lerchenfeld
RUMBURG
Franzensbg.
Seifhennersdf.
Spitzbg.
Steinsdf.
Schäferräumicht
Sternberg
Steinbg.
Hinterharms
Hinkedautz
Wolfsberg
Garten
Klause
Schnaubichel
Schnaubhübel
Neu-Dürichen
Unt. Schleuse
Ob. Schleuse
Nassendf.
Schönlinde
WARNSDORF
Falkenhain
Lichtenbg.
Lichtenhain
Zeughaus
Thorwalder Wände
Hinterhilmersbach
Neuforstwalde
Alt-Daubitz
Bernsdorfer Teich
Wespenbg.
Balzhütte
Neu-Teichstadt
Obergrund
St. Georgental
Rainwiese
Rudolfstein
Rauhschloss
Ndr. Neusalza
St. Schönfeld
St. Semperhof
Ziegenrücken
Hohenleipa
Dittersbach
Kreibitz
Ob. Kreibitz
Tannendf.
Tannenbg.
Schloss Bg.
Finkenkuppe
Laucha
Kamnitz Leiten
Grundmühle
Ferdinands-Klamm
Kalten-bach
Schönfeld
Limbach
Gr. Elbenbg.
Antonienhöhe
Neuhütte
Kalten-Bg.
Rosenbg.
Schemmel
Windisch-Kamnitz
Otten Bg.
Gr. Ahrenbg.
Gr. Friedrichstein
Hasel
Gr. Buchbg.
Filippsdf.
Kammersdf.
Hilkenmühl
Falkenau
Jonsbach
Kittlitz
Alt-Ohlisch
Böhm. Kamnitz
Nár. Preschkau
Tannebg.
Morgenthau
Rabstein
Schloss Bg.
Blottendf.
Kleisbg.
Waldsdorf
Freudenberg
Matkersdf.
Parlosa
Steinschönau
Arnsdf.
Zwickau
Dobern
Ebersdf.
Gersdf.
Freudenheim
Ullrichstal
Parchen
Schuiba
Haida
Meltersdorf
Langenau
Rodowitz
Böhmisch-Leipa
B.-Leipa
Reichstadt

and a good inn are situated. From the Schneeberg to Bodenbach 2½ hrs., see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

About 2¼ M. to the W. of Schneeberg are situated the *Tyssaer Wände*, a curious labyrinth of chasms and grotesque rock-formations.

25 M. **Schandau.** The town (p. 193) lies on the right bank; steam-ferry, see p. 193. Branch-line to Bautzen, see R. 29c. — 26 M. *Krippen*, above Schandau; 29 M. *Hirschmühle-Schmilka* (p. 190).

30 M. *Schöna-Herrnskretschen*, station for *Schöna* (Hotel Erbgericht) and Herrnskretschen (p. 195) on the opposite bank. — The line now crosses the Czechoslovakian frontier. — 32½ M. *Niedergrund*. — Shortly before reaching Obergrund the line to Tetschen (38 M.; see below) and Vienna diverges on the left and crosses the Elbe. — Beyond (38 M.) *Obergrund*, a summer resort on the slope of the *Papertsberg*, with the Josephsbad (chalybeate spring), we see Tetschen on the left (steam-ferry). We penetrate the *Spitzberg* and the Schäferwand (see below) by two tunnels.

38½ M. **Bodenbach** (430 ft.; see the Map at p. 193; Forstner, Pl. c, 40 R.; Post, Pl. a, 30 R.; Wettiner Hof, Pl. d), an industrial town of 13,500 inhab., with the German and Czechoslovakian custom-house, is dominated by the **Schäferwand* (925 ft.; hotel-restaurant, with view, 6 R.). The Hoher Schneeberg (p. 188) is ascended from Bodenbach in 2½ hrs.

A suspension-bridge here crosses the river to **Tetschen** (440 ft.; Silberner Stern, 30 R., Krone, both in the Markt), with 11,000 inhab., perhaps the pleasantest point in the valley of the Elbe, commanded by the Schloss of Prince Thun.

From Tetschen a railway runs in 2½-3 hrs. to *Warnsdorf* (35½ M.; p. 371) viâ *Kreibitz-Teichstatt* (28½ M.; p. 371). — From Bodenbach to Prague and from Tetschen to Vienna, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

B. From Dresden to Bodenbach by Steamer.

41 M. Steamer several times daily to Pillnitz (1 hr. 20 min.), Pirna (2¼ hrs.), Wehlen (3 hrs.), Königstein (4 hrs.), Bad Schandau (4¾ hrs.), Herrnskretschen (6 hrs.), Bodenbach (7½ hrs.). — The best views are to the left. The German and Czechoslovakian custom-house examination takes place at Schandau.

In the following description S. stands for steamer-pier, R. for railway station. The words right (r.) and left (l.) are used with reference to the direction in which the steamer is running.

Dresden, see p. 157. The steamer passes under the Carola Bridge (p. 161) and the Albert Bridge (p. 161), and stops at (l.) *Dresden-Neustadt* (Pl. G, 4; *1*) and then at (r.) *Dresden-Johannstadt* (Pl. G, 4; *1*). — As we proceed, the hills of Loschwitz are seen ahead, while to the left are slopes with villas and gardens.

3½ M. (l.) *Dresden-Loschwitz* (S.; p. 186); 3¾ M. (r.) *Dresden-Blasewitz* (S.; see p. 184).

On the ridge to the left is the *Rochwitzer Busch*. — Before reaching *Wachwitz* (l.) we see, halfway up the hill, a villa formerly belonging to the King of Saxony. Above the village is the *Johannis-*

turm. In the background to the right are the Erzgebirge. — r. *Tolkewitz* (p. 184); l. *Nieder-Poyritz* (S.); r. *Laubegast* (S.; p. 184). — Farther on we see ahead of us the Pfaffenstein (p. 188), Papststein (p. 194), and Königstein (p. 188). — l. *Hosterwitz* (S.; p. 186).

8 M. (l.) *Pillnitz* (S.; see p. 186), with its Schloss. — l. *Söbrigen* (S.); r. *Heidenau* (S. and R.; p. 187), with its factories. The valley now contracts. r. *Gross-Sedlitz* (S. and R.; p. 187). We now pass under a railway-bridge and reach —

13 M. (r.) *Pirna* (S. and R.; see p. 188), with the Sonnenstein. This is considered the beginning of Saxon Switzerland (comp. p. 187). — l. *Posta* (S.). — Beyond (l.) *Zeichen* (S.) we have a view of —

18 M. (l.) *Wehlen* (S.; see p. 191). Opposite is (r.) *Pötzscha* (R.; p. 188). High up on the left is the *Bastei* (p. 192). — 20 M. (l.) *Rathen* (S.; p. 192), with its railway station on the opposite bank. — Upstream we now see the N. side of the Lilienstein (p. 188). To the right, at the next bend, rises the Königstein (p. 188).

24 M. (r.) *Königstein* (S. and R.; see p. 188). To the left is the S. side of the Lilienstein, with the Wettin Obelisk. — Upstream is the Grosser Winterberg (p. 194). — We pass under the Carola Bridge. To the right is Schandau railway station (S.).

28 M. (l.) *Schandau* (S.; see p. 193). — l. *Postelwitz*, with the villa colony of *Neu-Schandau-Ostra* above it; r. *Krippen* (S. and R.; p. 189). At the E. end of Postelwitz are quarries, with the Schrammsteine (p. 193) rising above them. — r. *Hirschmühle* (R.; p. 189). — l. *Schmilka* (S.; p. 193). Beyond this point the right bank (i. e. to our left) is in Czechoslovakia.

33 M. (l.) *Herrnskretschen* (S.; see p. 195); opposite (r.) is *Schöna* (R.; p. 189). — To the right is the *Gelobtbach*, a stream forming the boundary between Saxony and Czechoslovakia. The valley now contracts and steep wooded hills rise on both sides of the river. — To the right is the long village of *Niedergrund* (S. and R.; p. 189); farther on are (r.) *Mittelgrund* (S.) and (l.) the Rosenkamm (p. 195). — Beyond the railway-bridge (r.) lies *Obergrund* (R.; p. 189). In front of us is the Schäferwand (p. 189), to the left the Schloss of Tetschen.

41 M. (l.) *Tetschen* (S. and R.), opposite which (r.) is *Bodenbach* (S. and R.; see p. 189).

C. From Schandau to Bautzen.

40 M. Railway in 3 hrs. Views to the right.

Schandau, see p. 193. — The train crosses the Elbe to *Wendisch-Fähre* (3/4 M.; p. 193), passes through a tunnel, and ascends the *Sebnitz-Tal*. — 2 M. *Porschdorf*, to the N. of which are *Waitzdorf* (Waitzdorfer Schenke, 12 R.), a summer resort, and the Waitzdorfer Höhe (1360 ft.; view). — Beyond (3 1/2 M.) *Kohlmühle* (branch to Hohnstein, see p. 193) the train quits the sandstone and enters a granite district. Two tunnels. — 6 M. *Ulbersdorf*. — Four tunnels.

10 M. **Sebnitz** (station 1027 ft., town 899 ft.; Hotel Stadt Dresden; Sächsischer Hof), a town with 10,200 inhab., which manufactures artificial flowers.

From Sebnitz viâ the Tanzplan and Wachberg to Hinter-Hermsdorf ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; path marked with a green triangle). — We follow Kirch-Strasse from the S.E. angle of the Markt-Platz, then take the first turning (guide-post) to the left, pass the church, and follow Berg-Strasse. About 100 paces farther on (guide-post), to the right; at the next fork (guide-post), to the left; then by the field-track (guide-posts) to the (25 min.) *Grenadierburg* (1329 ft.; inn, with belvedere). Passing the Grenadierburg, we descend to (2 min.) a guide-post ('Tanzplan') indicating the path through fields. At the beginning of the wood, beyond a solitary farm-house, the path begins gradually to ascend. At the (20 min.) guide-post our path goes straight on, becoming steeper, and crosses the Czechoslovakian frontier to the (25 min.) ***Tanzplan** (1955 ft.), in the *Thomaswald*. On the top are a view-tower (85 ft. high), affording a fine panorama, and an inn. — From the inn a road to the left (guide-post) and then a footpath to the right descend to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the village of *Thomasdorf* (1595 ft.; Hotel Herzig), on the frontier. We ascend the road to the left of the custom-house for less than $^1/_4$ M., then enter 'Diebs-Strasse', to the right. In $^1/_4$ hr. more (guide-post) we proceed to the right to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Wachberg* or *Schweizerkrone* (1647 ft.; view), with its inn. Following the way-marks hence to the E., we reach the ($^1/_2$ hr.) road (on German territory) and proceed along it to the right to ($^1/_2$ hr.) Hinter-Hermsdorf (p. 196).

From Sebnitz to the Hochbusch (50 min.). We follow Kirch-Strasse and Hertigswalder Strasse; at the (9 min.) milestone we cross the stream to the right and proceed straight on at the fork. Beyond the second turning to the left ('Hufenweg'), we do not turn to the right but continue straight on to Thomasdorfer Strasse. We then turn twice to the right and reach the summit of the **Hochbusch** (1410 ft.; inn; view-tower). We may continue the walk viâ ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Lichtenhain* to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Lichtenhain Waterfall (p. 194).

Beyond Sebnitz the line reaches its highest point. 14 M. *Krumhermsdorf*. About $^1/_2$ hr. N.E. is the **Unger* (1762 ft.), with a view-tower. — Beyond ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Neustadt* (1194 ft.; Hotel Sachse) the ruined castle of *Stolpen* is seen on the left. — About 35 min. S. of ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Nieder-Neukirch* is the granite **Valtenberg* (1933 ft.; view; hotel). — 31 M. *Wilthen* (branch to Ebersbach, see p. 371). Beautiful view to the right. — 40 M. *Bautzen* (p. 371).

D. From Wehlen to Schandau viâ the Bastei.

From Wehlen to the Bastei, including a visit to the Uttewalder Grund, 2 hrs. From the Bastei to the Hockstein $1^3/_4$ hr.; thence to the Brand $1^1/_4$ hr.; thence to Schandau $1^1/_2$ hr. Paths marked with a green circle on a white ground.

At *Pötzscha* (p. 188) we quit the railway and cross the Elbe by ferry to the small town of **Wehlen** (394 ft.; Deutsches Reich, good; Dampfschiff, 20 R. from $1^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$ *M;* Elb-Terrasse; Sächsische Schweiz). From the steamer-pier we ascend the Elbe to the right, then turn to the left and proceed to the Markt. Thence, passing the Stadt Wehlen Hotel, we ascend (right) the path in the *Wehlener Grund*. Another route passes the church, turns to the left opposite the Elb-Terrasse Inn, and ascends the paved 'Schloss-

berg', soon joining the other path. The valley forks 25 min. from Wehlen. We keep to the right for the Zscherre-Grund and the Bastei.

The path to the left leads to the **Uttewalder Grund*, a fine rocky gorge (Restaurant Waldidylle; path hence to Uttewalde, p. 187), usually explored from this point as far as the (1/4 hr.) Felsentor only.

The broad path ascends through the *Zscherre-Grund*, a wooded ravine, bounded by lofty rocks clothed with moss and fern. At the (20 min.) highest point of the ravine a road (finger-post) is crossed; the *Steinerner Tisch* (rfmts.) is then passed, and the Bastei reached in 20 min. more. A rocky plateau, the *Wehlstein*, to the left, just before the Bastei is attained, commands a fine survey of the Wehlener Grund.

The ***Bastei** (1040 ft. above the sea, 666 ft. above the Elbe; hotel on the summit, 45 R.), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is one of the finest points in Saxon Switzerland. The view is magnificent and extensive, affording an admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles that surround us on all sides: to the N. Rathewalde and Hohnstein; E. the Brand, Rosenberg, Kleiner and Grosser Winterberg, Zirkelstein, and Kaiserkrone; S. the Papststein, Gohrisch, and Hoher Schneeberg, in the foreground Lilienstein, Pfaffenstein, and Königstein; S.W. the Rauenstein and Bärensteine; below, the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to above Rathen. The view from the tower (telescope) is more extensive but less picturesque.

From the hotel we descend in 5 min. to the **Bastei-Brücke*, a stone bridge of seven arches constructed in 1851, connecting the rocky pinnacles that here rise from the valley. To the left before the bridge is reached a path diverges for the (2 min.) *Ferdinandstein*, which affords a good survey of the rocks and of the bridge itself. About 1/4 hr. beyond the bridge the path emerges from the wood and divides. The branch to the left, skirting the wood, leads to the Amselgrund (see below); that straight on leads to (10 min.) **Rathen** (380 ft.; Erbgericht, 28 R.), a village on the Elbe with a ruined castle (inn), and a steamer-pier (p. 190) and railway station (the latter on the opposite bank; p. 188). The ascent of the Bastei from Rathen occupies about 3/4 hr., that of the Lilienstein (p. 188) 1 1/2 hr. from Nieder-Rathen.

The above-mentioned path to the left, 1/4 hr. below the Bastei bridge, ascends the *Amselgrund*, passes a small waterfall, and leads in 1 1/4 hr. to **Rathewalde** (960 ft.; Mittag's Inn, 25 R.; Büttner's Restaurant). Just short of Mittag's Inn we cross the bridge and follow the Hohnstein road to the right to (1/4 hr.) the 'Bergschenke' (inn), where a road diverges to the right to Schandau. The first footpath on the left of this road leads in 1/4 hr. to the **Hockstein** (955 ft.), a rock rising abruptly 384 ft. above the green Polenzgrund and affording a fine view of the little town of *Hohnstein* (1033 ft.;

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Georg Arnst v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Arnsdorf
Bad
D-Hst.
Alex Pl.
ELBE
Bahnhof
Post
Rathaus
Stadt-K.
Kath. K.
Sonnenstein
Schlossberg
PIRNA
1:25.000
0 100 200 300 m
Gottleuba
Reitb.
Kohlstein
Struppen
Altendf.
Schützenhöhe
Schützen Hs.
Papert
Spitzhaubel
Elbe-Sandstein
Laube
Leopolds-Höhe
Peipcrz
Rothberg
Quaderberg
Kurhaus
Kurpark
Schlossberg
PETSCHEN
Schloß
Bahnhole
Gamlitz
Wehlen
Altstadt
Thiersteinau
Liebwerd
Polzen
Ostrauer Scheibe
Neuschandau
Ostrau
Stadtpark
Lutherplatz
Sendigsche Hotels
Bahnhof Schandau
Dampfschiff-Hafen
Säge
Werft
SCHANDAU
1:25.000
Meter
Amtsgericht
Kirche
Post
Rathaus
Kasino
Albertshof
Mittelgrund
Sandberg
Lachenberg
Rosenkamm

Hotel Weisser Hirsch; Schweizergarten), on the opposite side of the valley, commanded by an old castle.

From Hohnstein (station $^2/_3$ M. to the S.E. of the town) a branch-railway runs to *Kohlmühle* (8 M.; p. 190).

From the Hockstein we descend through the steep and narrow *Wolfsschlucht* to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Hotel zum Polenztal* (570 ft.), about 1 M. from Hohnstein (p. 192).

We now descend the *Polenz-Tal* for about 40 min. until we reach the hotel *Waltersdorfer Mühle* (35 R., good), whence we take a footpath to the left, crossing a bridge. We then ascend the hill to the right to the (25 min.) road from Hohnstein, which leads to the right in 3 min. to the ***Brand** (1083 ft.; good inn), commanding a magnificent view. From right to left (S.W. to S.E.): Bastei, Bärensteine, Königstein, Lilienstein, and (to the left) Kaiserkrone, Rosenberg, Grosser Winterberg.

About 2 min. from the inn a footpath leads to the left from the broad path to a singular group of rocks somewhat resembling cornsacks. The main path, 1 min. farther on, enters a rocky gorge through which it descends to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Hohnstein and Schandau road, which leads viâ the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Frinztalmühle* and the (1 M.) *Tiefer Grund Inn* to the (1 M.) Elbe at *Wendisch-Fähre*, a station on the railway from Schandau to Bautzen (R. 29 c), which crosses the Elbe here.

Bad Schandau. — Hotels. **Sendig's Hotel Quisisana*, with numerous annexes, outside the town, higher up the Elbe, with large garden; *Städtisches Kurhaus & Park Hotel* (see below); *Elb-Hotel* (Pl. e), on the Elbe, 50 R. at 6, D. $3^1/_2$ *M*, open in winter, good. — *Dampfschiff* (Pl. b), with garden on the Elbe, 70 R. at $3^1/_2$-8, D. 4-6 *M*; *Goldener Engel* (Pl. c); *Stadt Berlin* (Pl. d), 30 R., open in winter, *Bahr* (Pl. f), 35 R. from 2, D. $2^1/_2$, P. 7-8 *M*, these two on the Elbe; *Lindenhof* (Pl. g), by the Stadtpark, 35 R. at $3^1/_2$ *M*, open in winter; *Erholung* (Pl. k); *Goldener Anker* (Pl. i), 27 R. — Private apartments abundant. — Restaurants. *Hegenbarth's*, with confectioner's shop, in the Bade-Allee; *Schützenhaus*, in the Kirnitzsch valley; *Schloss-Bastei*, on the Schlossberg.

Post Office (Pl. 3), Post-Strasse. — Visitors' Tax. — Band in the Kur-Garten or the Stadt-Park. — River Bath, upstream, 8 min. from the Markt.

Tramway from the Lindenhof Hotel to the Lichtenhain Waterfall (p. 194), during the summer in 28 minutes. — Railway, see p. 189. — Steam Ferry to and from the station in connection with the trains; also to Klein-Hennersdorf (p. 194). — Steamer, see p. 190.

The small town of *Schandau* (424 ft.), with 3200 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Kirnitzsch-Bach. In the valley of the latter, $^1/_2$ M. above the town, is a Kurhaus with a chalybeate spring. Schandau is the central point of Saxon Switzerland and is much frequented in summer.

Walks (comp. Map, p. 192). In the *Kirnitzsch Valley*, see p. 194; to the *Ostrauer Scheibe* (827 ft.); to the *Schloss-Bastei*, the *Schiller-Höhe*, and the *Schützenhaus;* to the *Schrammstein-Aussicht* (1365 ft.), 1 hr. 35 min., and thence to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Schmilka* (p. 190; Mühle, 20 R.), on the Elbe, 4 M. above Schandau; to the *Wolfsberg* (1130 ft.; good inn), $1^1/_4$ hr., and thence to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Grosser Zschirnstein* (1840 ft.) and to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Kleiner Zschirnstein*.

A very pleasant excursion may be made, past *Klein-Hennersdorf*, to (1¼ hr.) the ***Papststein** (1485 ft.; small inn at the top). The view embraces the entire district of Saxon Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are: N.W. the Lilienstein and Königstein, E. the Wolfsberg, Grosser Winterberg and the peaked Kleis, S.E. the basaltic Rosenberg, S. the Hoher Schneeberg. A mere speck only of the Elbe (at Schandau) is visible. — From the Papststein a good, red-marked path leads N.W. viâ *Gohrisch* (Sennerhütte, 10 R.; Anna's Hof; Erholung, 8 R.) to Königstein in 1¼ hr. (in the reverse direction 1½ hr.).

Ascent of the Grosser Winterberg viâ the Grosser Dom, 3¼ hrs. From the (1½ hr.) entrance of the *Sandloch* the path straight on (yellow marks) leads to the (¼ hr.) *Grosser Dom*, a rocky valley 1½ hr. from the top of the *Grosser Winterberg* (see below), while the path to the left (blue marks) leads viâ the (½ hr.) *Carola-Felsen* (1485 ft.; view), rejoining the other path later on.

E. From Schandau viâ the Prebischtor and the Edmundsklamm to Herrnskretschen.

From Schandau to the Lichtenhain Waterfall by tramway (p. 193), 28 minutes. Thence on foot to the Kuhstall, 25 min.; the Grosser Winterberg, 1½ hr. (path marked so far with a green circle); the Prebischtor, 1 hr.; and Rainwiese 1½ hr. From Rainwiese viâ the Wilde Klamm and the Edmundsklamm to Herrnskretschen, 2½ hrs.

The Kirnitzsch Valley is ascended by a good road from Schandau, passing the *Schützenhaus*, the *Ostrauer Mühle* (restaurant), and the *Mittelndorfer Mühle*, to the *Kleiner Wasserfall* (restaurant) and the (4½ M.) *Great* or *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (inn, 9 R.). The footpath quits the road not far from the inn (guide-post) to the right, crosses the Kirnitzsch, and in 25 min. reaches the —

Kuhstall (1015 ft.; inn, 24 R.), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding a view of the Habichtsgrund, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed as a refuge for cattle in time of war, and has thence derived its name ('cow-shed'). The summit (1102 ft.) is attained by 96 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks.

The path descends (to the left, immediately before the entrance to the Kuhstall) through a narrow gorge to the *Habichtsgrund*. It descends straight on a little farther, then ascends gradually and finally in zigzags to (¾ hr.) the so-called *Plateau* (pretty view) at the base of the basaltic *Kleiner Winterberg* (1640 ft.), on the top of which is a small pavilion. — We follow the slope of the Kleiner Winterberg (avoiding paths diverging to the right), and in about 40 min. reach the summit of the —

***Grosser Winterberg** (1810 ft.; good inn, 40 R.), a basaltic ridge. The tower (82 ft. in height) commands a picturesque and extensive view, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.

The path to the Prebischtor (1 hr. S.E.) leads from the inn on the Winterberg to the E. — The ***Prebischtor** (1435 ft.; hotel, 5 R.), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the Kuhstall (65-100 ft. wide; roof 50 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Czechoslovakian

Altendorf
Mittendorf
Ostrau
SCHANDAU
Postelwitz
Krippen
Kl. Bastei
Kohlborn-St.
Reinhardtsdorf
Wolfsberg
Hint. Losen-St.
Schöna
Kl. Giesshübel
Kl. Zschirnstein
Gr. Zschirnstein
Zeisigbübel
Elbe
Schrammsteine
Carolafelsen
Rauschen-St.
Kuhstall
Heidelmatzenstein
Affenstein
Lorenzsteine
Hint. Raubschl.
Böses Horn
Spitzes Horn
Gr. Winter-B.
Schmilka
Silberwand
Prebischtor
Herrnskretschen
Eichstein
Tiefenbachgrund
Jonsdorf
Zeughausstraße
Ostrauer Mühlgrund
Kirnitzsch
Liebe
Hohe
Kerne
Schulzengrund
Lgt. Goldgrube
Mittelgrund
Ostrauer M.
Mittelgrund
Heidelmatzenstein
(Bloßstock)
Lichtenh. Wasserl.
Hartsb.
Vogel-B.
Kühn-B.
Gross-Stein
Arnt St.
Kleinst.
Räumicht-M.
Zatzschenhorn
Polzshorn
Gr.-
Kl.
Teichstein
Hochhübel
Förster-St.
Thorwalder Wände
Amerhalde-St.
Vord. Hint. Partschenhörner
Wiesenbaude
Hinterhermsdorf
Hinterdittersbach
Anschluß an die Karte Hinterhermsdorf-Dittersbach
Schrammsteinaussicht
Schrammsteinbaude
Kuhstallweg
Wettinerweg
Carolafelsen
Ford. Raubschl.
Kl. Winter-B.
Hering St.
Rauschen-St.
Kl. Bastei
Kapph.
Auerhahn Wde.
Die Kratzwege
Taubenhorn
Dreikönigsgrund
Bielagrund
Eichsteinweg
Hohe Reis
Rainwiese
Elbsandsteingebirge
Wilde Klamm
Kammitzbach
Dürrkammitz
Seidelb.-M.
Rosen-B. 620
Geograph. Anst. von
Kilometer
1:90 000
Höhenweg
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Anschluß an die Karte Schandau - Stimmersdorf
Hinterhermsdorf
Tellerhörnel
Schandau
Bergel
Kendorf
Hinterer Raubstein
Kirnitzschtal
Finsterer Gr.
Glaser Gr.
Unterer Schleuse
Ziegenrücken
Zeidler-Übel
Neuhaus
Königsplatz
Bootstation
Bitter
Obere Schleuse
Käs u. Brot
Raumberg
Rabensteine
Hinterbittersbach
Schwarzes Tor
Schützen-St.
Limberg
Hohen Übel
Burg
Heedberg
Wespenberg
Hohe Schlichte
Treppengrund
Mühlergrund
Kramer Hü
Lagerhorn
Tännigt
Eulenhübel
Hauschenberg
Rudolfstein
Kl. Prebischtor
Raubschloß
Gohlisch
Rotschen Horn
Suppge-B.
Wilhelminenwand
Schloß-B.
Hohenleipa
Marienfels
Schuster
Schrammen-B.
Rab-St.
Fasanen-St.
Kreuz-B.
Kamnitz-leithen
Dittersbach
Reinhardsdorf
Ferdinands-Klamm
Böhm. Kamnitz
0 ½ 2 Kilom. 1:90.000 0 ½ 1 Engl. M.

territory. The top, which may be ascended by steps hewn in the rock, commands a striking view of the wild environs.

Descent to Herrnskretschen, $1^1/_4$ hr. A good zigzag path descends between huge walls of rock to (30-35 min.) a point on the Herrnskretschen and Dittersbach road, where a carriage may usually be found (to Herrnskretschen). We descend the *Biela-Tal* to (40 min.) Herrnskretschen (see below), where the Biela flows into the *Kamnitz*.

From the Prebischtor to Herrnskretschen viâ the Wilde Klamm, 4 hrs. We descend from the hotel and in 8 min. go straight on along the winding *Gabrielensteig* (views). After a good hour we join the road from the Zeughaus and in another $^1/_4$ hr. reach the hotel *Rainwiese* (p. 198; 35 R.), on the Herrnskretschen and Dittersbach road. Beyond the village of *Stimmersdorf* (20 min.) we descend a steep path into the ***Edmundsklamm,** the remarkable rocky gorge of the *Kamnitz* (adm. 2 *K* 20 *h*, there and back 3 *K* 30 *h*), and 10 min. below the bridge reach the small Edmundsklamm Inn. — A slightly longer but interesting route leads through the ***Wilde Klamm,** the E. continuation of the Edmundsklamm, the upper entrance of which is reached from the Rainwiese Hotel in 25 min. (same adm. as for the Edmundsklamm, see above). We descend (partly by boat) in $^3/_4$ hr. to the Edmundsklamm Inn (see above), whence the lower end of the gorge and Herrnskretschen ($^3/_4$ M. from the Elbe) are reached (partly by boat) in 1 hr.

Herrnskretschen (405 ft.; Herrenhaus, 30 R.; Hetschel; Schweizerhaus, Grüner Baum, Günther, 30 R., these three in the Kamnitz valley), a pretty Czechoslovakian village on the Elbe (950 inhab.). On the opposite bank is the railway station (p. 189; steam-ferry). Steamer to Tetschen or Dresden, see p. 190. Road to Dittersbach, see p. 198.

A path descends the left bank of the Kamnitz and then skirts the Elbe, passing the entrance to the *Dürrkamnitz Grund* and following the slope to ($1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Belvedere* (inn) at *Elbleiten*. Thence the 'Allee' leads S.E. viâ ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the *Binsdorfer Höhe* (1415 ft.; inn, 4 R.; view-tower) and the *Rosenkamm* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Tetschen (p. 189).

The visit to the Edmundsklamm (see above) from Herrnskretschen may be combined with the ascent of the ***Rosenberg** (2020 ft.; inn; view-tower). This trip takes about 4 hrs.

Good walkers may take a very interesting trip of about 3 days by following the ridge from the Rosenberg to the *Jeschken* ($43^1/_2$ M.; path marked by a blue comb on a white field). The nights are spent at *Schönfeld* and at *Kurhaus Lückendorf*. For the Jeschken, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

F. From Schandau to Dittersbach viâ Hinter-Hermsdorf.

From Schandau to the Lichtenhain Waterfall by tramway (p. 193) in 28 minutes. Thence on foot to Hinter-Hermsdorf, $2^1/_2$ hrs. Thence to Hinter-Dittersbach viâ the Obere Schleuse, 3 hrs., and on to Dittersbach viâ the Dittersbacher Felsen, $3^1/_2$ hrs.

The road at first ascends the Kirnitzsch valley (p. 194) viâ ($4^1/_2$ M.) the Lichtenhain Waterfall (p. 194) and ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Neumannsmühle* at the mouth of the *Grosser Zschand*.

In the Grosser Zschand lies (1¼ M.) the lonely forester's house known as the *Zeughaus* (rustic inn). Paths (guide-posts) lead hence to the S. through the *Webers-Schlüchte* to the (1½ hr.) Prebischtor (p. 194); to the S.W. (Ross-Steig, marked by a green triangle) to the (1¾ hr.) Grosser Winterberg (p. 194); and to the N.W. (Zeughaus-Strasse) between the *Hinteres Raubschloss* (left) and the *Lorenzsteine* (right) to the (1½ hr.) Lichtenhain Waterfall.

A little farther on we pass the *Buschmühle* (restaurant) and skirt the base of the *Arnstein*. Beyond the kilometre-stone 13.1, the road forks. We may either follow the main road to (11 M. from Schandau) Hinter-Hermsdorf, or turn to the right, follow the Kirnitzsch valley to (2 M.) the *Untere Schleuse*, and then ascend to the left to (2 M.) —

Hinter-Hermsdorf (1215 ft.; Hotel zum Erbgericht; Hoffnung, plain; Restaurant zur Sächsischen Schweiz), a large village situated in a wide valley, and frequented as a summer resort. It is also an excellent centre for excursions in Saxon Switzerland.

From Hinter-Hermsdorf to Hinter-Dittersbach. About ½ M. to the S. of Hinter-Hermsdorf, on the road to Hinter-Dittersbach, at the beginning of the wood, we reach a deer-fence, immediately beyond which, to the left, a broad road, known as the 'Hohweg' (green triangle), ascends to the left. In 8 min. the 'Hohweg' forks, the path straight ahead leading to the (25 min.) boat-landing on the Obere Schleuse (see below), while that to the right (preferable) ascends to (13 min.) the *Königs-Platz* (1425 ft.), a fine point of view on a steep cliff. We now retrace our steps for 2 min. and then descend to the right to the *Tunnel*, a short rocky archway, beyond which the path leads through tall trees. Crossing an open space in the wood (numerous guide-posts), we now descend to the *Holl*, a wooded rocky basin, whence a road (guide-post 'Kirnitzsch-Schenke') leads to the right to Hinter-Dittersbach. A gentle ascent to the left brings us in 20 min. to the Hohweg (see above), whence the footpath (guide-post) to the Obere Schleuse leads to the left. In less than ½ M. we reach the boat station (shelter-hut with simple rfmts.).

The ***Obere Schleuse** (Upper Sluice; 875 ft.) is a dam or sluice on the *Kirnitzsch*, constructed for the benefit of the timber-rafts. The water is let off in spring and autumn. A boat may be hired for a row on the picturesque sheet of water (usually not before the end of May; 20 min.). Landing beside the sluice on the right bank of the stream, which here forms the boundary between Saxony and Czechoslovakia, we ascend the steps to the right to the path above (green triangle). After ¼ M. a path (guide-post) ascends to the right to the *Hermannseck*, a rocky projection, on which is the 'Schlegel-Hütte' (view). We may then either retrace our steps, or descend the somewhat difficult steps in the rocky fissure near the hut, to the path we quitted. We now follow the course of the Kirnitzsch, high above the stream, but in 8 min. we descend to its bank by

a flight of steps near a bench, and continue to skirt it. [The bridge to the left leads to the footpath for (7½ M.) *Schönlinde*, in Czechoslovakia.] In 6 min. more we descend the steps and cross the bridge to the left bank, but in 5 min. return to the right bank. A path with steps immediately to the right of this point (guide-post) leads to the *Wolfsschlucht* (there and back 5 min.; attractive), a narrow ravine with huge boulders. We continue to skirt the Kirnitzsch and finally cross the stream, which here also forms the frontier, to (35 min.) —

Hinter-Dittersbach (801 ft.; Kirnitzsch-Schenke, Hirsch, Hegerhaus, all rustic), a hamlet inhabited mainly by foresters in the service of Prince Clary or Prince Kinsky, whose estates meet here.

The direct road to *Dittersbach* (6 M.; see below) leads through a wooded valley, with lofty sides.

From Hinter-Dittersbach to Dittersbach viâ the **Dittersbacher Felsen*, 3½ hrs. (no inns). This route lies in Czechoslovakia. After about 2 M. a road (guide-post 'Balzhütte') leads to the left from the direct road into a narrower valley. About 12 min. farther on we turn to the right (guide-post 'Dittersbach'); in 20 min. more (guide-post 'Rudolfstein') we ascend to the left, reaching the ***Rudolfstein** (1595 ft.; shelter-hut), an isolated rock commanding a fine view, in another 20 minutes.

In descending, we take the first path to the left and in 8 min. turn to the right (guide-post 'Wilhelminenwand-Dittersbach'). [The path straight on leads to (18 min.) the *Balzhütte* (rfmts.).] We then skirt the clearing ('Schneise'), cross a broader track, and proceed straight on through a deer-fence to the (20-25 min.) **Wilhelminenwand** (1470 ft.), a projecting cliff, with view. Thence we return in 4 min. to a guide-post ('Balzer's Lager, Marienfels, Dittersbach') and descend the steps to the right to (7 min.) *Balzer's Lager*, a rock grotto (rfmts. on Sun.). The path (guide-post 'Marienfels, Dittersbach') descending hence to the right brings us in 10 min. to the foot of the ***Marienfelsen** (1400 ft.), a sharp-pointed rock, ascended by means of steps (view). — On redescending the steps, we follow the steep path to the right, which leads direct to (20 min.) —

Dittersbach (760 ft.; Michel; Kronprinz Rudolf), the central point of 'Bohemian Switzerland'. To the N.E. of the wide valley in which it lies rise the peaks of *Rabenstein*, *Falkenstein* (½ hr.; ruined castle on the top), Marienfelsen (see above), etc.

From Dittersbach viâ *Kunnersdorf* (Hotel Felsenkeller) to *Böhmisch-Kamnitz*, 8 M., main road. Short-cuts for pedestrians.

From Dittersbach to Kreibitz, 3½ hrs., viâ (1¼ M.) *Rennersdorf* (Hotel Böhmische Schweiz). — *Kreibitz* (Hotel Stern) lies 2½ M. from Kreibitz-Teichstatt station (p. 371).

From Dittersbach to Herrnskretschen, 8 M. The road leads first to (2 M.) *Hohenleipa* (Richter's Inn), about 1¾ M. from the

Wilde Klamm (p. 195). About $2^1/_2$ M. farther on we reach Rainwiese (p. 195), whence a road to the Zeughaus (p. 196), a footpath to (1 hr.) Hinter-Dittersbach (p. 197), and the Gabrielensteig to the Prebischtor (p. 194) all diverge to the right, and a road to Stimmersdorf (Edmundsklamm; p. 195) to the left. Thence we descend the valley of the Biela to *Herrnskretschen* (p. 195).

30. From Dresden to Reichenbach viâ Chemnitz and Zwickau.

$94^1/_2$ M. Railway in $3^1/_2$-6 hrs.; to (50 M.) *Chemnitz* in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs.

Dresden (Main Station), see p. 156. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Dresden-Plauen* (p. 183). Branch-line to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Possendorf* viâ ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Hänichen-Goldene Höhe*, near which is the *Goldene Höhe* (1140 ft.; restaurant), affording an extensive view of Saxon Switzerland from the view-tower. — The train traverses the Plauenscher Grund (p. 183) and crosses the Weisseritz several times. On a hill to the right is the Begerburg.

At ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Freital-Potschappel* a branch diverges for Nossen (24 M.; p. 211). — 6 M. *Hainsberg;* branch-line to Kipsdorf, see p. 204.

$8^1/_2$ M. **Tharandt** (690 ft.; Stadtbad, 20 R. at $2^1/_2$-4 *M;* Albert-Salon; Burgkeller Restaurant), with 3100 inhab., romantically situated at the junction of the valleys of the Schloitzbach and the *Wilde Weisseritz.* The celebrated school of forestry here was founded in 1816. On a rocky eminence are the ruins of an ancient castle (845 ft.; view). Pleasant walks and beautiful woods in the environs.

11 M. *Edle Krone* (920 ft.), prettily situated. Tunnel. — We now quit the valley of the Wilde Weisseritz, and ascend the *Seerenbach-Tal* to (16 M.) *Klingenberg-Colmnitz* (1425 ft.).

A branch runs hence to (12 M.) **Frauenstein** (2140 ft.; Hotel Goldener Löwe), an old town (1300 inhab.) with a Schloss (built in 1585-88; now a law-court) and the ruins of a castle (12th cent.; view).

To the right, below ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Muldenhütten,* is the *Muldener Hütte,* which contains the Saxon Mint (permission to visit the foundry, but not the Mint, obtainable from the Oberhüttenamt at Freiberg). The *Freiberger Mulde* is then crossed. Numerous mines and foundries.

25 M. **Freiberg.** — *Plan,* see p. 200. — Hotels. *Bahnhof-Hotel Karsch* (Pl. f; C, 6), 28 R. at 3-4, D. 2-3, P. 8-10 *M; Kronprinz* (Pl. d; C, 5); *Roter Hirsch* (Pl. b; C, 4); *Schwarzes Ross* (Pl. e; B, 4), 10 R. — Restaurants. *Reichskanzler,* Post-Platz (Pl. C, 4); *Ratskeller,* in the Kaufhaus; *Oberhof,* Peters-Str. 1 (Pl. B, 4, 3); *Brauhof,* with garden.

Tramway from the station (Pl. C, 6) to the Unterer Kreuzteich (Pl. A, 2) and the Meissner Tor (Pl. D, 1). - Post Office (Pl. C, 4), Post-Platz.

Freiberg (1365 ft.), a former mining town, founded in 1170, has 33,100 inhabitants. The silver mines here, at the height of their prosperity in the 12th and 13th centuries, were abandoned in 1913 as unprofitable.

From the station (Pl. C, 6) we turn to the left and then follow the 'Roter Weg' to Post-Platz (Pl. C, 4), with a bronze statue of Bismarck, by Albermann (1895). Erbische Str. leads hence to the Obermarkt (Pl. B, 3), with the *Rathaus*, on the E. side, originally built in 1410-16 and afterwards altered, and the *Kaufhaus*, with a portal of 1545, on the N. The stone head above the oriel of the Rathaus is said to be a portrait of Kunz von Kaufungen (p. 232), who was executed here in 1455. — Adjacent is the *Mining Academy* (Berg-Akademie; Pl. B, 3), opened in 1765, the oldest of its kind in the world; the mining and metallurgical collections are open on week-days 11-12 & 2-3, Sun. 10-12 (application must be made on Sat.); 1-5 pers. 2 *M*.

Burg-Str., running N.W. from the Rathaus, and then Kirchgasse, to the right, lead to the ***Dom** (Pl. C, 2), a late-Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) erected in 1484-1501 on the site of a Romanesque church built at the end of the 12th century. The cloisters on the S. side were completed in 1509 (restored in 1890); the choir was added in 1585-94 by an Italian architect named Nosseni. The S. Portal, or **Goldene Pforte*, the most important relic of the earlier church, marks the highest point of this type of Romanesque art. The rich sculptures probably date from the beginning of the 13th century. The porch is now protected by a modern addition (1903).

The sculptures represent the Kingdom of God revealed to man by Christ. Below are eight statues of representatives of the Old Testament and precursors of Christ: to the left Daniel, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon, and John the Baptist; to the right Aaron, the Church, David, and St. John the Evangelist. Above, in the central field, are the Virgin and Child, to the left the Adoration of the Magi, to the right the angel Gabriel and St. Joseph; in the first arch, Coronation of the Virgin, with Christ and four angels, in the second and third arches, Abraham receiving the souls of the blessed, and the Holy Ghost (represented by a dove) with Apostles and the Evangelists; in the fourth arch, the Angel of Judgment and the Resurrection of the Dead.

Interior (sacristan, Untermarkt 1; fee). The old *Pulpit* (c. 1500) is in the form of the stalk and calyx of a tulip; at the foot of the steps are the figures of the master and his assistant. The pulpit now used dates from 1638. The *Organ* was the first great work of G. Silbermann (1714), a native of Freiberg. Behind the high altar is the *Kurfürsten-Gruft* (1594), in which repose forty-one Protestant princes of Saxony, from Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1541) to Elector George IV. (d. 1694). The finest monument is that of Elector Maurice (p. 161) in the Renaissance style, a richly sculptured sarcophagus of several rare kinds of marble, with a kneeling statue of the prince, designed by the brothers Thola of Brescia and executed by A. van Zerum of Antwerp in 1563. Beside it is the suit of armour worn by the Elector. The gilded bronze statues in the choir-niches are by Italian sculptors. Twenty-eight brasses in the pavement.

Facing the cathedral on the N. is the old Canonry (c. 1480), which, since 1903, has contained the *König Albert Museum*, with

its interesting collection of antiquities (Sun. & holidays 11-1, 50 pf.; every 1st Sun. of the month free; at other times 1 ℳ).

A little to the N. is the *Geological Institute* of the Mining Academy, with the most important collection of minerals in Germany (adm. on application).

Shady promenades surround the inner town, the most attractive being on the W. side. *Schloss Freudenstein* (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 12th cent., but entirely rebuilt in 1566-77, is now a military granary. Near it are a bronze bust of A. G. Werner (1749-1817), the mineralogist, by Rietschel (1850), and a monument to Klemens Winkler (1838-1904), the chemist, by Seffner (1910). At the W. end of Peters-Str. is the Schweden-Denkmal (Pl. A, B, 4), erected in 1844 to commemorate the brave defence of the town against the Swedes in 1643. — On the E. side of the inner town stands the circular *Donats-Turm* (Pl. D, 3), an old town-gate, to the N. of which remains of the town-wall have been preserved.

From Freiberg a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Halsbrücke*, with important foundries, the poisonous gases of which issue from a chimney 460 ft. high.

From Freiberg to *Riesa*, see p. 209; to *Brüx*, see p. 204.

Beyond (35½ M.) *Öderan* Schloss Augustusburg (p. 205) is seen on a lofty hill to the left. — We enter the valley of the *Flöha*, and follow it to its influx into the Zschopau, crossing the stream near *Hetzdorf* (p. 205). — 42 M. *Flöha* (910 ft.), in the Zschopau-Tal. Branch-lines to Reitzenhain and to Annaberg (both for Komotau), see R. 31c and 31d. — 44 M. *Nieder-Wiesa*. To Rosswein, see p. 201.

50 M. **Chemnitz.** — Air Service, comp. p. xviii. — Hotels. Near the station: *Carola* (Pl. a; D, 3), with restaurant, 84 R. at 5-10 (with bath from 14) ℳ; *Burg Wettin* (Pl. b; D, 3), 45 R.; *Bahnhof-Hotel Continental* (Pl. d; D, 2, 3), 60 R.; *Herrmann* (Pl. c; D, 3). — In the town: *Stadt Gotha* (Pl. n; D, 3), with restaurant and café, 95 R. at 5-12, D. 3-6 ℳ; *Monopol* (Pl. o; D, 3); *Bayrischer Hof*, Wiesen-Str. 33 (Pl. D, 4); *Deutsche Eiche*, Brühl 4-6 (Pl. D, 2); *Hotel am Friedrichs-Platz* (Christliches Hospiz; Pl. f, D 3).

Restaurants. Beer: *Stadt Gotha* (see above); *Meistereck*, Friedrich-August-Str. (Pl. D, 3); *Reichshof*, Kronen-Str. 11 (Pl. D, 3). Wine: *Stadt Gotha* (see above); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 201); *Zentral-Theater* (see below). — Cafés. *Freund*, Zwinger-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 3); *Kunze*, Theater-Str. 7 (Pl. C, D, 3).

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways, comp. the Plan. The chief point of intersection is the Markt (Pl. C, D, 3).

Post Office (Pl. 11; C, D, 4), Post-Strasse.

Theatres. *Neues Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 16; D, 3); *Städtisches Schauspielhaus*, the former Altes Stadt-Theater (Pl. C, 3), reopened in 1925; *Zentral-Theater* (Pl. C, 4), comedies in summer, varieties in winter; *Natur-Theater* (an open-air theatre in an old quarry), in the Rabensteiner Kalkbruch, ¾ hr. from the Wiesenburg Hotel at Altendorf (Pl. A, 3).

British Vice-Consulate, Post-Str. 11 (Pl. C, D, 4; Mon.-Fri. 3-5, Sat. 11-12).

Enquiry Office, Jakobikirch-Platz 1.

Chemnitz (951-1083 ft.; pron. 'Kemnitz'), the third town of Saxony and one of the most important manufacturing places in Germany,

graph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

CHEMNITZ
1:30.000
0 500 1000
Meter
1 Balnpostamt D2
2 Becker-Denkmal D3
3 Handelskammer D3
4 Handels-Lehranst. C3
5 Kaiser Wilhelm-Denkm. C3
6 Kaufm. Vereinshaus D4
7 König-Albert-Museum D3
8 Lukas-Kirche D1
9 Metropol Theater C4
10 Petri-Kirche D3
11 Post & Telegraph CD4
12 Rathaus C3
13 Polizeigebäude D3
14 Realgymnasium D4
15 Reichsbank D3,4
16 Stadttheater D3
17 Techn. Staatslehranst.n D23
18 Webschule C5
19 v. Zimmermann'sche Naturheilanstalt B5
Strassenbahn
Leipzig
Küchwald
Park
Schloss-Friedhof
Waldschänke
Festplatz
Schloss
Schloss-Teich
Schlosschemnitz
Sächs. Maschinen-Fabrik
Kassberg
Justiz-Gebäude
Amtshauptmann
Ober-Post-Dir.
Synagoge
Zentral-Theater
Bahnhof Nikolaithor
Nikolai-Friedhof
Israel. Friedhof
Kaiser-Agricola-Platz
Kaufhaus
Schauspielhaus
Stadttheater
Stadtbad
Stadtpark
Carlowitz-Denk.
Goethe-Pl.
Gutenberg-Denk.
Lortzing-Pl.
Gymnas.
Realgymnas.
Webschule
Techn. Staatslehranst.
Gewerbehaus
Gasanst.
Gaswerk
Wasserwerk
Reichsbank
Post & Telegraph
Rathaus
Polizeigebäude
Kaufm. Vereinshaus
Handelskammer
Balnpostamt
Metropol Theater
Petri-Kirche
Lukas-Kirche
Kaiser Wilhelm-Denkm.
Handels-Lehranst.
König-Albert-Museum
Becker-Denkmal
Naturheilanstalt
Altendorf
Kappel
Gütter-Bhf.
Gütter-Balnhof
Schönau, Reichsbrand
Zwickau
Altchemnitz
Stollberg
Aue
Geograph. Anstalt von

Riesa
Dresden
E
F
G
Hilbersdorf
Schwarzbrst. Pl.
Florist.
Fleischzersetzungs-Anst.
Irrenheil-anstalt
Emilienstrasse
Josefinen-Pl.
Gas-Anst.
Schlacht-u. Viehhof
Wilhelm-Pl.
Waisenhaus
Z e i s i g w a l d
Wallschänke
Wettiner Platz
Forststrasse
Jahrmarkts-Platz
Kaserne
Kaserne
Milit.-Lazaret
Lessing-Platz
Beethoven Str.
Planitzerstrasse
Sonnenberg
Kirnitzer Pf.
Markus-K.
Humboldt Pl.
Fürstenstr.
Albrechtstrasse
Hospital St. Georg
Stadt-Krankenhaus
Luther-Platz
Luther-K.
Schopauer Pl.
Neuer Friedhof
Elhof
Bernsdorf
C
D
Hedwig-Bett
Kriegerdenkm.
Stadt. Bibliot.
Alles Stadt Theater
Markt Halle
Rathhaus
Jakobi-K.
Pauli-K.
Markt
Peterstr.
Johannis-Kirchhof
Stadthaus
Rathskirche
Sacramentshäuschen
Brunnen
Postamt
Ross Mkt.
1:15.000
0 100 200 300
Meter
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

with 330,000 inhab., lies in a plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. It was originally a settlement of the ancient Wends, and became celebrated at an early period for its linen factories and bleaching grounds. Its industries include spinning and weaving, dyeing, the construction of machinery and motor-cars, and iron-founding. Chemnitz is well equipped with technical schools of every kind.

Königs-Platz (Pl. D, 3) contains a fountain adorned with four sandstone groups of the Periods of the Day, by Schilling (1871; comp. p. 160). In this square are the modern Gothic *Petri-Kirche* (1888; Pl. 10), the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 16), erected in the baroque style in 1909, and the *König Albert Museum* (1909; Pl. 7). The last building contains collections of local historical objects (Sun. 10-1), natural history (daily, except Mon., 3-5, Wed. & Sat. 10-12, Sun. & holidays 10-1), industrial art (Sun. 10-1, Wed. 10-12 & 2-4), and model-drawings (daily 10-1); also the municipal picture-gallery (week-days, except Mon., 10-12 & 2-4, Sun. 10-1) and exhibition of the art-union. — In the Markt is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 12; C, 3), the W. part originally built in 1496, the E. part completed in 1911 after plans by Möbius. The council hall contains a large allegorical painting by Max Klinger (1918). Opposite, to the S., stands a bronze monument of William I., supported by statues of Bismarck (left) and Moltke (right), by Rümann and Hahn (1899). Near it is the *Jakobi-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), of the 15th cent., restored in 1913. In the Kassberg are the Law Courts (Justiz-Gebäude; Pl. C, 3) and the Synagogue (1899; Pl. C, 4). — To the S.E. of the main station is a bronze statue of Theodor Körner (p. 143), by Epler (1901). — The *Schloss* (Pl. C, 2), to the N.W. of the town, a Benedictine abbey from 1136 to 1539, is now a pleasure resort (view from the terrace). The *Schloss-Kirche,* founded in 1136 and rebuilt in 1514-25, has a sculptured portal of 1525 and contains a painted wooden group of the Scourging of Christ (c. 1515). The Schloss-Teich is a lake surrounded by pleasant grounds (restaurant).

From Chemnitz to *Döbeln* and *Riesa*, see p. 209; to *Komotau*, see R. 31c and 31d; to *Adorf*, see R. 31f; to *Wechselburg*, see p. 212. — Another line runs from Chemnitz to *Rosswein* (29 M.; p. 211) viâ Nieder-Wiesa (5½ M.; p. 200) and (11 M.) *Frankenberg* (12,900 inhab.; Hotel Ross, 15 R.), with calico-printing works, weaving-mills, etc.

From Chemnitz to Leipzig viâ Bad Lausick, 50 M., in 1¼-3 hrs. — 6 M. *Wittgensdorf.* — 13½ M. *Cossen* lies in the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, which is here crossed by the *Göhren Railway Viaduct*, 450 yds. long and 225 ft. high. — At (19 M.) *Narsdorf* the line from Penig to Waldheim (p. 212) is crossed. — 23 M. *Geithain* (pop. 4000). — 30 M. *Bad Lausick*, with 3500 inhabitants. — 50 M. *Leipzig*, see p. 213.

Another line (51 M., in 2¾ hrs.; slow trains only) from Chemnitz to Leipzig (Bavarian Station) runs viâ Geithain (see above), (33¾ M.) *Borna* (9500 inhab.; Hotel Blauer Hecht), and Kieritzsch (38 M.; p. 232).

70 M. **Glauchau** (800 ft.; Hotel Deutsches Haus), a manufacturing town (26,000 inhab.), with two châteaux of the Counts of Schönburg, lies on the *Zwickauer Mulde*.

From Glauchau a branch runs to *Gössnitz* (10 M.; p. 233) viâ (7 M.) *Meerane* (Hotel Deutscher Kaiser; 22,100 inhab.), an industrial town. — From Glauchau to *Grossbothen*, see p. 212.

80 M. **Zwickau.** — *Plan*, see p. 201. — Hotels. *Kästner* (Pl. a; A, 5), opposite the station (the rooms on the N. side, adjoining the railway line, should be avoided); *Wagner* (Pl. b; A, 5), 50 R. from 3 *M*; *Monopol* (Pl. c; A, 4), good cooking; *Deutscher Kaiser*, Schumann-Platz (Pl. B, 4). — Restaurants. *Penzler*, Moritzgraben-Weg 8 (Pl. C, 4); *Café Carola*, Moritzgraben-Weg 1. — Wine at *Ranke's*, Münz-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 4, 5).

Tramway from the station viâ the Markt, *Schedewitz*, and *Kainsdorf* to *Wilkau* (p. 207) and *Mariental*. — Post Office (Pl. 19; C, 5), Albert-Platz.

Zwickau (950 ft.), an old manufacturing town with 76,000 inhab., is situated on the Zwickauer Mulde. The coal-mines of the environs yield annually upwards of $2^1/_2$ million tons and employ 13,500 hands. The textile and other industries are important.

To the N.E. of the railway station (Pl. A, 5) is the *Luther-Kirche* (Pl. 17, B 4; 1906), with an altarpiece by F. von Uhde.

The **Marien-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4), the best example of late-Gothic architecture in Saxony, is a roomy 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv), rebuilt for the third time in 1465-1506 and restored in 1883-91. Nave, aisles, and choir are covered with flat groined vaulting. The sacristan lives opposite the W. tower (236 ft.; view) at Marienkirchhof 10. In the interior is a high altar in carved wood, with eight paintings by M. Wohlgemut, executed in 1479. To the left, similar carving, dating from 1507; to the right, Pietà in painted wood-carving by a Zwickau master (c. 1510). Handsome choir-stalls. Below the S. gallery are paintings by L. Cranach (1544) and W. Krodel (1559).

The *Katharinen-Kirche* (Pl. 12; D, 4), dating from the 14th and 16th cent., contains an altarpiece of the early 16th century. Thomas Münzer (p. 282) was pastor here in 1520-21. To the N.W. is *Schloss Osterstein* (Pl. 18; D, 4), built in 1565-85, now a penitentiary. — In the Haupt-Markt (Pl. C, D, 4) are the *Rathaus* (15th cent.; disfigured in the 19th cent.), the late-Gothic *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 7; now a theatre) of 1524, and a statue (1901) of the composer Robert Schumann (1810-56), near the house (No. 5) in which he was born. In Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. C, 4) is a statue of Bismarck (Pl. 6), by Drischler (1898).

To the N.W. of the Altstadt, in Körner-Str., is the *König Albert Museum* (Pl. B, 3; open free on Sun. 11-2 & Wed. 2-4; for a fee of 30 pf. daily 10-4), containing ecclesiastical antiquities, minerals, weapons, etc., souvenirs of Schumann, and a scholastic library (23,000 vols.; valuable MSS. and printed books of the Reformation period).

From Zwickau viâ ($13^1/_2$ M.; p. 233) Lengenfeld to *Ölsnitz* (p. 234), 37 M., railway in 2 hrs.; to (6 M.) *Werdau*, see p. 233; to *Johanngeorgenstadt*, see R. 31e.

89 M. *Neumark*. Thence to *Reichenbach*, see p. 233.

31. The Erzgebirge.

The **Erzgebirge,** or *Ore Mountains,* a range about 90 M. in length and 25 M. in breadth, extends from N.E. to S.W., between Saxony and Czechoslovakia. On the N. side, which is densely wooded with coniferous trees, the slope is gradual, but the S. side descends abruptly towards the valley of the Eger. The watershed (average elevation 2480 ft.) is almost entirely in Czechoslovakia, to which the *Keilberg* (p. 206) also belongs. The name is derived from the former rich deposits of silver and other ores, but mining has much declined. Many of the mountain villages are frequented as summer resorts.

Guides are unnecessary. — Carriages may be obtained almost everywhere.

Itinerary. The Eastern Erzgebirge, including Teplitz, may be explored from Dresden in 3 days (comp. below). — A three days' excursion from Chemnitz may be arranged as follows. 1st Day. By rail viâ Zwönitz (p. 208) to Grünhain (p. 208), and thence on foot viâ the Spiegelwald (p. 208) to Schwarzenberg (p. 207); or by rail to Aue (p. 208) and on foot viâ the Morgenleite (p. 208) to Schwarzenberg. — 2nd Day. Railway to Ober-Rittersgrün (p. 206), walk to the Fichtelberg (p. 206), and ascend the Keilberg (p. 206). — 3rd Day. Walk to Ober-Wiesental (p. 206) and take the train to Annaberg (p. 206). — The best points of view are the Fichtelberg (p. 206), the Keilberg (p. 206), the Auersberg (p. 208), and the Kuhberg (p. 208).

Visa, for crossing the Czechoslovakian frontier, see p. 187.

A. From Dresden to Teplitz.

Railway viâ *Heidenau* to (33 M.) *Altenberg* in $3^1/_4$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. or viâ *Hainsberg* to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Kipsdorf* in $2^1/_4$-3 hrs.

From Dresden to Altenberg. From Dresden to (7 M.) *Heidenau,* where we change, see p. 187. The line thence ascends through the wooded valley of the *Müglitz.* — $8^1/_2$ M. *Dohna* (4400 inhab.); 10 M. *Köttewitz.* — At (11 M.) **Weesenstein** (551 ft.; Hotel Post) is a Schloss (fee; duration of visit $^3/_4$ hr.), partly hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the cellars on the 5th floor. — 20 M. *Glashütte* (1070 ft.; 2700 inhab.; Hotel Stadt Dresden) has a watch-making school and important watch factories. — The church at (27 M.) *Lauenstein* contains a sandstone altar of the early 17th century.

29 M. **Geising** (1915 ft.; Vorwerk Geising, 12 R. at 3, D. $1^1/_2$-2, P. 7-8 *M*, good; Bahnhof, 20 R.), a mountain village (1300 inhab.), with straw-plaiting industry, is visited as a summer resort and also for winter sports. — The train runs along the S. side of the basaltic *Geising* (2705 ft.), with a belvedere and inn. — 33 M. **Altenberg** (2352 ft.; Post, 30 R., well spoken of; Altes Amtshaus), another little town visited for winter sports, with 1800 inhab. and a tin-mine.

From Geising to Teplitz, 12 M. We follow either the high-road (1 hr.) or the path along the *Ascher-Graben* and through woods ($1^1/_2$ hr.) to **Zinnwald** (2460 ft.; Sächsischer Reiter, 9 R.), where we reach the Czechoslovakian frontier. Thence we proceed E. along the 'Kammweg' (p. 207) to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) the *Mücken-Türmchen*

(2630 ft.; inn; view). [Pedestrians reach this point in $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Geising by footpaths viâ the *Wettinhöhe* (2578 ft.) and the 'Kammweg' (p. 207).] The road now descends to (3 M.) **Graupen** (1045 ft.; Hotel Stadt Dresden), a little Czechoslovakian town (4100 inhab.) with an interesting church and the ruins of the *Rosenburg* (restaurant; view). In 12 min. more we reach the pilgrim-resort of *Mariaschein*, 1 M. beyond which is the railway station of that name, $3^1/_2$ M. from *Teplitz* (see Baedeker's 'Austria').

From Dresden to Kipsdorf. From Dresden to (6 M.) *Hainsberg*, where we change, see p. 198. The line now ascends the valley of the *Rote Weisseritz*, the lower part of which is known as the *Rabenauer Grund*. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Rabenau* (1005 ft.; Hotel Ratskeller). — $15^1/_2$ M. *Dippoldiswalde* (1145 ft.; Hotel Stadt Dresden; Bahnhof, 10 R.), with 4100 inhab., on the Rote Weisseritz. — 20 M. *Schmiedeberg* (1410 ft.; Hotel Post). — $22^1/_2$ M. **Kipsdorf** (1760 ft.; Hotels Halali, Tellkoppe) is a summer and winter resort and the starting-point for several walks.

From Kipsdorf to Teplitz, 21 M. The road leads viâ the pretty villages of (1 M.) *Bärenfels* (2133 ft.; Hotel Kaiserhof; Bärenfels) and (2 M.) *Schellerhau* to (2 M.) *Rehefeld-Zaunhaus*. Thence we cross the frontier and proceed viâ the forester's house of (3 M.) *Kalkofen* to the (4 M.) little Czechoslovakian town of *Niklasberg* (1770 ft.; Hotel Rathaus), whence the *Stürmer* (2850 ft.; 1 hr.) and the *Warteck* (2440 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr.) may be ascended. — From (3 M.) *Klostergrab* (1170 ft.; Hotel Rathaus) we may either take the train to (10 M.) *Teplitz* viâ (3 M.; see below) *Ossegg*, or proceed direct by road (6 M.).

B. From Freiberg to Brüx.

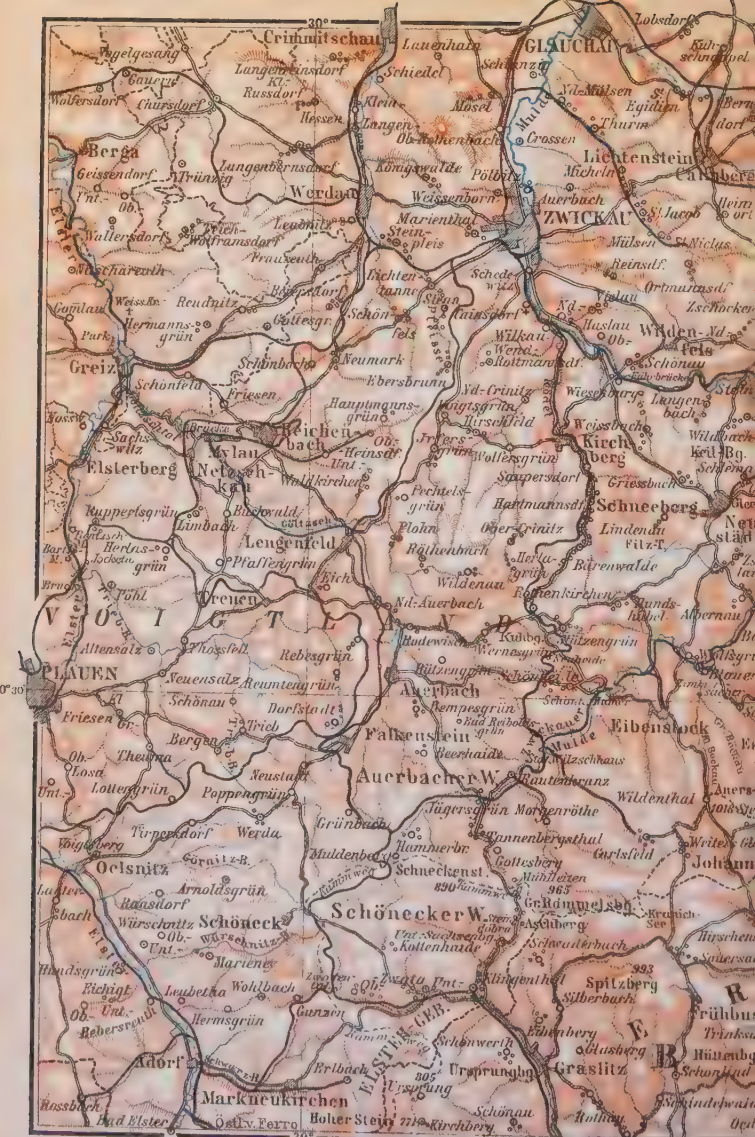
$48^1/_2$ M. Railway to ($24^1/_2$ M.) *Moldau* in 2 hrs., and thence to (24 M.) *Brüx* in 2 hrs.

Freiberg, see p. 198. The train follows the valley of the *Freiberger Mulde*. — 3 M. *Berthelsdorf*. — From (9 M.) *Mulda* (1410 ft.; Hotel Egg) a branch-line runs to (10 M.) *Sayda* (2235 ft.; Goldener Löwe, 10 R.).

About $7^1/_2$ M. beyond Sayda lies *Bad Einsiedel* (2465 ft.), a summer resort with a chalybeate spring, situated among woods.

From (16 M.) *Bienenmühle* (Hotel Bienenmühle) a road leads through woods to (6 hrs.) Ossegg (see below). — The Czechoslovakian frontier is crossed near ($24^1/_2$ M.) **Moldau** (2595 ft.; Hotel Fischerhaus), where the customs examination takes place. — The best views are now to the right. 32 M. *Eichwald* (1870 ft.; Hotel Waldesruhe; Theresienbad Hydropathic), a finely situated summer resort. — $37^1/_2$ M. *Klostergrab* (see above). — $40^1/_2$ M. *Ossegg-Riesenberg*. — 44 M. *Wiesa-Oberleutensdorf*.

$48^1/_2$ M. *Brüx* (Hotel Ross), see Baedeker's 'Austria'.


Crimmitschau
GLAUCHAU
Lichtenstein
ZWICKAU
Werdau
Berga
Greiz
Reichenbach
Elsterberg
Netzschkau
Plauen
Auerbach
Falkenstein
Oelsnitz
Schöneck
Schönecker W.
Auerbacher W.
Markneukirchen
Adorf
Graslitz
Eibenstock
Schneeberg
Kirchberg
Lengenfeld
Treuen
Pausa
Mylau
Elster
Weida
Zwota
Ursprung
Klingenthal
Spitzberg
Silberbach
Ebersbrunn
Wiesenburg
Weissbach
Wilkau
Lobsdorf
Langenhain
Schiedel
Langenbernsdorf
Russdorf
Hessen
Klein-Mosel
Langen
Ob.-Arnsberg
Crossen
Königswalde
Pölbitz
Auerbach
Weissenborn
Marienthal
Stein-pleis
Leubnitz
Wolframsdorf
Frauenstein
Lichtentanne
Schedewitz
Reinsdf.
Ortmannsdf.
Zschocken
Wilkau
Werda
Hottmannsdf.
Schönau
Wiesenburg
Langenbuch
Wildbach
Kriebitzsch
Schönfeld
Friesen
Hauptmannsgrün
Jugelgesang
Gauern
Walfersdorf
Thursdorf
Berga
Geissendorf
Trünzig
Pnt.
Ob.
Wallersdorf
Naschareuth
Gamlau
Weissbr.
Reudnitz
Hermannsgrün
Park
Gottesgr.
Schönfels
Greiz
Schönbach
Neumark
Ebersbrunn
Hauptmannsgrün
Jocketa
Sachswitz
Brückner
Reichenbach
Ob.-
Heinsdf.
Unt.
Mylau
Wolfskirchen
Elsterberg
Netzschkau
Ruppertsgrün
Limbach
Rützenhain
Gottasch
Barthsm.
Herlas-grün
Hochstr.
Pfaffengrün
Pohl
Treuen
Lengenfeld
Eich
Altensalz
Thossfell
Rebesgrün
Neusalz
Reumtengrün
Schönau
Dorfstadt
Friesen
Triebel
Bergen
Theuma
Ob.-Losa
Unt.-Losa
Lottengrün
Neustadt
Poppengrün
Tirpersdorf
Werda
Voigtsberg
Oelsnitz
Granitz-B.
Arnoldsgrün
Ransdorf
Würschnitz
Schöneck
Ob.-Würschnitz
Unt.-Würschnitz
Mariener
Hundsgrün
Eichigt
Ob.-
Unt.-
Rebersreuth
Leubetha
Wohlbach
Hermsgrün
Adorf
Rossbach
Bad Elster
Markneukirchen
Ostlv. Ferro
Holzer Stein
Erlbach
Ursprung
Schönau
Kirchberg
Rothau
Schönwerth
Ebenberg
Glasberg
Graslitz
Rühlenbach
Schönlind
Neuschönlind
Trinksa
Rühlenbg.
Kriebitzsch
Wildbach
Kriebg.
Schleinitz
Griessbach
Schneeberg
Hartmannsdf.
Lindenau
Fitz-T.
Bärenwalde
Rothenkirchen
Hundshübel
Albernau
Neustädt
Wildenau
Ob.-Auerbach
Rudewisch
Kuhbg.
Wernesgrün
Hüttengrün
Rempesgrün
Bad Reibolds-grün
Schönheide
Schönh. Hammer
Wildenthal
Jägersgrün
Morgenröthe
Tannenbergsthal
Gottesberg
Curtsfeld
Johann
Mühlleithen
965
Gr. Rümmelsb.
Kranich-See
Aschberg
Schwarzenbach
Ob.-Sachsenberg
Unt.-Sachsenberg
Kottenheide
Zwota
Unt.
Ob.
Klingenthal
Ebenberg
Glasberg
Graslitz
Ursprung
Schönwerth
Erlbach
Rothau
Schönau
Kirchberg
Holzer Stein
Ostlv. Ferro
Markneukirchen
Adorf
Rossbach
Bad Elster
Rühlenbach
Schönlind
Neuschönlind
Trinksa
Rühlenbg.
Wildbach
Kriebitzsch

CHEMNITZ
Flöha
Augustusburg
Schönau
Hermersdorf
Leubsdorf
Mittelbach
Chemnitz
Harthau
Ursprung
Leukersdorf
Kirchberg
Berbisdorf
Dittersdorf
Zschopau
Weissbach
Burkhardtsdf.
Jahnsdorf
Kemtau
Wiesenbad
Marbach
Waldkirchen
Borstendorf
Grünau
Flossmühle
Hippersdf.
Wünschendorf
Reifland
Rauenst.
Lengefeld
Görsdf.
Niederdf.
Meinersdorf
Gelenau
Griesbach
Hohndf.
Stollberg
Cornsdf.
Thalheim
Venusberg
Gr. Olbersdorf
Pockau
Lauterbach
Sorgau
Hormersdorf
Herold
Thum
Flossplatz
Ritterberg
Zöblitz
Streitwald
Jahnsbach
Greifenstein
Ehrenfriedersdorf
Wolkenst.
Marienbg.
Zwönitz
Geyer
Schönfeld
Neundf.
Gelobtland
Waldsby
Tannenberg
Wiesa
Schmiede
Kühnhaide
Schellenstein
Hermannsdorf
Spiegelwald
Grünhain
Elterlein
Dörfel
Annaberg
Pöhlbg.
Buchholz
Schlettau
Königswalde
Steinbach
Reitzenhain
Beierfeld
Scheibenberg
Schwarzbach
Waldmühl
Schma
Grumbach
Hirstein
Markersbach
Schaffhaus
Salzung
Umbach
Grünstädtel
Hammer
Grossolbersdf.
Grottendorf
Cranzahl
Jöhstadt
Sebastiansberg
Pöhla
Bärenstein
Weipert
Pleil
Christophhammer
Ochsenkopf
Neudorf
Hassbg.
Gaisch
Rittersgrün
Wedatbg.
Bärenst.
Neugeschrei
Dreiss.
Sonnenbg.
Ober-
Drei B.
Reisdorf
Bärenfang
Hammer-Unt.
Wiesenthal
Schmiedeberg
Wohlau
Fichtelbg.
Unt.
Ob.
Dörnsdf.
Hassenstein
Kaltmarsl
Zwittermühl
Böhm.
Kupferberg
Lauchu
Gottesgab
Wiesenthal
Platten
Seiten
Irrgang
Keilberg
Sonnenwirbel
Bettlern
Wernsdorf
Pürstein
Klösterle
Bärringsche
Aberthang
Joachimsth.
Boxgrün
Buschwitz
Plessby.
Robersth.
Salmthal
Schönwald
Watsche
Eger
Ullersloh
Ob.
Brand
Unt.
Hengberg
Transnitzby.
Lichtenstadt
Schlackenwerth
Liebenau
Kojetitz
Liesen
Rosengarten
Obererzgebirge
Komotau
Karlsbad
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

C. From Chemnitz to Komotau viâ Reitzenhain.

73 M. Railway in 5½-6 hrs.

Chemnitz, see p. 200. — The line diverges from that to Dresden at (8 M.) *Flöha* (p. 200) and ascends the valley of the *Flöha*. — 11½ M. *Hetzdorf*. — 22 M. *Rauenstein-Lengefeld* is the station for Lengefeld (Hotel Post). — 25 M. *Pockau-Lengefeld.*

From Pockau-Lengefeld to Neuhausen, 14 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 7 M. *Olbernhau* (1540 ft.; Hotel Gerichtsschenke; Opitz), a town of 9600 inhab., on the Flöha, is the centre of the Erzgebirge toy trade. A road leads hence to (6½ M.) the little town of *Katharinaberg* (2195 ft.; Rudolf, 5 R.) in Czechoslovakia. — 12½ M. *Dittersbach-Seiffen*. About ¾ hr. S. is *Seiffen* (2100 ft.; Hotel Erbgericht, 20 R.), a village of 4000 inhab., the chief place in the Erzgebirge for the manufacture of wooden toys (exhibited in the trade school). — 14 M. *Neuhausen* (1760 ft.; Hotel Erbgericht).

The line to Reitzenhain enters the deep and wooded **Schwarze Pockau Valley*. — 32 M. **Marienberg** (1925 ft.; Drei Schwäne, 12 R.; Goldenes Kreuz, 12 R.), a town with 7000 inhab., has a church of 1558-64 and a Rathaus of 1533-39. — 43 M. **Reitzenhain** (2545 ft.; railway restaurant, with rooms; Hotel Reitzenhain), the frontier-station (luggage examined), is a summer resort.

The railway crosses the brook forming the Czechoslovakian frontier by a lofty viaduct and reaches its culminating point (2695 ft.) near (48 M.) *Sebastiansberg* (*Bastianperk;* Goldener Löwe, 7 R.). — At (52½ M.) *Krima-Neudorf* (*Křimov-Nová Ves;* 2450 ft.) our line unites with that coming from Annaberg (see p. 207). — The train then descends a steep gradient in numerous windings to (73 M.) *Komotau (Chomútov)*, an old town (19,500 inhab.) at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Comp. Baedeker's 'Austria'.

D. From Chemnitz to Komotau viâ Annaberg.

91 M. Railway in 5¼-6 hrs.

From Chemnitz to (8 M.) *Flöha*, see p. 200. The line then ascends the busy valley of the *Zschopau*. — 10½ M. *Erdmannsdorf-Augustusburg* (965 ft.).

Cable-tramway (10 min.) to *Augustusburg* (1690 ft.; pop. 2500; Hotel Weisser Hirsch; Waldhaus), a summer and winter resort commanded by a Schloss erected in 1568-73 (fee), with an altarpiece by the younger Cranach (1571) in the chapel.

18 M. **Zschopau** (1110 ft.; Stadt Wien, 15 R.; Deutsches Haus), a small town of 6600 inhab., with cloth-factories and the château of *Wildeck*. — From (20 M.) *Wilischtal* (1120 ft.) a light railway runs viâ (10½ M.) *Ehrenfriedersdorf* to Schönfeld-Wiesa (19 M.; see below). — 26 M. **Wolkenstein** (station 1285 ft.; Hotel Goldene Sonne; Ratskeller, 10 R.) is a high-lying little town (1540 ft.) with 2000 inhabitants. About ½ hr. N.E. is *Warmbad* or *Bad Wolkenstein* (Kurhaus), with warm springs (86° Fahr.) containing radium. — 30 M. *Wiesenbad* (1415 ft.), another little watering-place with springs (68° Fahr.). — 32½ M. *Schönfeld-Wiesa* (see above).

35 M. **Annaberg** (1970 ft.; Hotels Wilder Mann, good, Museum, Kronprinz; Restaurant Ratskeller, in the Rathaus), a town with 17,400 inhab., busily occupied in making lace and trimmings and frequented for winter sports. Annaberg was founded in 1496 and first attained importance through its silver mines, now of little value. Pillow lace-making was introduced about 1550 by Barbara Uttmann (1514-75), a statue (1886) of whom stands in the Markt-Platz. The *Annen-Kirche* is a late-Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv), built in 1499-1520. The *Interior, which contains interesting works of art of the Renaissance, is open on week-days 8.30-11.30 & 3-6, Sun. 2.30-4; tickets (50 pf.) obtained at Kleine Kirchgasse 23.

The sculptures on the door known as the 'Schöne Tür' are particularly noteworthy (1512). On the sides of the galleries are 100 painted reliefs by *Franz von Magdeburg* (1514-17), representing scenes from the Old and New Testaments and the stages of life. The Renaissance portal of the Old Sacristy dates from 1518. The marble high altar is the work of *A. Daucher* of Augsburg (1522). On its back are the Woman taken in adultery, by *Cranach the Younger*, and the Coronation of the Virgin and St. Catherine, by a Zwickau master of c. 1520. The 'Berg-Altar', representing the processes of mining (back), dates from 1521. To the right is a wooden figure of the Virgin, by a Saxon master of c. 1520.

To the W. of the church is the interesting *Erzgebirgs-Museum* (Sun. 10.30-12.30 and Wed. 2-4, 25 pf.; on other days 8 or 9-12 & 1-4 or 2-6, 1 *M*), and to the S. is the Natural History Collection. A visit may also be made to the school of embroidery.

From Annaberg to Schwarzenberg, 17 M., branch-railway in $1^1/_2$ hr. — 1 M. *Buchholz* (see below). — 8 M. *Scheibenberg* (p. 208). — From (15 M.) *Grünstädtel* a branch-line runs to (6 M.) *Ober-Rittersgrün* (1995 ft.; Erzgebirgischer Hof, at the station), whence the Fichtelberg (see below) may be ascended in $3^1/_2$ hrs. — 17 M. *Schwarzenberg*, see p. 207.

$36^1/_2$ M. *Buchholz* (1880 ft.; Hotels Deutsches Haus, Sächsischer Hof), a lace-making town of 8600 inhab., on the *Schma.* — 40 M. *Cranzahl* (2150 ft.; Hotel Goldene Krone), with 2200 inhabitants.

From Cranzahl a branch-line runs in 1 hr. to (11 M.) **Ober-Wiesental** (station 2930 ft.), the highest town in Germany (3010 ft.; pop. 1800; *Sport-Hotel, 100 R. at 3-6, D. 3-5, P. 8-12 *M*; *Rathaus, 50 R.; *Stadt Karlsbad, 60 R. at 2-3, D. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 8-10 *M*; Deutscher Kaiser), which is much visited as a summer resort and for its winter sports.

About $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Ober-Wiesental rises the finely wooded ***Fichtelberg** (3980 ft.; aerial railway to the top, $^3/_4$ M., in 6 min.), the highest point in Saxony, on which are a good inn and a tower (fine view). — The wooded ***Keilberg**, or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge, also with a good inn (40 R.) and a view-tower, lies in Czechoslovakia, due S. of Ober-Wiesental, whence it may be ascended direct in $1^1/_4$ hr. Pedestrians reach the Keilberg from the Fichtelberg in about $1^1/_2$ hr., by descending the Prinzenweg on the S.W. and then following the road.

The Keilberg lies near the middle of the *Kammweg*, or 'Ridge Way' (marked with a blue comb on a white field), extending along the Erzgebirge from *Bodenbach* (p. 189) to (160 M.) *Asch* in Czechoslovakia, 18 M. to the S. of Adorf (p. 208). Good walkers will find this an interesting excursion in either direction.

Beyond Cranzahl the railway crosses the *Pöhlbach*, which forms the Czechoslovakian frontier. — 47 M. *Weipert (Vejprty;* 2340 ft.; Hotel Stadt Leipzig; 13,000 inhab.; luggage examined). — From (55 M.) *Schmiedeberg* (2790 ft.) a road leads to Ober-Wiesental ($4^1/_2$ M.; p. 206). — The line reaches its highest point (2830 ft.) near (61 M.) *Kupferberg (Měděnec)*, and descends viâ ($63^1/_2$ M.) *Pressnitz-Reischdorf (Přisečnice-Reischdorf)* and (68 M.) *Sonnenberg (Suniperk)* to (71 M.) *Krima-Neudorf*. Thence to *Komotau*, see p. 205.

E. From Zwickau to Johanngeorgenstadt.

$34^1/_2$ M. Railway in $2^3/_4$-4 hrs. Best views on the right.

Zwickau, see p. 202. The train ascends the valley of the Zwickauer Mulde, through a busy district rich in coal. — From ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Wilkau* (tramway to Zwickau) a branch-line runs to (26 M.) *Carlsfeld* (2690 ft.; Hotel Grüner Baum; pop. 1800) viâ ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Rotenkirchen*, (15 M.) *Stützengrün*, ($16^3/_4$ M.) *Neuheide*, and (18 M.) *Schönheide*, stations for the Kuhberg (p. 208).

About 2 M. to the E. of (7 M.) *Wiesenburg* is the small town of *Wildenfels*, with a Schloss. — 12 M. *Hartenstein* (1025 ft.), with a picturesque old castle, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.W. of the town (Weisses Ross, 6 R.; pop. 2500); the poet Paul Fleming (1609-40), born here, is commemorated by a monument erected in 1896. — 15 M. *Nieder-Schlema* (1090 ft.), with paper-mills.

From Nieder-Schlema a branch-line runs viâ (1 M.) *Ober-Schlema* (1198 ft.; Erzgebirgischer Hof, 34 R.; Fremdenhof des Radiumbades, 20 R.), with strong radio-active springs used for drinking and bathing, to (3 M.) *Schneeberg-Neustädtel*. **Schneeberg** (1540 ft.; Hotels Sächsisches Haus, Goldene Sonne), with 8400 inhab., is an important lace-making town. The late-Gothic church (1515-40) contains pictures from the studio of L. Cranach the Elder (1539). Its tower commands a fine view. The numerous mines in the vicinity, formerly rich in silver, now chiefly produce cobalt, bismuth, and nickel. *Neustädtel* (Hotel Karlsbader Haus), adjoining Schneeberg on the S., is also a lace-making town (4600 inhab.).

17 M. **Aue** (1145 ft.; Burg Wettin; Victoria, 30 R. at 4-6, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*), the largest (19,100 inhab.) and most industrial town in the Western Erzgebirge, is situated at the confluence of the Zwickauer Mulde and the Schwarzwasser. To Chemnitz or Adorf, see p. 208. — The line then ascends the industrial valley of the *Schwarzwasser* to (24 M.) **Schwarzenberg** (station 1400 ft.), a town (1525 ft.; Hotel Ratskeller; Neustädter Hof) on an eminence skirted by the river, with metal-works, an old Schloss (now a district court), and a handsome church (1690-99). Population (including Sachsenfeld) 10,400.

From Schwarzenberg the **Morgenleite** (2665 ft.; view) may be ascended in 1½ hr. viâ the *Henneberghäuser* (2035 ft.; red and yellow way-marks). The descent may be made to Aue (p. 207). — Railway from Schwarzenberg to Annaberg, see p. 206.

We continue to ascend the valley of the Schwarzwasser. — 34½ M. **Johanngeorgenstadt** (station 2220 ft.), a small town (2640 ft.; Deutsches Haus, R. from 3 *M*, Sachsenhof, 24 R., both well spoken of) on the left bank of the Schwarzwasser (6000 inhab.). In the Markt is a statue of Elector John George I., who founded the town in 1654 as a refuge for Bohemian Protestant exiles. Luggage is examined here.

From Johanngeorgenstadt to (39 M.) *Carlsbad*, railway in 2½ hrs., viâ *Platten*, *Bärringen*, and *Neudek*, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

F. From Chemnitz to Adorf.

71 M. Railway in 4½-5 hrs.

Chemnitz, see p. 200. — 23 M. *Zwönitz* (station 1800 ft.), ½ M. from the town (1730 ft.; Hotel Blauer Engel; 3600 inhab.).

From Zwönitz to Scheibenberg, 16 M., branch-railway in 1½ hr. — From (8 M.) *Grünhain* (Hotel Ratskeller) an easy path ascends in ½ hr. to the *Spiegelwald* (2385 ft.; view). — 11 M. *Elterlein* (Hotel Ratskeller), a small town with 2400 inhabitants. — 16 M. *Scheibenberg* (2050 ft.; Hotel Rathaus), with 2650 inhab., is near the mountain of the same name (2640 ft.; ½ hr.). Railway to Annaberg or Schwarzenberg, see p. 206.

The train now crosses the ridge (1810 ft.) and descends (1 : 40) in windings to the *Lössnitz-Tal*. — 31½ M. *Aue* (1145 ft.), junction of the Zwickau-Schwarzenberg line (p. 207). We next ascend the valley of the Zwickauer Mulde. — 43 M. **Eibenstock** (station 1685 ft.); the town (2100 ft.; Rathaus, 15 R. at 1½-3½, D. 1½-3½ *M*; Bielhaus, outside the town), with 8100 inhab., 2 M. from the station (branch-line), is the chief seat of the tambour embroidery.

From Eibenstock a road runs S. to (4½ M.) *Wildental*, whence the **Auersberg* (3340 ft.; winter sports), with view-tower and inn, may be ascended in ¾ hr.

44½ M. *Schönheiderhammer* (1780 ft.; Hotel Karlshof), with ironworks.

The **Kuhberg* (2610 ft.; restaurant), with view-tower, is ascended in 1½ hr. from Schönheiderhammer viâ Neuheide (p. 207).

The line reaches its highest point (2533 ft.) just short of (60 M.) *Schöneck* (pop. 4200; Schützenhaus, 30 R.; Tannenhaus). — 63 M. *Zwotental* (2210 ft.), a long village in the Zwota-Tal, junction for Herlasgrün or Klingental (see p. 233). — We continue to descend rapidly. 69 M. *Markneukirchen-Siebenbrunn*. Branch-line to (3 M.) *Erlbach* viâ (2 M.) **Markneukirchen** (1618 ft.; pop. 8300; Post, 20 R.), the centre of the Erzgebirge manufacture of musical instruments. Fine views from the Bismarck-Säule and the *Hohe Stein* (2550 ft.). — 71 M. *Adorf* (1581 ft.; pop. 7300; Goldener Löwe, 15 R., well spoken of; Victoria), in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, is the junction for the Leipzig and Eger line (R. 36).

32. From Dresden to Leipzig.

A. Viâ Riesa.

74½ M. Railway in 2¼-3½ hrs.

Dresden (Main Station), see p. 156. — We cross the Elbe to (2½ M.) *Dresden-Neustadt* (p. 156). Beyond the town we skirt the *Lössnitz*, a range of hills given over to fruit-growing and villa colonies. — 6½ M. *Radebeul* (p. 155; tramway to Dresden).

From Radebeul a branch-line runs to (10 M.) *Radeburg*, on the *Röder*, viâ (2 M.) *Lössnitzgrund* and (5½ M.) *Moritzburg-Eisenberg* (Hotel Adam), the station for the **Moritzburg**, a Schloss on an islet in a lake, begun by Elector Maurice in 1542, and completed in 1722-30 (interesting interior).

7½ M. *Weintraube.* — 8½ M. *Kötzschenbroda* (tram to Dresden); fine view from the *Friedensburg* (689 ft.; restaurant). — 11 M. *Coswig*, junction for Meissen and Döbeln (see p. 210).

15 M. *Niederau.* — From (22 M.) *Priestewitz* a branch-line diverges to Grossenhain (3 M.; p. 155). — 30 M. *Glaubitz* is the junction of the Berlin line (p. 155). Röderau (see below) lies on the right bank of the Elbe, which the train now crosses.

33½ M. **Riesa** (Hotel Sächsischer Hof), with 15,100 inhab., on the Elbe, is an important place for the transportation of goods between the railway and the river.

From Riesa to Chemnitz, 41 M., railway in 1½-3 hrs. — 16 M. *Döbeln* is the junction of the Leipzig, Meissen, and Dresden line (see p. 212). The train crosses the *Freiberger Mulde* here, and the *Zschopau* farther on, commanding several pleasing views of the valley of the latter. — 21½ M. *Waldheim* (Goldener Löwe, 12 R.; pop. 11,100), with a Schloss used as a prison since 1716. About 1 hr. S., high above the Zschopau, is the castle of *Kriebstein*, built in 1382-1407. Branch-line to Penig, see p. 212. — 30 M. *Mittweida* (Deutsches Haus, 25 R. at 2½-4 *M.*, good; Sächsischer Hof), a busy town with 17,700 inhab. and a technical school for mechanical engineers. — On a lofty rock on the right bank of the Zschopau, 1½ M. to the N. of (35½ M.) *Oberlichtenau*, is *Schloss Sachsenburg* (now a house of correction); 2¼ M. to the S. lies the extensive *Schloss Lichtenwalde*, with an old park and beautiful fountains. — 41 M. *Chemnitz*, see p. 200.

From Riesa to Freiberg, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 9 M. *Lommatzsch* (Hotel Goldene Sonne; 4200 inhab.), on the *Jahne*, in the most fertile part of Saxony. — 21 M. *Nossen*, also on the Leipzig, Meissen, and Dresden line (p. 211). — 36 M. *Freiberg* (p. 198).

Lines also run from Riesa to *Röderau* (2½ M.; p. 155) and to *Elsterwerda* (16 M.; p. 155).

41½ M. *Oschatz* (425 ft.; Hotel Goldener Löwe; 10,100 inhab.), with felt factories. — 48 M. *Dahlen.* About 4½ M. to the S. rises the *Collmberg* (1030 ft.), with a view-tower and restaurant.

58½ M. **Wurzen** (Post, 20 R.), a manufacturing place (pop. 17,200), with a cathedral (early 16th cent.) and a former episcopal palace (1491-97). It is the junction for Grossbothen (15½ M.; p. 212), viâ Grimma (11 M.; p. 212).

The *Mulde* is now crossed. — 67½ M. *Borsdorf* (p. 212). — 71½ M. *Leipzig-Paunsdorf.* To the left appears the Völkerschlacht-Denkmal (p. 221). — 74½ M. *Leipzig*, see p. 213.

B. Viâ Meissen.

81 M. Railway in 4 hrs. This route is longer but more attractive than the foregoing.

From Dresden to (11 M.) *Coswig*, see p. 209.

17 M. **Meissen.** — Hotels. On the right bank: *Zum Ross*, opposite the station, 28 R. from 3, D. 1-3 ℳ; *Hamburger Hof* (Pl. e), with garden, 15 R. at 1½-3, D. 1½-3, P. 4-6 ℳ; *Bahnhof*, at the station. — On the left bank: *Blauer Stern* (Pl. a), 25 R. at 2½-3½ ℳ; *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. c), 15 R. — Restaurants. *Burgkeller*, near the Albrechtsburg, with garden and view; *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus; *Geipelburg*, *Kaisergarten*, both with gardens. Wine at the *Winkelkrug*, Schlossberg 13-14, and the *Alter Ritter*, near the Frauen-Kirche. *Café Horn*, Elb-Str. 9.

Tramway from the station to the porcelain factory in 10 min., and thence through the Triebisch-Tal to the plain Buschbad Restaurant. — Steamer to Dresden in 2¾ hrs. (from Dresden in 1¾ hr.).

Times of Admission. *Albrechtsburg* (p. 211). Visitors are conducted round (¾ hr.) from 9 a.m. to dusk; fee for 1-4 pers. 3 ℳ, each additional pers. 75 pf. — *Dom* (see below), 1-4 pers. 2 ℳ, each additional pers. 50 pf.; sacristan, Dom-Platz 7. — *Franciscan Church* and historical collection (see below), open on week-days 9-6, on Sun. 10-4; 20 pf. — *Johannis-Kirche* (see below), open free in summer on week-days (except Sat.) 5-7, in winter 2-4; at other times 50 pf. - *Porcelain Factory* (p. 211). Visitors are shown round the workshops (¾ hr.) on week-days 8-11 & 2-4 (not Sat. afternoon), 1 pers. 2 ℳ, each additional pers. 1 ℳ; the Schauhalle is open free on week-days 8-5 (Sat. 8-12).

Meissen (360 ft.), one of the most ancient towns in Saxony, founded about 930 by King Henry I. and the seat of the Margraves of Meissen down to 1090, is picturesquely situated on both banks of the Elbe. It has 37,500 inhab. and carries on various industries.

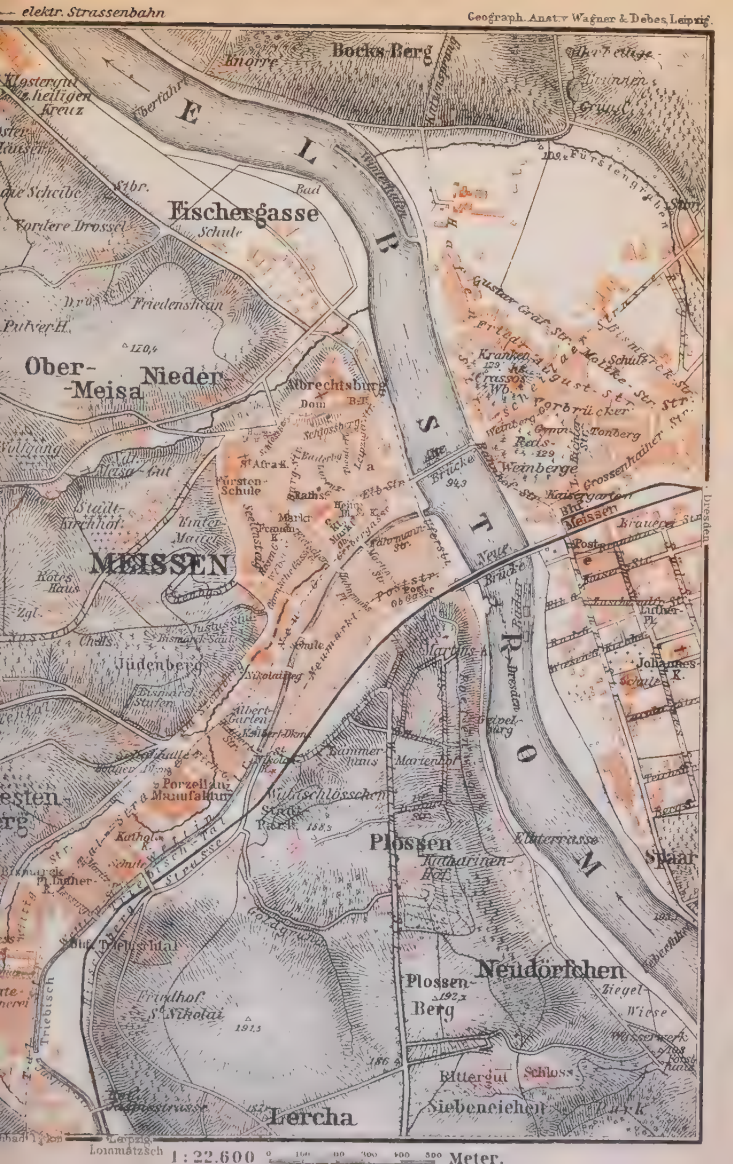
On the right bank is the *Johannis-Kirche* (1898; adm., see above), with a majolica altar and pulpit, and a painting by Sascha Schneider (1899).

On the left bank is Heinrichs-Platz, in which are a fountain-figure (1863) of Henry I. and the former *Franciscan Church* (Pl. Fr.-K.; adm., see above), with a number of old sculptures (in the cloisters) and an historical collection (on the upper floor). Farther on is the Markt, with the *Rathaus* (1482). We next follow Burg-Strasse to the right, passing under the Schloss-Brücke (p. 211), then turn to the left, cross the bridge, and reach the Schlossberg, 165 ft. above the town, on which stand the cathedral and the Albrechtsburg. At the entrance to the latter is a bronze statue of Albrecht the Brave, Duke of Saxony (1443-1500), by Hultzsch (1876).

The Gothic ***Dom** is one of the earliest examples of a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in Saxony. The choir dates from the end of the 13th cent., the nave and aisles from 1300-80, and the S.E. tower (256 ft.), with its elegant spire, from the 15th century. The two W. towers, 295 ft. in height, were added in 1903-8.

Interior (adm., see above). In the decorated Gothic Fürsten-Kapelle, built c. 1420 in front of the W. portal, are the tombs of ancestors (15th-16th cent.) of the former kings of Saxony. In the centre is that of

Geograph. Anstv Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



Elector Frederick the Warlike (d. 1428), cast in brass. It is surrounded by nine *Brasses from Vischer's workshop at Nuremberg, those of Duchess Amalia (left; d. 1502), Duke Albrecht the Brave (p. 210) and his wife Sidonia (d. 1510) being the most noteworthy. — The Georgen-Kapelle, adjoining the Fürsten-Kapelle, with the tomb of Duke George the Bearded (d. 1539) and his wife Barbara (d. 1534), contains a small altarpiece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1534) and (above the door) a marble relief of the Entombment (c. 1530). In the transept is the octagonal Johannis-Kapelle (1291), with three sculptures of the 2nd half of the 13th cent. representing St. John the Baptist, Madonna and Child, and an angel(?). — Finely carved foliage on the screen (2nd half of 13th cent.). — In the choir are statues (2nd half of 13th cent.) of Emperor Otho I. and his wife, and (opposite) St. John the Evangelist and Bishop Donatus, resembling those in Naumburg Cathedral (p. 238). The high altar, with the Adoration of the Magi as the central picture, is the work of a German master under Netherlandish influence (c. 1520). The central stained-glass window in the choir dates from the 13th century. — Near the cathedral is a little cloister with the Magdalenen-Kapelle, containing a small museum.

The ***Albrechtsburg**, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1471-85 by the brothers and co-regents Ernest and Albrecht, from plans by Arnold of Westphalia, is one of the most important castles of that period, the combination of residence and fortress being cleverly effected. The architect was particularly successful with the staircase-tower projecting from the front façade. From 1710 to 1864 it was occupied by the royal porcelain factory. Since 1873 it has been thoroughly restored, and decorated with frescoes illustrating its history. Adm., see p. 210. The entrance is behind the statue of Duke Albrecht (see p. 210).

On the Afra-Berg, which is connected with the Schlossberg by the Schloss-Brücke (p. 210), is the building (1879) of the *Fürsten-Schule* (founded in 1543), where Gellert (1729-34; p. 215) and Lessing (1741-46; p. 73) were pupils. The Gothic *St. Afra-Kirche*, built in 1295-1329, was afterwards altered.

The celebrated ***Porcelain Factory** (950 workmen), the oldest in Europe, founded in 1710 (comp. p. 179), is now established in the Triebisch-Tal (tramway, see p. 210; railway station, see below). The Schauhalle, an exhibition building completed in 1916, contains a complete collection of reproductions of old models. Adm., see p. 210. There is also a retail department.

About $^1/_2$ hr. S. of Meissen is *Siebeneichen*, with a 16th cent. Schloss and a pretty park. — The *Poselspitze*, $1^1/_4$ hr. S.E. of the Neue Brücke, affords a view of the Elbe valley.

The train crosses the Elbe to (18 M.) *Meissen-Triebischtal*, less than $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of which is the porcelain factory (see above). — At (30 M.) *Nossen*, with a Schloss (now a district court), the pretty valley of the *Freiberger Mulde* is entered. In the vicinity are the ruins of the Cistercian monastery of *Altzella*, with a burial-chapel of the Margraves of Meissen. Branch-line to Freiberg or Riesa, see p. 209; to Freital-Potschappel, see p. 198. — 35 M. *Rosswein* (to Chemnitz, see p. 201).

42 M. *Döbeln* (Rätze, 20 R.; Goldene Sonne), with 18,300 inhab. and a late-Gothic church, is the junction of branch-lines to Riesa and Chemnitz (see p. 209) and to (12½ M.) *Mügeln*, near Oschatz (p. 209). — 50 M. **Leisnig** (Hotel Goldener Löwe), a manufacturing town and summer resort with 7300 inhab., is commanded by *Schloss Mildenstein* (view from the tower; fee). — To the right, beyond (54½ M.) *Tanndorf*, is *Schloss Kössern* (1695). — 59½ M. *Grossbothen.*

From Grossbothen to Glauchau, 35½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. The railway, coming from Wurzen and Grimma (see p. 209), traverses the pretty valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*. — 5 M. *Colditz* (pop. 5500; Hotel Goldenes Kreuz) has a Rathaus of 1510 and is commanded by a Schloss (1578-91), since 1829 a lunatic asylum. — At (11 M.) **Rochlitz** (Hotel Goldener Löwe), an ancient town of 5900 inhab., is an old electoral Schloss (now a district court) with two towers. The late-Gothic church of St. Cunigunda (1476) is also noteworthy. The *Rochlitzer Berg* (1115 ft. above the sea, 630 ft. above the river), 2½ M. from the town, with an inn and a view-tower, commands an extensive view. From Rochlitz to Penig or Waldheim, see below. — 15½ M. **Wechselburg** (Hotel Sächsischer Hof). The Schloss-Kirche (fee), once the church of an Augustine abbey founded in 1174, contains *Sculptures (c. 1230-35) ranking among the finest German works produced during the prime of the Romanesque period, viz. the carved-wood Crucifixion above the altar, the reliefs on the stone pulpit, and the tomb of the founder in the nave. Branch-line hence to Chemnitz (17 M.; p. 200). — The train now passes under the Göhren Viaduct (p. 201). — 20 M. *Rochsburg* (Hotel Muldenschlösschen), with a castle completed after 1470. — 23½ M. *Penig* (Hirsch, 15 R.), a small town of 7700 inhabitants. Branch-line hence via Langenleuba-Oberhain (33¾ M.; p. 233) and Rochlitz (12½ M.; see above) to Waldheim (26 M.; p. 209). — 27 M. *Wolkenburg* (Park Restaurant), with a Schloss and park and a church of 1794. — 30½ M. *Waldenburg* (Hotel Deutsches Haus; 2500 inhab.), the residence of Prince Schönburg-Waldenburg, with a beautiful park. — 35½ M. *Glauchau* (p. 201).

64 M. **Grimma** (Hotel Schützenhaus, with garden; Goldener Löwe), picturesquely situated on the *Mulde*, with 10,600 inhab., is also a station ('Unterer Bahnhof') on the Wurzen-Grossbothen line (p. 209). The *Rathaus* dates from 1442. The electoral *Schloss*, by the Mulde bridge, is now occupied by public offices. The *Fürsten-Schule*, in a handsome new building, farther up the river, was established in 1550. The Gattersburg restaurant, ½ M. from the 'Oberer Bahnhof', commands a fine view. Pleasant wood walks on the opposite bank of the Mulde. — The convent of *Nimbschen*, where Catherine von Bora (p. 229) was a nun in 1509-23, now lies in ruins 1½ M. upstream (restaurant).

The line traverses the valley of the *Parthe*. — 76 M. *Borsdorf*; thence to (81 M.) *Leipzig*, see p. 209.

33. Leipzig.

Railway Stations. *Main Station* (Hauptbahnhof, Pl. D 3, *II*; p. 216; good restaurant); the W. side is used by the Prussian, the E. side by the Saxon trains. Also *Bayrischer Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 5; *I*) and *Eilenburger Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 4; *I*), for local trains. Cab-tickets are issued at the stations. — The enquiry office (open daily 6 a.m.-10 p.m.) is at the W. side of the Main Station, near Platform 10.

Air Service, comp. p. xviii. Tickets are obtained at the Fair Office (p. 214).

Hotels (during the fairs prices are raised and rooms should be booked in advance). **Astoria* (Pl. u, D 3; *II*), near the Main Station, 200 R. (60 with baths) from 7, D. 5 *M*; **Hauffe* (Pl. a, D 4; *II*), 100 R. (24 with baths) at 8-14, D. 6 *M*; **Fürstenhof* (Pl. f, C 3; *II*), 180 R. (50 with baths) at 5-10, D. $4^1/_2$, P. 14 *M*; **Kaiserhof* (Pl. p, D 4; *II*), 120 R. (15 with baths) at 6-10, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 14-20 *M*. — Near the Main Station. **Stadt Rom* (Pl. i, D 3, 4; *II*), 85 R. (10 with baths) at 6-11, D. $3^1/_4$ *M*; **Continental* (Pl. t, D 3; *II*); *Sedan* (Pl. d, D 3; *II*), 100 R. from 5, D. 2, P. 13 *M*; *Park* (Pl. l, D 3, 4; *II*), 200 R. (50 with baths) at 6-10 *M*; *Bayerscher Hof* (Pl. m, D 3; *II*), 70 R. at 3-7, D. $1^3/_4$-3 *M*; *Terminus, Monopol, Fürst Bismarck, Blücher*, 52 R., *Vier Jahreszeiten*, 24 R., all in Blücher-Strasse (Pl. D, 3; *II*). — On or near the Ring. *Königshof* (Pl. h, D 4; *II*), 50 R., good; *Sachsenhof* (Pl. k, D 4; *II*), 112 R. at $1^1/_2$-6, D. $2^1/_2$-5, P. 12-18 *M*; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. s, C 4, 5; *II*), 80 R. at $3^1/_2$-5, D. $1^1/_2$, P. 8 *M*. — *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* (Pl. o, D 4; *II*), 52 R. at 3-4, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*.

Pensions. *Austria*, Bose-Str. 3 (Pl. C, 4; *II*), 24 R., 2nd and 3rd floors, lift; *Taubert*, Beethoven-Str. 17 (Pl. C, 5; *II*); *Clausius*, Georgi-Ring 6 (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *H. & C. Schneidewind*, Promenaden-Str. 26 (Pl. C, 4; *II*); *M. Schneidewind*, Dresdner Str. 30 (Pl. E, 4; *II*); *Ehrlich*, Beethoven-Str. 21 (Pl. C, 5; *II*); *Harre*, Mozart-Str. 9 (Pl. C, 5; *II*), 5 R..

Restaurants. Wine (besides those at the Hotels Astoria, Fürstenhof, Hauffe, and Kaiserhof, see above). **Paege*, Markt 8 (Pl. C 4, *II*; courtyard); **Schäfer*, Georgi-Ring 6 (Pl. D, 4; *II*); **Aeckerlein's Keller*, Markt 11; *Ratskeller*, in the Neues Rathaus (p. 218), open 11.30-3 & 6-11.30; *F. W. Krause*, Katharinen-Str. 6 (Pl. C, D, 4; *II*); *Auerbach's Keller*, Grimmaische Str. 2 (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Steinmann*, Grimmaische Str. 32; *Bodega*, Grimmaische Str. 8. — Beer. **Münchener Löwenbräu*, Katharinen-Str. 17, D. $1^1/_4$-$2^3/_4$ *M*; **Theater-Restaurant*, in the Neues Theater (p. 216), with terrace, D. $2^3/_4$ *M*; *Burgkeller*, in the Handelshof (Pl. 7a, D 4; *II*); *Brauhaus Riebeck*, Hain-Str. 17-19 (Pl. C, 4; *II*); *Kaffeebaum*, Kleine Fleischergasse 4 (Pl. C, 4; *II*), founded in 1718 and frequented by Schumann, who taught at the Conservatorium in 1843; *Panorama*, Ross-Platz (Pl. D, 4), with café (1st floor) and concert-garden; *Thüringer Hof*, Burg-Str. 21 (Pl. C, 4; *II*), popular.

Cafés. *Felsche*, Augustus-Platz, at the corner of Grimmaische Str., *Reichskanzler*, Goethe-Str. 8, *Hennersdorf*, Gewandgässchen 4, confectionery at these three; *Drei Könige*, Peters-Str. 32-34; *Corso*, Goethe-Str. 1; *Zentral-Theater*, Dittrich-Ring 19 (first floor), *Merkur*, Dittrich-Ring 5, foreign newspapers at these two; *Wuttke* (formerly Hannes), Beethoven-Str. 17.

Baths. *Stadt-Bad* (Pl. D, 3; *I*), *Carola-Bad*, Dufour-Str. 14 (Pl. C, 5; *II*), both with swimming baths. — River baths at the swimming establishment (Pl. B 4, *I*; Schreber-Str. 15) and at the *Germania-Bad* (Pl. B, 6; *I*).

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways. A red ring round the number-plate signifies that the car passes by the Main Station. The chief intersecting points are *Augustus-Platz* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), *Königs-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5; *II*), the *Main Station* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), *Bayerscher Platz* (Pl. D, 5; *II*), and the *Markt* (Pl. C, D, 4; *II*).

Motorbus from the main station to Gohlis (p. 222), Connewitz (p. 222), Schönefeld, etc.

Circular Drives round Leipzig. W. Zeising's motor-cars start from the Park Hotel (see above) at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; fare 3 *M*.

Post Office (Pl. D 4, *II*; p. 216), in Augustus-Platz.

Theatres. *Neues Theater* (Pl. D 4, *II;* p. 216), chiefly for opera. — *Altes Theater* (Pl. C 3, *II;* p. 218). — *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, 5; *II*). — *Zentral-Theater* (Pl. C, 4; *II*), for operettas. — *Kristall-Palast* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), a variety theatre.

Pleasure Resorts. *Palmen-Garten,* see p. 220; *Zoological Garden,* see p. 222; *Bonorand* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), with concert-hall. — **Golf Course** (9 holes) at Gaschwitz (p. 232).

Concerts in the *Gewandhaus* (p. 219), every Thurs. evening in winter (tickets nearly all taken by subscribers); rehearsal on Thurs. morning at 10.30 (reduced prices). Conductor, Prof. W. Furtwängler. — *Motets,* admirably sung by the boys of the Thomas-Schule, in the Thomas-Kirche (p. 218), every Fri. at 6 p.m. and Sat. at 1.30 p.m. — Choral recitals in the Völkerschlacht-Denkmal (p. 221) on Sun. at 5 p.m. (except in Dec., Jan., and Feb.).

Art Exhibitions at the *Kunstverein* (p. 216); *Del Vecchio,* Burg-Str. 33 (Pl. C, 4; *II*); *Beyer & Sohn,* Dittrich-Ring 22 (Pl. C, 4; *II*), adm. free.

Enquiry Office (week-days 9-6, Sun. 10-12.30) at the Handelshof (Pl. 7a, D 4; *II*), Nasch-Markt; branch-office (week-days 9-6, Sun. 10-12) in the W. wing of the Main Station. — Fair Office (Messamt) in the Alte Wage (Pl. 13, C 4, *II;* p. 218), week-days 9-6.30, Sun. 8-12; theatre tickets are sold on Mon.-Fri. 9-4, Sat. 9-3.

Consulates. British: Schul-Str. 10 (Pl. C 4, *II;* 9.30-12 & 2.30-4.30, Sat. 9.30-12). American: Otto-Schill-Str. 1 (Pl. C 4, *II;* 9-4, Sat. 9-1).

English Church *(All Saints),* Sebastian-Bach-Str. 1 (Pl. 4, B 4; *I*); services at present uncertain. — *Christian Science Service* at the Nicolai-Gymnasium (Pl. *Gymn.,* D 4; *II*), König-Str. 30, corner of Stephan-Str., on Sun. at 11.15 a.m.

Times of Admission.

Buchgewerbehaus (p. 220), open all day on week-days; free.

Deutsche Bücherei (p. 220), week-days 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Visitors are conducted round on week-days 11-3 on previous application to the curator; 1 *M.*

German Book and Writing Museum (p. 219), week-days, except Mon., 9-1 (in winter 10-1); 25 pf.

Grassi Museum (p. 219), Sun. 10.30-2, Mon. 12-3, Tues.-Sat. 9-2; Sun. & Thurs. free, on other days 30 pf.

Municipal Historical Museum (p. 218), Sun. 10.30-2, Tues. 12-3, on other days 9-2; Fri. free, on other days 50 pf.

Municipal Library (p. 217), week days 10-1 and, except Mon. & Thurs., 3-6.

Museum (p. 216), Sun. 10.30-2, Mon. 12-3, Tues.-Sat. 9-2; Sun. & Wed. free, on other days 30 pf. — *Graphic Collection,* Tues.-Sat. 10-1, Mon. & Wed. 7 p.m.-9; free.

Palmen-Garten (p. 220), daily 7 a.m.-10 p.m. (concert at 4 p.m.); 50 pf.

Rathaus, Neues (p. 218), daily 9-1, 50 pf.; same fee and time for the tower (lift, 1-6 pers. 1 *M.*). Tickets are obtained in the Ratshauptwache, on the W. side.

Supreme Court of Justice (p. 219). When the courts are sitting (9-3), visitors are allowed only into the Hall and the rooms in which cases are being heard in public. The other rooms may be seen on application to the custodian (to the left of the entrance; gratuity).

University (p. 217). *Archæological Museum,* during the term open free on Sun. 11-1; entrance in Universitäts-Strasse. — *Aula,* during the term on week-days on application to the custodian, to the right of the main entrance. — *Egyptian Museum,* week-days 10-12; 30 pf.

University Library (p. 219), week-days 9-1 and, except Sat., 3-5.

Völkerschlacht-Denkmal (p. 221), daily 8-7, in winter till dark, 1 *M.;* ascent of the platform 50 pf. extra.

Zoological Garden (p. 222), open all day, 1 *M.*, in the evening 60 pf.

Chief Attractions (one day). Markt (p. 217); Municipal Historical Museum (p. 218); University Buildings (p. 217); Museum (p. 216); Grassi Museum or German Book and Writing Museum (p. 219); Supreme Court of Justice (Reichsgericht; p. 219); Völkerschlacht Denkmal (p. 221); Palmen-Garten (p. 220) or Zoological Garden (p. 222).

Schkeuditz A
B
C
D
Flugplatz 2500 Meter
E
F
Halle
Berlin
Mockau
Möckern
Kaserne
Kaserne
Artill.-Str.
Lothar-Str.
Cöthner Str.
Hst. Möckern
Schienh.-Str.
Eisenbahn-Str.
Gohlis
Gohlis
Schiller-Str.
Hallische Str.
Geibel-Str.
Markt
Schönefelder Str.
Eutritzsch
Eutritzscher Str.
Nord-Friedh.
Woll-kämmerei
Leipziger Str.
Breslauer Str.
Schönefeld
Hamburger S.
Hohmann S.
Schönefelder S.
Kerrstr.
Plossner Weg
Tarthe
Linden-Allee
Pumpel-Str.
Stellner Str.
Hst. Kirch-Str.
Kreuz-K.
Neustadt Volk-marsdf
Ludwigsrasse
Eisenbahn-S.
Neu-schönefd.
Lullus-K.
Paunsdorf
Dresden, Chemnitz
Saalbahnhof
Rosental-berg
Friedrich-Str.
Schiller-Denkm.
Schloss-Str.
Friedens-Str.
Preiss-Str.
Rosental
Friedrichseiche
Schillerhain
Hindenburg
Michaelis-K.
Nord-Fl.
Stadtbad
Lehmhaus
Roscher-Str.
Bahnhof
Post
Bahnhofs-Str.
Brandenburger Str.
Kristall-Pal.
Hbf.
Rhein. Bahnh.
Christinen-Str.
Wettiner Str.
Sedan-Str.
Fresen-Str.
Arndt-Str.
Messplatz
Alfred-Str.
Lessing-Str.
Gottfried-Keller-Weg
Rhein. Bahnhof
Sport-platz
Leipziger Str.
Schwimmanst.
Linden
Markt
Thomas-Str.
Theater
Univ.
Post
Museum
Reichs-Str.
Salomon-Str.
Neue Gross-Str.
Lange Str.
Reud-nitz
Markus-K.
Rathhard-Str.
Augen-Str.
Leutzsch
Buf. Leutzsch

LEIPZIG I
1:40.000
0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 Meter
Strassenbahnen
1 Buchgewerbehaus
2 Buchhändlerhaus
3 Landgericht
4 Taubstummen-Anst.
5 Schillerhaus
E 4
E 4/5
D 6
B 5
C 2
Plagwitz
Schleussig
Nonne
Leipzig
Rats
holzconnew.
Connewitz
Reudnitz
Bayrisch. Bhf.
Universitäts
Neu-Reud.
Thonberge
Stötteritz
Bhf. Stötteritz
Bhf. Connewitz
Scheibenhalde
Rennbahn
Germaniabad
Andreas
Viehhof u. Schlachthof
Technische Messe
Gasanstalt
Seminar
Waisenhs.
Gartenvorstadt Marienbrunn
Napoleonstein
Völkerschlacht-Denkm.
Südfriedhof
Krematorium
Probstheida
Gautzsch
Dölitz
Hof-Chemnitz
Geogr. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Naturkundl.
6 Heimatmuseum C 3
7 Handels-Hochschule D 4
7 Himmelshof D 4
8 Matthäi-K. C 4
9 Nikolai-K. D 4
10 Pauliner-K. D 4
11 Reformierte K. C 3
12 Synagoge C 4
13 Messamt C 4
14 Kreishptmnschaft. D 4
15 Künstlerhaus C 4
16 Reichsbank D 4
17 Speck's Hof D 4
Rosental
Zoolog. Garten
Schweizerhaus
Kammgarn Spinnerei
Gneisenau Str.
Leihhaus
York Str.
York Pl.
Hpt. Zollamt
Bononia
Restaurant
Gymn.
Realschule
Bayerische Str.
Zöllner Str.
Elster
Jacobi Str.
Handels-Lehr-Anst.
Packhof Str.
Haupt-Bahnhof
Börse
Börse Pl.
Theater
Richard Wagner Str.
Ranstädter Steinweg
Fürsten Str.
Kristall-Palast
Brandenburger Str.
Hermann Str.
Karl Str.
Pahlenstr.
Zentral Theat.
Rathaus
Neues Theater
Post
Post Str.
Thomas K.
Grimmaische Str.
Kaufhaus
Universität
Museum
Johannis K.
Johannis Pl.
Johannisgasse
Salomon Str.
Kolonnaden Str.
Otto Schill Str.
Rachel Str.
Ludwig K.
Trinitatis K.
Rathaus
Deutsche Bank
Johannapark
Roßplatz
Roßstr.
Tauchaer Str.
Tauchaer Pl.
Tauchaer Brücke
Zimmermannsgasse
Westhalle
Königs Pl.
Markthalle
Turnhalle
Leplay Str.
Post
Zeitzer Str.
Grassi Str.
Grassi Museum
Polizei
Reichsgerichts Geb.
Reichsgericht
Akadem. Synagoge
Konservat.
Univ. Biblioth.
Gewandhaus
Härtel Str.
Emilien Str.
Lessing Str.
Stephani Str.
Beethoven Str.
Mozart Str.
Schiller Str.
Bruno Str.
Rundschreiben Str.
Peters Str.
Peterskirche
Krankenhaus
Carolinen Str.
Bayerischer Bahnhof
Baptisten Kap.
Volkshaus
Schauspielhaus
Pestalozzi Str.
Realschule
Rennbahn
Brau Str.
Sophien Str.
Lützow Str.
LEIPZIG II
1:21.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Durchgänge

Leipzig or *Leipsic* (358 ft.), the chief industrial place in Saxony, rivals Berlin and Hamburg in commercial importance and, with 672,650 inhab., is the fifth largest town in Germany. It lies in an extensive plain, at the confluence of the *Weisse Elster*, the *Pleisse*, and the *Parthe*. Leipzig is the centre of the German book trade and the seat of the supreme court of justice of the German Reich, a most ancient and important university, and a commercial academy. It is famous also as a musical centre. In the Altstadt, which is encircled by promenades, imposing houses of the 18th cent. rise alongside modern business premises and buildings given over to the fairs (see below). The inner town is surrounded by a girdle of outer suburbs *(Reudnitz, Eutritzsch, Gohlis, Möckern, Lindenau, Plagwitz, Connewitz)*. — The industries of Leipzig, mainly carried on in the W. and E. suburbs, include the construction of machines, iron-founding, wool and cotton spinning, and the production of pianos (Blüthner's factory founded here in 1853), paper, essential oils, scientific instruments, etc. Leipzig is also the centre of the German fur-dressing industry and, with the possible exceptions of London and St. Louis (U.S.A.), is the chief fur-trading town in the world.

Leipzig derives its name from a Slavonic castle called Libzi and first mentioned in 1015. In 1160 Otho the Rich, Margrave of Meissen, laid the foundations of the German town Lipzk (called Leypczik after 1456) and prohibited fairs within five miles' radius other than those held here at Easter and Michaelmas. Its situation at the intersection of the trade routes between Poland and Thuringia and between North Germany and Bohemia favoured its growth. The university was founded in 1409 by refugees from Prague. In 1497 and 1507 Emp. Maximilian I. confirmed and extended the privileges of the Leipzig fairs. The Reformation was introduced in 1539. During the Thirty Years' War Leipzig was five times besieged and captured, but its trade was only temporarily depressed. In the middle of the 18th cent. Leipzig held first place in Germany as a literary, artistic, and social centre. The poet C. F. Gellert taught here from 1745 to his death in 1769 (p. 211), J. S. Bach (d. 1750; comp. p. 257) was 'cantor' (precentor) at the Thomas-Kirche from 1723, and Goethe studied at the university in 1765-68. The Battle of Leipzig (p. 221) in 1813 freed Germany from the foreign yoke. The supreme court of justice was opened in 1879. — Max Müller (p. 230) was educated at Leipzig and studied at the university.

The **Leipzig Fairs** are now sample fairs attended by commercial agents from all parts of the world. The Spring Fair, beginning on the Sun. before the first Mon. in March, and the Autumn Fair, beginning on the last Sun. in August, last about a week; the Technical Fair (p. 221), beginning with the sample fair, lasts 10-12 days. The foci of business are the Kaufhaus (p. 217), Handelshof (p. 217), Speck's Hof, etc., but the traffic in Peters-Str. and Grimmaische Str. is also very brisk. The wares exhibited include pottery, glass, textiles, paper, leather, machinery, toys, books, etc.

Leipzig is also important as the centre of the **Book Trade** of Germany, a position which it has occupied since the middle of the 18th century. There are over 1100 publishers' offices and booksellers' shops and over 250 printing-offices in the town, and publishers in other parts of Germany almost invariably have depots of their books at Leipzig. On the Monday after Cantate (fourth Sun. after Easter) the yearly balancing of accounts takes place at the Buchhändlerhaus (p. 220).

On the N. side of the Altstadt is the ***Main Railway Station** *(Hauptbahnhof;* Pl. D 3, *II)*, one of the largest and finest in Europe, built by Lossow & Kühne in 1909-15 on a site of 3855 acres. The sandstone façade is 325 yds. long.

From the Main Station we proceed S. along the Ring (about 2 M. round), which surrounds the Altstadt on the site of the old town-walls, and reach the spacious Augustus-Platz (Pl. D, 4; *II*), which is enclosed by the Neues Theater, the Museum, the University (p. 217), and the *Post Office*. The *Mende-Brunnen*, a fountain in front of the museum, by Gnauth, was erected in 1886.

The **Neues Theater** (Pl. D, 4; *II*), designed by K. F. Langhans, was completed in 1867. The back of the theatre, with its terrace, adjoins the 'Schwanenteich', a miniature lake (restaurant, see p. 213).

The ***Museum** (Pl. D, 4; *II*), erected from designs by L. Lange in 1858 and enlarged by Licht in 1883-86, contains, besides sculptures and earlier works, a select collection of modern German paintings. Adm., see p. 214.

Ground Floor. To the right are the rooms of the *Kunstverein* (adm. 1 *M*). To the left is the exhibition room of the Graphic Collection (adm., see p. 214). — Straight on is the Sculpture Room, with works by *Rodin*, *Thorwaldsen*, and *Troubetzkoy*, and drawings by *Bonaventura Genelli*. – Still farther on is an annexe with works by **Max Klinger* (b. 1857 in Leipzig, d. 1920): 28. Beethoven, in coloured marble, bronze, and ivory (executed in 1897-1902). On the left, 25. Salome, on the right, 26. Cassandra, both half-length figures in an antique style; 27. Bathing girl (marble); bronze busts (Nietzsche, Wagner, Wundt). On the right and left of the Sculpture Room are modern paintings, mostly by Expressionists. 2nd Room on the left: Works by *Vlaminck*, *Girieud*, *Nolde*, *Pechstein*, *Schmidt-Rottluff*, and others. -- 3rd Room (straight on): The Lilienfeld loan-collection of pictures by *Max Pechstein*. — Back to Room II and to the right into the glass-roofed room. *Max Klinger*, 1117. Crucifixion, 833. 'The blue hour'; 779. *O. Greiner*, Ulysses and the Sirens; 960. *Stuck*, Crucifixion. Also sculptures.

Upper Floor. On the staircase, to the right, *Meunier*, Porter. – The cupola room contains sixteen cartoons by *F. Preller the Elder* for his landscapes illustrative of the Odyssey at Weimar (p. 248). -- The next room contains early Italian pictures. -- We turn to the right into Room IV. On the left, 1119. *A. Zorn*, Swedish woman. — Room V. On the left, *849. *A. Menzel*, Gustavus Adolphus at Hanau; 738. *Max Liebermann*, Making preserves; 1104. *W. Trübner*, Portrait; 768. *G. Kuehl*, Danzig orphanage; 927. *G. Segantini*, Fruit of love; 907. *Count Kalckreuth*, Night watch in the snow; 1089. *A. Weisgerber*, Woodland path. On the right, *W. Leibl*, 769. Expectation, *928. Woman spinning; *550. *F. von Uhde*, "Suffer little children to come unto Me"; 1096. *M. Slevogt*, Self-portrait. Exit-wall, *M. Liebermann*, 1123. Samson and Delilah, 723. On the Dunes. - Room VII. On the right, *A. Böcklin*, *563 (entrance-wall), Island of the Dead, 775 (exit-wall), Spring hymn; 709. *H. Thoma*, Landscape. On the left, portraits by *Lenbach;* *530 (exit-wall), *A. Feuerbach*, Children's serenade. — Room VIII. Works by *A. Achenbach*, *O. Achenbach*, *J. W. Schirmer*, etc. - Through Room IX into Room X. Opposite the entrance, 538. *F. von Rayski*, A. D. Schletter (1845); on the left, 528. *M. von Schwind*, The ride of Kuno von Falkenstein on the Kynast (p. 362). 2nd Cabinet: 199. *L. Richter*, The Schreckenstein near Aussig. 3rd Cabinet: Works by *J. A. Koch*. — Room XI. Portraits by *Tischbein*, *Graff*, *Kolbe* (Goethe, 1825), and others. Also a marble bust of Goethe

by *Rauch*. - In the corridor adjoining on the right: 713. *Herkomer*, Emigrants. — Room XII. Opposite the entrance, 407. *Tischbein*, Portrait of Schiller (1805). 2nd Cabinet: Portraits by *Graff*. — Rooms XIII & XIV. Gottschald Collection (chiefly Dutch works). — Rooms XV-XXII (1st cabinet). Alfred Thieme Collection of Flemish and Dutch masters of the 17th century. On the exit-wall of Room XXII, 317. *Rembrandt*, Self-portrait. — Room XXIII. *L. Cranach the Elder;* on the exit-wall: 511. *Jan van Eyck*, Portrait of a man; 510. *Schongauer*, Madonna of the roses. — Room XXV. 55. *Delaroche*, Napoleon I. at Fontainebleau. — Room XXVI. Landscapes by *Calame*.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. D 4, *II;* comp. p. 215), restored in 1894-96, include the *Augusteum*, on the W. side of Augustus-Platz, erected in 1831-36 from designs by Schinkel, and also the *Fridericianum*, the *Mauricianum*, the *Bornerianum*, etc. In the court is a bronze statue of Leibniz (b. 1646 at Leipzig; comp. p. 60), by Hähnel (1883). The university is now attended by 4500 students.

The spacious *Waiting Hall* of the Augusteum contains two frescoes by F. Preller the Younger (Prometheus and the Castle of Wettin). The chief adornment of the *Aula* is a huge *Painting by Max Klinger, representing the apotheosis of Greek civilization, in a magnificent landscape (1909). Here also are marble busts of professors, and twelve reliefs by Rietschel. Adm., see p. 214. — The *Archæological Museum* (adm., see 214) and the adjoining *Egyptian Museum* (entrance at Schiller-Str. 8; adm., see p. 214) contain plaster casts.

The adjacent *Pauliner-Kirche* or *Universitäts-Kirche* (Pl. 10, D 4; *II*) was founded in the 13th cent. and rebuilt in 1897-99. The church contains a painted wooden figure of Margrave Diezmann of Meissen (assassinated in the Thomas-Kirche in 1307) and another of St. Dominic (c. 1400). — In the gardens to the S. and W. are monuments to Gellert (p. 215) and Schiller (1914).

The busy Grimmaische Strasse (Pl. D, 4; *II*) leads from Augustus-Platz to the Markt. It contains several handsome old houses, particularly the *Fürstenhaus* (No. 30; on the left, at the corner of Universitäts-Str.), completed about 1558. The old Gewandhaus (comp. p. 219), or Cloth Hall, Universitäts-Str. 16, was converted into the **Städtisches Kaufhaus** (Pl. D, 4; *II*) in 1896. On the first floor is the *Municipal Library* (adm., see p. 214), containing 138,000 vols., 1600 MSS., and a collection of portraits of Goethe. — In Ritter-Str., opposite the *Nikolai-Kirche*, is the *Handels-Hochschule* (Pl. 7, D 4; *II*), the first commercial academy in Germany (1898).

Grimmaische Str. next passes the *Handelshof* (Pl. 7 a, D 4; *II*), another municipal 'Kaufhaus' (1909), adjoining which on the W. is the Nasch-Markt, with the *Alte Börse*, a handsome baroque building of 1682, and a statue of Goethe, by Seffner (1903), representing the poet at the period of his student-days in Leipzig (see p. 215), when he lodged at Neumarkt 3. Opposite, at Grimmaische Str. 2, lay Auerbach's Keller, celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's 'Faust', replaced in 1914 by the *Mädler-Passage*.

The centre of the Altstadt is occupied by the old-fashioned Markt (Pl. C, 4; *II*), whence radiate Grimmaische Str. on the E.,

Peters-Str. on the S., the Thomasgasse on the W., and Hain-Str. and Katharinen-Str. on the N. On the S. side of the Markt is the entrance to the *Untergrund-Messhalle,* a subterranean exhibition-hall built in 1924. The *Alte Wage* (Pl. 13), a weigh-house erected in 1555 by H. Lotter (see below), is now occupied by the Fair Office (p. 214). The *War Monument,* by Siemering (1888), on the N. side of the square, is surmounted by a Germania; in front of the pedestal is a seated figure of Emp. William I., and at the corners are equestrian figures of Crown Prince Frederick William, Crown Prince Albert of Saxony, Moltke, and Bismarck. — On the E. side of the Markt is the picturesque **Altes Rathaus** (Pl. C D 4, *II;* comp. below), built by Hieronymus Lotter in 1558 and practically rebuilt in 1907. It contains the *Municipal Historical Museum* (adm., see p. 214). On the main floor are the former hall of justice and council chamber; on the upper floor, a small reproduction of the battlefield of 1813 (p. 221).

The N. part of the Altstadt is intersected by the Brühl (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; *II*), a great resort of Polish Jews, containing the offices of many wholesale fur-dealers. Richard Wagner (1813-83), the composer, was born at No. 3 in this street (rebuilt), near the W. end. — On the Ring to the N. of the Altstadt are the *Börse* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), a building of 1884-86; the *Reformed Church* (Pl. 11, C 3; *II*), built in 1896-99; and a fountain by Unger (1903).

At the W. end of the Brühl is Richard-Wagner-Platz, in which stands the *Altes Theater* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), erected about 1770 and rebuilt in 1922. Near by is a statue (1851) of S. Hahnemann (1755-1843), the founder of homœopathy. — Lortzing-Str. (Pl. C, 3; *II*) leads hence N.W. to the Rosental (p. 222).

Following the Ring to the S. from the Altes Theater, we pass on the left the *Matthäi-Kirche* (Pl. 8, C 4; *II*), built in 1494-1504, and, on the right, the *Zentral-Theater* (Pl. C 4, *II;* p. 214). On the left is the *Thomas-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4; *II*), with its lofty roof, founded c. 1200 (restored 1885-89). Motets, see p. 214. On the S. side of the church is a statue of Bach (p. 215), by Seffner (1908).

The S.W. corner of the Altstadt is occupied by the ***Neues Rathaus** (Pl. C, 4; *II*), an imposing structure in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1899-1905 by H. Licht, on the site of the *Pleissenburg,* formerly the citadel, the tower (view; lift) of which has been partly retained and reconstructed. The plastic decoration is by Georg Wrba and others. Adm., see p. 214. Opposite the entrance to the Ratskeller (p. 213), at the N.E. corner, is a fountain by Wrba (1908). — On the other side of Lotter-Str. is the *Stadthaus,* completed in 1911 from Licht's designs and connected with the Neues Rathaus by a covered bridge.

To the W., beyond the Pleisse, is the Roman Catholic *Trinitatis-Kirche* (Pl. C 4, *II;* 1848). West-Strasse leads hence to the *Johanna Park* (Pl. C, 4).

The ***Grassi Museum** (Pl. C, 5; *II*), on the S. side of Königs-Platz, erected in 1893-96 by H. Licht, from a bequest by F. D. Grassi (d. 1880), contains ethnographical and industrial art collections. Adm., see p. 214. A new building is now projected.

The Industrial Art Museum occupies the W. side of the ground and first floors. On the ground-floor are the library, the collection of pottery and porcelain, and wrought iron-work. On the first floor are German gold and silver ware; embroidery; medals and plaquettes; tapestry; Venetian glass; works of the Italian Renaissance; Oriental rugs and carpets; ecclesiastical objects; textiles; works in pewter; German glass; collection of furniture, including a rococo room from Haarlem (R. VII), a Leipzig room of 1792 (R. XIV), and a Renaissance room from the castle of Flims in the Grisons (R. XVII).

The Ethnographical Museum (illustrated guide, 1919), the richest collection of the kind in Germany next to that in Berlin, occupies the rest of the building. The numerous representations of human dwellings are remarkable. On the staircase are large bronze figures of Japanese gods and gigantic Melanesian dancing-figures. On the ground-floor are the objects from Australasia; on the first floor, those from Ceylon, Burma, Tibet, China, Korea, Japan, and Persia; on the second floor, those from Africa (bronzes from Benin), Lapland, N. Asia, Mexico, Central America, and S. and N. America. In Room V is a Geographical Museum. — The attic floor contains prehistoric objects.

To the S. of Königs-Platz, at Zeitzer Str. 10-14, is the *Haus des Gewerkschaftsbundes der Angestellten* (Pl. C 5, *II;* Trade Union House), erected in 1914-17. On the middle floor is the extensive *German Book and Writing Museum* (adm., see p. 214), containing, besides many other treasures, Gutenberg's 42-line Bible.

The ***Supreme Court of Justice** (*Reichsgericht;* Pl. C 5, *II*), to the W. of Königs-Platz, was built in 1888-95 by Ludwig Hoffmann in the Italian High Renaissance style. The central edifice is crowned by a copper-sheathed dome, 224 ft. in height, upon which stands a bronze figure of Truth, by O. Lessing, 18 ft. high. The E. side, with a portico of six Corinthian columns, contains the principal court-room; the N. wing contains the library; the W. wing accommodates the six courts of law or senate-rooms; and the S. wing is devoted to the dwelling and reception rooms of the President of the Court. The sittings of the courts are open to the public.

Interior (adm., see p. 214). We pass through the handsome wrought-iron gates on the E. side and enter the main vestibule, beyond which are the great hall and the staircase. This imposing room (109 ft. long, 75 ft. broad, and 76 ft. high) is adorned with sculpture referring to the condemning and the acquitting powers of justice. The court rooms are fitted up with oak panelling of different patterns, while the large hall used for the meeting of the united 'Senates' or judicial benches is more elaborately adorned.

To the W. of the Reichsgericht is the *University Library* (Universitäts-Bibliothek; Pl. C 5, *II*), completed in 1891, containing 570,000 vols., 3000 incunabula, and 6000 MSS.; there is also a collection of 90,000 coins, mainly Saxon (adm., see p. 214). On the staircase are scenes from the Odyssey by F. Preller (1834). — Opposite is the **Gewandhaus** (Pl. C 5, *II;* performances, see p. 214),

a concert hall designed by Gropius & Schmieden (1884). These celebrated concerts, established in 1743, took place from 1781 to 1884 in the old Gewandhaus, now the Kaufhaus (p. 217). In front of the Gewandhaus, to the E., is a statue, by Werner Stein (1892), of Mendelssohn (Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy; 1809-47), the composer, who conducted the Gewandhaus concerts in 1835-41, 1842, and 1846-47. Other notable conductors here were Karl Reinecke (1860-95) and Artur Nikisch (1895-1922). — To the N. of the University Library is the *Academy of the Graphic Arts and Book Production;* to the W. is the **Conservatorium of Music** (Pl. C, 5; *II*), one of the most famous in Europe, founded by Mendelssohn in 1843. It was largely attended before the War by English and American students, whose life is described in 'Maurice Guest', the well-known novel by Henry Handel Richardson (1908). — At the corner of Marschner-Str. and Karl-Tauchnitz-Str. (Pl. C, 5; *I*) is a bronze statue of Bismarck, by Lehnert and Mágr (1897). Farther W. is the *König Albert Park* (Pl. B, 5; *I*).

To the W. is the important industrial suburb of *Plagwitz,* in which is the ***Palmen-Garten** (Pl. A 4, *I;* see p. 214), with a palm-house, a large concert-hall, and pretty grounds. ,

The *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), $^1/_4$ M. to the E. of Augustus-Platz, was rebuilt in 1894-97 by H. Licht in the baroque style. The remains of Johann Sebastian Bach (p. 215) and of Gellert (p. 215) are interred in a crypt in front of the choir. In front of the W. portal stands the *Reformation Monument,* with a bronze group of Luther and Melanchthon by Schilling (1883).

In Hospital-Strasse, running S. past the old St. John's Cemetery, is the **Deutsches Buchhändlerhaus** (Booksellers' Exchange; Pl. 2, E 4, 5, *I;* comp. p. 215), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style (1888). Besides a large hall, it contains the archives and library of the Society of German Booksellers, the order department of the Leipzig Society of Booksellers, and the Central German Library for the Blind. — Behind it, to the N., is the handsome **Buchgewerbehaus** of the German Bookcraft Association (Pl. 1, E 4, *I;* adm., see p. 214), containing the Gutenberg-Halle, with a mural painting by Sascha Schneider, a statue of Gutenberg, and busts of F. König (p. 280) and A. Senefelder, the inventor of lithography (1771-1834).

In Thonberg, S.E. of Leipzig, is the *Russian Memorial Church* (Pl. E, 6; *I*), built in 1913 to commemorate the Russian troops who fell at the Battle of Leipzig (comp. p. 221).

The **Deutsche Bücherei** (German Library; Pl. E 6, *I;* adm., see p. 214), to the S. of the Russian Church, was built in 1913-16 for the reception of every German book printed either in Germany or abroad since Jan. 1st, 1913. It contains at present over 200,000

but can accommodate 1½ million volumes. The large reading-room on the ground-floor has places for 180 readers. There are almost 20,000 periodicals in the reading-room on the first floor. Distributed throughout the building are portrait-busts of German intellectual celebrities. — Opposite the Deutsche Bücherei are the buildings of the *Veterinary Institute* (Tierärztliche Hochschule; Pl. E 6, *I*). — Farther S.E. is a group of exhibition-buildings in reinforced concrete (some of them erected in 1924), in which the *Technical Fair* (Technische Messe; Pl. E 7, *I;* comp. p. 215) is held.

Still farther S.E. is the imposing ***Völkerschlacht-Denkmal** (Pl. F, 7; *I*), a monument erected in 1898-1913 to commemorate the liberation of Germany in 1813. On a mound of earth 80 ft. in height, with a pond in front of it, rises a massive tower-like structure, 300 ft. high, the whole designed by Bruno Schmitz, the sculptures by C. Behrens and F. Metzner. In front is a stone relief 200 ft. wide, with the Archangel Michael in the centre; on the dome are twelve warriors. An extensive view is gained from the platform at the top (500 steps). The interior (adm., see p. 214; choral recitals, see p. 214) consists of a domed hall 200 ft. high, with a crypt borne by eight columns bearing masks and warriors. In the upper part are colossal figures of Courage, Self-Sacrifice, Faith, and National Strength.

The **Battle of Leipzig,** known in Germany as the Battle of the Nations (Völkerschlacht), was fought on Oct. 16-19th, 1813. After the fruitless peace negotiations at Prague in Aug. 1813 three armies were raised against Napoleon by the Allies (Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Sweden). The main or Bohemian army was commanded by Prince Schwarzenberg, who was also the commander-in-chief of the combined forces, the Silesian army by Blücher, and the Northern army by Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden. To prevent the Allies, who were approaching Saxony from the N. and S., from joining forces, Napoleon withdrew his army from Dresden to Leipzig, and the battle commenced on Aug. 16th. Napoleon's forces (700 cannon) numbered about 180,000 men; the allied troops (1360 cannon) were over 275,000 strong. The Silesian army attacked on the N., the Prussians storming *Möckern* (p. 222) and forcing the enemy back to Eutritzsch and Gohlis. The attack of the Bohemian army on the S. was directed on *Wachau* but the issue here was left undecided. On the W. the French succeeded in retaining control over the road to Weissenfels. There was a lull in the fighting on the 17th, but the arrival of the Northern army closed the ring round Leipzig on the N. and E. Oct. 18th marked the most critical phase of the battle, when the fighting was resumed on all sides and especially fiercely on the S. near *Probstheida*, the centre of the French position. By nightfall the French had retreated to the town, which was taken by storm the following day. Napoleon fled westwards with the remnant of his army (comp. p. 316) and Germany was freed from the French. In three days fighting the Allies lost 51,000 men, the French 78,000. — To the N.W. of the great monument is the *Napoleonstein* (Pl. F, 7; *I*), situated on a height planted with trees, whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon. The neighbouring Gasthaus zum Napoleonstein contains an interesting collection of reminiscences of the battle and other relics of the period (open all day; 50 pf.). Near *Park Meusdorf*, ¾ hr. S.E., a monument commemorates Prince Schwarzenberg (d. 1820). On the *Monarchen-Hügel*, a hill by the roadside, ¼ M. farther on, is an iron obelisk on the spot where the Allied monarchs received the tidings of the victory on the evening of Oct. 18th.

To the W. of the Völkerschlacht-Denkmal lies the *Südfriedhof* (Southern Cemetery; Pl. F 7, *I*), with a crematorium (1909).

In the *Rosental* (Pl. A-C, 2, 3; *I*), a pleasant expanse of meadows and woods on the N.W. side of the town, are a marble statue of Gellert (p. 220) and busts of the composer K. Zöllner (1800-60) and the philosopher G. T. Fechner (1801-87). Near the entrance are the Bonorand Restaurant (p. 214) and the *Zoological Garden* (adm., see p. 214), with an aquarium, a house for amphibians, a concert-hall, and a restaurant. — To the N. of the Rosental lies the suburb of *Gohlis*, in which is the *Schiller House* (Pl. 5, C 2, *I*; fee), with an inscription recording that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy'. — Farther N. lies the suburb of *Möckern* (p. 229). To the E. is *Eutritzsch*, where 'Gose' (a kind of pale beer originally brewed at Goslar) may be tasted at the Gosenschenke, in the Markt (Pl. D, 1; *I*). — To the N. of Mockau is an *Aerodrome*.

To the S.W. of Leipzig, skirting the Pleisse, stretch the extensive *Connewitz Woods*, traversed by pretty drives and walks. *Connewitz* (Wald-Café; Pl. C 8, *I*) may be reached from the Germania-Bad (p. 213; Pl. B 6, *I*) by a pleasant footpath on the right bank of the Pleisse in $^3/_4$ hr. Another route leads from the König Albert Park (p. 220) through the 'Scheibenholz' and past the *Racecourse* (Pl. B C 6, *I*; restaurant), turns to the left beyond the suspension-bridge, reaches the (25 min.) Linie (Pl. B, 7; *I*), and follows this to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the Wald-Café. The return may be made by tram.

Railway from Leipzig to *Berlin*, see R. 34; to *Dresden*, see R. 32; to *Hanover*, see p. 11; to *Eger* or *Hof* (for Czechoslovakia or Bavaria), see R. 36; to *Lichtenfels* (Nuremberg), see R. 37; to *Hamburg*, see R. 35; to *Cassel*, see R. 38; to *Chemnitz*, see p. 201.

34. From Berlin to Halle or Leipzig.

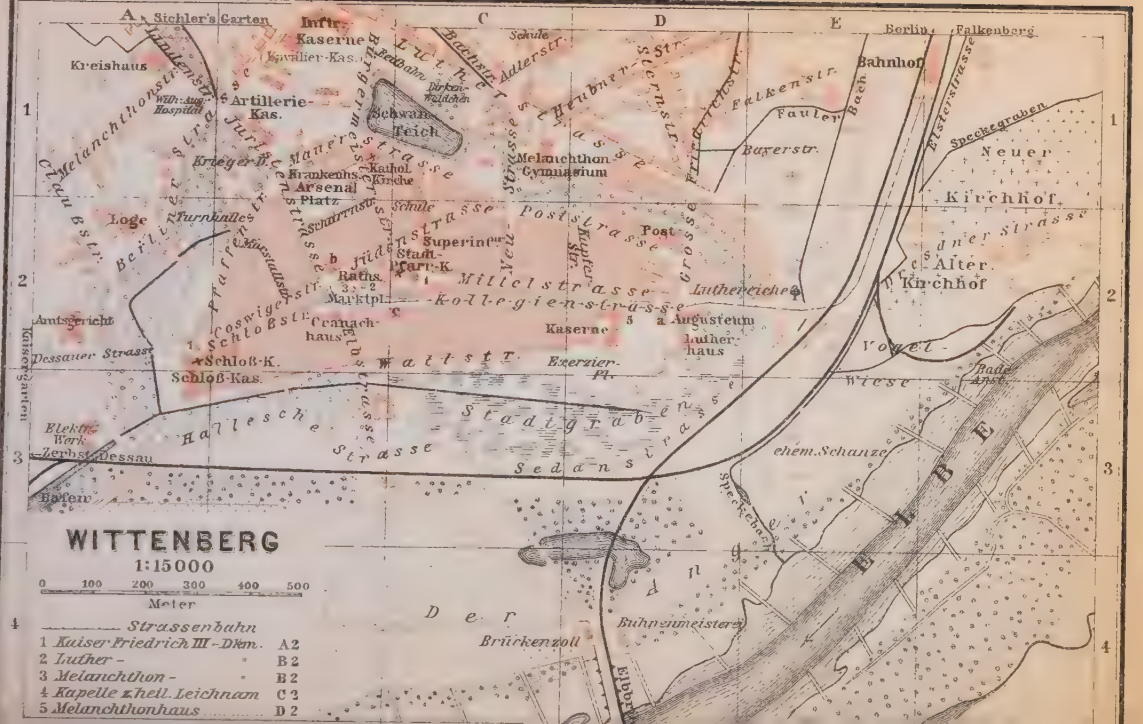
Express to (100$^1/_2$ M.) *Halle* in 2$^1/_2$ hrs., to (102 M.) *Leipzig* in 3 hrs. The lines diverge at Bitterfeld (p. 225).

From Berlin to (39 M.) *Jüterbog*, see R. 27b. — About 1$^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of (43 M.) *Niedergörsdorf* is a monument commemorating the battle of Dennewitz (see p. 155).

59 M. **Wittenberg.** — Hotels. *Goldener Adler* (Pl. c; C, 2), 40 R.; *Bahnhof-Hotel Kaiserhof* (Pl. a; D, 2), 30 R. at 1$^1/_2$-4 ℳ; *Goldene Weintraube* (Pl. b; B, 2); *Klosterhof*, opposite the Augusteum (Pl. D, 2).

Wittenberg (240 ft.), on the *Elbe*, with 22,400 inhab., a fortress down to 1873, and of great importance as the cradle of the Reformation, is mentioned in a document of 1180 and was a residence of the Dukes and Electors of Saxony from 1212 to 1422. Some of the Wettin princes also resided here in the 16th century. The German Protestant Church Union was formed here in 1922

Proceeding S. from the railway station (Pl. E, F, 1), we observe on the right, outside the former Elster-Tor, an oak (Luthereiche;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Kreishaus
Artillerie-Kas.
Schwanen Teich
Melanchthon Gymnasium
Kathol. Kirche
Arsenal
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Marktpl.
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Kollegien-strasse
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Schloß-Kas.
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Exerzier-Pl.
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Elbstrasse
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Friedrichstr.
Elsterstrasse
Speckergraben
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Alter Kirchhof
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Wittenberger Str.
Berlin-Lehrter Bahn
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Jüdenstrasse
Pfarrstrasse
Mauerstrasse
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Hauptstrasse
Schützenstr.
Turnhallestr.
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Wittenberg-Roßlau
Wittenberg-Coswig
Wittenberg-Dessau
Wittenberg-Berlin
Wittenberg-Bitterfeld
Wittenberg-Leipzig
Wittenberg-Halle
Wittenberg-Zerbst
Wittenberg-Magdeburg
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Pl. D, E, 2), which was planted in 1830 and is said to mark the spot where Luther burned the papal bull on Dec. 10th, 1520.

We next enter Kollegien-Strasse, on the left side of which (No. 54) is the *Augusteum*, erected in 1564-83, and since 1817 a theological seminary. The court contains *Luther's House* (Pl. D, 2), being part of the Augustine monastery erected in 1502, where 'Brother Augustine' took up his residence in 1508, when summoned from Erfurt to occupy the chair of philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. At a later period also the house was occupied by the great reformer, and it was presented to him by the Elector in 1526. It passed to the university in 1564 and fell into a state of great dilapidation, from which it was restored in 1844-83. The portal to the right of the tower dates from 1540. The ground and middle floors are fitted up as a ***Reformation Museum** ('Luther-Halle'). It is open on week-days (except Fri.) 10-1 & 3-6 (in winter till 5), Sun. & holidays 11-1 & 2.30-5; 50 pf.

Ground Floor. In the well-preserved *Refectory* are mediæval MSS. and prints; printed books and pamphlets dealing with the Reformation; book-ornamentation before and after the Reformation.

Upper Floor. *Contemporary Room I.* MSS., printed books, and pictures of contemporary promoters of the Reformation (Melanchthon, Zwingli, Calvin, etc.); the Ten Commandments, by Lucas Cranach the Elder. — *Luther Memorial Hall.* In the oriel, on a pedestal, the letter written by Luther on April 28th, 1521, to Charles V. at the Diet of Worms, but which never reached his hands; first print of the Theses of 1517; small medallion painting of Luther, the oldest and most striking portrait of the reformer (1525), Luther and Catherine von Bora (p. 212; both painted in 1526), all by L. Cranach the Elder; also woodcuts, engravings, and souvenirs. — *Contemporary Room II.* MSS., printed books, and pictures of contemporary opponents of the Reformation; printed books referring to the social, theological, and educational movements of the Reformation period. — *Library.* Bibles, missals, incunabula, etc., of the Reformation period. — *Aula*, Luther's large lecture-room. Old 'cathedra' from the university; Luther's writings arranged in chronological order from 1516 to 1546. — *Small Lecture Room*, used by Luther. Personal souvenirs of Luther and his co-operators, including a book belonging to Dr. Jonas (p. 261), with an annotation referring to the discovery of America; documents referring to indulgences; lampoons against the Papacy and against the Reformation. View from the windows of Luther's garden. — *Autograph Room.* Documents and MSS. of the emperors, popes, and German rulers of the Reformation period; remains of Luther's pulpit from the Stadt-Kirche (c. 1400), hour-glass, and reading-desk. — *Wittenberg Room.* Illustrations, records, and prints relating to the history of the Schloss-Kirche and university; plans and pictures of the town. — *Luther's Small Living Room.* The 'Vineyard of the Lord', with various allusions and portraits of the reformers (1569), and the Crucifixion (1576), both by L. Cranach the Younger; letters and portraits of Luther's descendants. — *Luther's Living Room.* Old stove of coloured tiles, table, and window-seat. — *Industrial Art Room.* Cabinet (18th cent.) from Schloss Pretzsch; old and new objects relating to Luther; medals of 1917.

In Kollegien-Str., a little farther on, is *Melanchthon's House* (Pl. 5; No. 60; tablet); the room in which the reformer worked and died (comp. p. 224) is on the first floor. In the garden is a stone table with an inscription of 1551. — The adjacent infantry barracks

(Kaserne; now disused) were once the famous *University* founded by Elector Frederick the Wise in 1502, of which Luther (1508), Melanchthon (1518), Bugenhagen, and other celebrities were members.

In the Markt (Pl. B, 2) is the 16th cent. *Rathaus* (restored in 1768); in front, under Gothic canopies, are bronze statues of Luther, by Schadow (1821), and Melanchthon, by Drake (1865).

To the E. of the Markt is the *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 14th cent., but afterwards much altered, in which Luther frequently preached; and here in 1521 Holy Communion was for the first time administered in both kinds (sacristan, in the Superintendentur, see below; fee).

The paintings on the high altar are from the studio of *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, representing the Holy Eucharist, with Baptism and the Power of the Keys at the sides, and portraits of Melanchthon and Bugenhagen; below is Luther preaching. To the left of the altar are a Nativity and Crucifixion by *Cranach the Younger*. The paintings on the back of the altar are by *Cranach the Elder;* opposite is the tombstone of Bugenhagen (d. 1558; comp. p. 325). On the right wall is the fine marble monument of Cranach the Younger (d. 1586), by *S. Walther* (early 17th cent.). The font was cast by *Hermann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1457. — The Conversion of St. Paul, in the sacristy, is the last work of *Cranach the Younger* (1586).

The *Corpus Christi Chapel* (Pl. 4; C, 2), to the S. of the Stadt-Kirche, dates from the 14th century. — In front of the Superintendentur (Pl. C, 2) is a bust of Bugenhagen (1894).

No. 1, Schloss-Strasse, the continuation of Kollegien-Str., was the dwelling of Lucas Cranach the Elder (p. 237), the painter, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg; it is now a chemist's shop. In the court is an old staircase-turret. — Schloss-Strasse leads to the old *Electoral Palace*, built in 1490-99. It has been burned down several times, and was used as barracks till 1918.

The **Schloss-Kirche* (Pl. A, B, 2), erected c. 1490-1500, seriously injured by the Austrian bombardment of 1760, and again in 1813-14, was restored in 1885-92. The tower on the W. side is 289 ft. in height; below the gallery, in huge letters, are the first words of "Ein feste Burg", the famous Protestant hymn composed by Luther. Ring for the sexton at the tower-door (gratuity).

The wooden doors (N. side) to which Luther affixed his famous 95 Theses were burned in 1760, and replaced in 1858 by metal ones ('Thesen-Tür'), 10 ft. in height, bearing the original Latin text of the theses.

Interior. The heroes of the Reformation are commemorated by modern statues, medallions, and coats-of-arms. To the right of the entrance is a brass below which 27 members of the Ascanian dynasty (p. 285) are buried. On the S. wall are the brasses of Elector Rudolf II. (d. 1350), his wife, and his daughter. In front of the pulpit are brazen slabs with Latin inscriptions which mark the graves of *Luther* (d. 1546; comp. p. 280) and *Melanchthon* (Schwarzerd; d. 1560; comp. p. 223). To the right of Luther's grave is the brass of Henning Goden, the last Catholic provost of the church, with a Coronation of the Virgin, by Peter Vischer, 1521 (replica at Erfurt, see p. 242). To the left of the altar, on the N. wall of the choir, is the brazen memorial of *Elector Frederick the Wise* (d. 1525), by Peter Vischer the Younger (1527), and to the right is that of *Elector John the Constant* (d. 1532), by Hans Vischer (1534).

In front of the Schloss-Kirche is a bronze statue of Emp. Frederick III., by Arnoldt (1894).

Wittenberg is connected with *Torgau* (p. 228) by a branch-line (28 M., in 2¼ hrs.); it is also a station on the Rosslau and Kohlfurt line (p. 346).

We cross the Elbe and obtain a retrospect of Wittenberg. — 72 M. *Gräfenhainichen.* — Beyond (77 M.) *Muldenstein* we cross the *Mulde.* — 80 M. **Bitterfeld** (Hotels Kaiserhof, Bahnhof), with 16,900 inhab. and manufacture of earthenware piping, etc., is the junction for **Halle** (20½ M.; p. 226) and Dessau (p. 230).

At (89 M.) *Delitzsch* we pass under the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben line (see pp. 228, 229). — 102 M. *Leipzig*, see p. 213.

35. From Hamburg to Leipzig viâ Magdeburg.

There are two lines from Hamburg to Magdeburg, and also two from Magdeburg to Leipzig, so that this journey may be accomplished in four different ways. The most direct route, on which through carriages are always provided, is viâ Ülzen, Stendal, Magdeburg, and Halle (see below).

A. Viâ Magdeburg, Cöthen, and Halle.

233 M. Express in 6¾ hrs.

From Hamburg to (53 M.) *Ülzen*, see R. 15. Thence viâ (84 M.) *Salzwedel* to (119 M.) **Stendal**, see p. 13. — 146¼ M. *Wolmirstedt.* — 153¾ M. *Magdeburg-Neustadt* (p. 27). — 155 M. **Magdeburg** (p. 23).

Another route from Hamburg to Magdeburg is by the line to the N. of the Elbe viâ Wittenberge, which is 13 M. longer (to Leipzig 246 M., in 6¾ hrs.). From Hamburg to (99 M.) *Wittenberge*, see R. 23. The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. At (133 M.) *Stendal* the line unites with that described above.

158 M. *Magdeburg-Buckau* (p. 24). — 165½ M. *Schönebeck* (Hotel Landhaus), a manufacturing place (18,500 inhab.).

Schönebeck is the point of divergence of the line from Magdeburg to Güsten (27 M., in ¾-1¼ hr.). — 11 M. (1¾ M. from Schönebeck) *Grossalze-Elmen* (Kurhaus; Voigt), with saline baths. — 23 M. **Stassfurt-Leopoldshall.** Stassfurt (Hotel Steinkopff; Grüner Baum) possesses very extensive deposits of potash and magnesium salts, underlaid with mines of rock-salt (best visited in the afternoon, after application the previous day at Stein-Str. 2; 1½ *M*). Pop. 17,500. Leopoldshall is a small manufacturing town of 6700 inhabitants. A branch-line runs hence to (20¼ M.) *Blumenberg* on the Magdeburg and Oschersleben line (p. 286), viâ (3 M.) *Hecklingen*, with an interesting Benedictine abbey-church (12th cent.). — At (27 M.) *Güsten* we join the Berlin and Cassel line (R. 46).

169 M. *Gnadau* ('Pasture of Grace'), a Moravian settlement (comp. p. 370; 460 inhab.). — 173 M. *Calbe-Ost.* Branch-line to Cönnern, see p. 284.

187 M. **Cöthen** (265 ft.; Schwarzer Bär, well spoken of; Rumpf, 25 R.; Weintraube; Kaiserhof), with 23,400 inhab., the

former capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Cöthen, contains a technical school and several sugar and chemical works. In the Markt-Platz are the Rathaus (1900) and the Gothic St. Jakobs-Kirche (15th cent.). Naumann's ornithological collection in the Schloss (16th cent.) deserves mention.

From Cöthen to *Güsten* or *Wiesenburg*, see p. 279.

To the right rises the *Petersberg* (791 ft.).

209½ M. **Halle.** — Hotels. Near the station: *Hohenzollernhof* (Pl. a; F, 7), 85 R. at 2½-5½ *M*; *Goldene Kugel* (Pl. b; F, 7), 90 R. (20 with baths) from 4½ *M*, good; *Preussenhof* (Pl. c; F, 7), 82 R. (12 with baths) at 6-9. D. 2¼ 3¾ *M*; *Europa* (Pl. d; F, 7), 70 R. at 3, D. 2-3 *M*. — In the town: **Stadt Hamburg* (Pl. f; D, E, 5), 60 R. at 4-6, D. 3 *M*; *Dietrich* (Pl. k; E, 5); *Rotes Ross* (Pl. l; E, 7), 70 R. at 5 *M*.

Restaurants. Wine: *Broskowski*, Grosse Ulrich-Str. 33-34, corner of the Promenade (Pl. D, 5); *Grün*, Rathaus-Str. 7 (Pl. D, E, 6). — Beer: *Dietrich*, *Rotes Ross*, see above; *Pilsner Urquell*, Barfüsser-Str. 20 (Pl. D, 5, 6); *Haus der Landwirte*, Francke-Str. 10 (Pl. E, F, 7).

Cafés. *Bauer*, Grosse Stein-Str. 74 (Pl. E, 5); *Zorn*, Leipziger Str. 93 (Pl. D, E, 6, 7). — Confectioners. *David*, Geist-Str. 1; *Pfautsch*, Grosse Stein-Str. 7.

Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 5).

Baths. *Municipal Swimming Baths*, Schimmel-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 5, 6). — *Städtisches Solbad Wittekind* (p. 228).

Post Office (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), Grosse Stein-Str. 72.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle. — Tramways, see the Plan.

Enquiry Office, in the Roter Turm (Pl. 17, D 6; see below).

Times of Admission. *Archæological Museum* (p. 227), Wed., Sat., Sun. 11-1; free. — *Landesanstalt für Vorgeschichte* (p. 227), Sun. & Thurs. 11-1, free. — *Mineralogical Institute* (p. 228), open free Wed. & Sat. 2-4. — *Museum of Arts and Crafts* (p. 228), Sun., Tues., Thurs. 11-1, 20 pf., at other times 50 pf. — *University Library* (p. 227), week-days 9-1 & 3-7. — *Zoological Garden* (p. 228), daily 8-8 (in winter till dusk), 50 pf.

Chief Attractions (½ day). Markt (see below), Markt-Kirche (p. 227), St. Moritz-Kirche (p. 227), Dom (p. 228), Moritzburg (p. 228), Giebichenstein (p. 228), Stadtgottesacker (p. 227).

Halle (253-407 ft.), an old town on the *Saale*, with 195,500 inhab., was an important place at a very early period on account of its salt-works, and is now an industrial town of considerable consequence, with manufactures of machinery, sugar, and starch, and a large trade in grain and oversea products. The university, founded in 1693, was united in 1817 with that of Wittenberg and in the 18th cent. was the chief representative of pietism and afterwards of rationalism.

From the railway station (Pl. F, 7) Leipziger Str. leads past the *Leipziger Turm* (Pl. 11; E, 6), rebuilt in 1573, a relic of the old fortifications, and the late-Gothic *Ulrichs-Kirche* (Pl. D, 6) to the (20 min.) picturesque Markt (Pl. D, 6), in the centre of the Altstadt, on the N. side of which is the *Roter Turm* (Pl. 17; 276 ft. in height; 1506), with a statue of Roland (p. 88; a substitute of 1719 for a 13th cent. original). Adjacent are a Franco-Prussian war monument (Pl. 5), in the form of a fountain, and a bronze statue (Pl. 3) of

HALLE
1:20000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
1 Archäolog. Museum D 5
2 Chem. Laboratorium C 5
Denkmäler:
3 Händel D 6
4 Kaiser-Wilhelm I. E 6
5 Krieger-Denkm. D 5, D 6
6 Volkmann E 5
7 Fürstental-Bad C 5
8 Gymnasium u. Realschule E 5
9 Kunst- u. Gewerbemuseum D 7
10 Landgericht D 6
Gröllwitz
Giebichenstein
Galgenberg
Zoolog. Garten
Soolbad Wittekind
Bismarck
Kriegesh.
Bergschenke
Fichtenhöhe
Birkenwäldchen
Dohlitz
Trothaer Weg
Aschersleben
Zwei Kaiserdenkmal
Reilsburg
Bürgerpark
Barthol. Kirche
Kath. Kirche
Neuer Friedhof
Provinzial Museum
Stephanus K.
Diakonissenhaus
Steinmühle
Die Ziegel-Wiese
Spielpl.
Paulus K.
Kaiserplatz
Dessauer Platz
Ross Platz
Wasserturm
Landwirtsch. Kammer
Logenhaus
Gellertgrab
Neumarkt
Dohlauer Heide
Bahnhof Giebichenstein
Bahnhof Halle-Trotha
Bahnhof Halle-Ammendorf
Bahnhof Halle-Dessau
Bahnhof Halle-Cröllwitz
Bahnhof Halle-Leipzig
Bahnhof Halle-Nietleben
Bahnhof Halle-Aschersleben
Bahnhof Halle-Magdeburg
Bahnhof Halle-Kassel
Bahnhof Halle-Berlin
Bahnhof Halle-Frankfurt
Bahnhof Halle-Hannover
Bahnhof Halle-Braunschweig
Bahnhof Halle-Wolfenbüttel
Bahnhof Halle-Goslar
Bahnhof Halle-Harzburg
Bahnhof Halle-Quedlinburg
Bahnhof Halle-Thale
Bahnhof Halle-Blankenburg
Bahnhof Halle-Wernigerode
Bahnhof Halle-Nordhausen
Bahnhof Halle-Sangerhausen
Bahnhof Halle-Eisleben
Bahnhof Halle-Merseburg
Bahnhof Halle-Weißenfels
Bahnhof Halle-Zeitz
Bahnhof Halle-Gera
Bahnhof Halle-Plauen
Bahnhof Halle-Hof
Bahnhof Halle-Nürnberg
Bahnhof Halle-München
Bahnhof Halle-Regensburg
Bahnhof Halle-Passau
Bahnhof Halle-Wien
Bahnhof Halle-Budapest
Bahnhof Halle-Belgrad
Bahnhof Halle-Konstantinopel
Bahnhof Halle-Athen
Bahnhof Halle-Rom
Bahnhof Halle-Neapel
Bahnhof Halle-Palermo
Bahnhof Halle-Messina
Bahnhof Halle-Catania
Bahnhof Halle-Syrakus
Bahnhof Halle-Trapani
Bahnhof Halle-Marsala
Bahnhof Halle-Mazara
Bahnhof Halle-Sciacca
Bahnhof Halle-Agrigento
Bahnhof Halle-Licata
Bahnhof Halle-Terranova
Bahnhof Halle-Gela
Bahnhof Halle-Vittoria
Bahnhof Halle-Ragusa
Bahnhof Halle-Modica
Bahnhof Halle-Noto
Bahnhof Halle-Siracusa
Bahnhof Halle-Augusta
Bahnhof Halle-Catania
Bahnhof Halle-Messina
Bahnhof Halle-Palermo
Bahnhof Halle-Neapel
Bahnhof Halle-Rom
Bahnhof Halle-Athen
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Bahnhof Halle-Hof
Bahnhof Halle-Plauen
Bahnhof Halle-Gera
Bahnhof Halle-Zeitz
Bahnhof Halle-Weißenfels
Bahnhof Halle-Merseburg
Bahnhof Halle-Eisleben
Bahnhof Halle-Sangerhausen
Bahnhof Halle-Nordhausen
Bahnhof Halle-Wernigerode
Bahnhof Halle-Blankenburg
Bahnhof Halle-Thale
Bahnhof Halle-Quedlinburg
Bahnhof Halle-Harzburg
Bahnhof Halle-Goslar
Bahnhof Halle-Wolfenbüttel
Bahnhof Halle-Braunschweig
Bahnhof Halle-Hannover
Bahnhof Halle-Frankfurt
Bahnhof Halle-Berlin
Bahnhof Halle-Kassel
Bahnhof Halle-Magdeburg
Bahnhof Halle-Aschersleben
Bahnhof Halle-Nietleben
Bahnhof Halle-Leipzig
Bahnhof Halle-Cröllwitz
Bahnhof Halle-Dessau
Bahnhof Halle-Ammendorf
Bahnhof Halle-Trotha
Bahnhof Halle-Giebichenstein

Sophien-Hafen
Der Sandanger
Elisabeth
Kohlenbahn
Die grosse Ratswiese
Rennbahn
Pulver
Schloss Str.
Moritz-burg Museum
Stadt Theater
Universität
Dom
Residenz
Gr. Fleischergasse
Markt
Rathaus
Gr. Fleischergasse
Gottes-acker
Ulrichs Pl.
St. Moritz
Alter Mkt.
Gerber Str.
Glauch. K.
Kathol. K.
Hospital
Ranstädter Steinweg
Lange Str.
Schwerdtfegerstrasse
Ranstädter Pl.
Grimmaische Str.
Hainstr.
Neue Promenade
Nikolai Kirche
Nikolai Schule
Reichsgericht
Reformirte Kirche
Reformirte Schule
Klinikum
Germanistr.
Hallische Str.
Wasserturm
Meckelstr.
Brüderstr.
Marien-K.
Ulrichstr.
Parkstr.
Archäol.
Augustusplatz
Mariannenstr.
Brandenburger Str.
Bayersche Str.
Stadt-Schützenhaus
Francke Pl.
Francke-str.
Hebbelstr.
Leipzig Hauptbahnhof
Thalstr.
Dittrichring
Ritterstr.
Tauchaer Str.
Tauchaer Thor
Tauchaer Pl.
Tauchaer Bahnhof
Postamt II
Eisenbahn Dir.
Dryanderstr.
Bernhardstr.
Rud. Haymstr.
Prinzenhöhe
Kaiserstr.
Johannes F.
Dresdner Str.
Merseburg
Magdeburg
Cottaer Bahnhof
Schlachthof
Weidenhof
Wiesenschenke
Holzplatz
Gasanst.
Elektricitäts werk
Wegschneidstr.
Ludwigstr.
Leostr.
Pfaffendorfer Weg
Wiesenweg
Wiesenstr.
Tabakstrasse
Taubenstr.
Pfaffendorfer Str.
Wiesenstr.
Wiesenstr.
Wiesenstr

Handel (Georg Friedrich Händel), who was born here in 1685 (Nikolai-Str. 6), died in London in 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The monument, which was erected in 1859 by subscriptions from Germany and England, represents the composer in English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is St. Cecilia (a portrait of Jenny Lind). — The **Rathaus**, in the S.E. corner of the square, was begun in the 14th cent.; the central part, with a loggia, dates from 1558. To the left is the *Wage* (weigh-house; 1575), with an interesting portal. — The S. side of the Markt is occupied by the *Stadthaus* (Pl. 15), erected in 1893 and containing the meeting-room of the town-council.

The late-Gothic **Markt-Kirche** or *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. D, 6), which bounds the Markt on the W. side, was erected in 1529-54. It occupies the site of two earlier churches, of which the four towers remain (the two to the E. connected by a bridge). Inside (sacristan, An der Marienkirche 3) we may notice the Renaissance decoration of the pulpit and galleries. The former altarpiece, from the school of Lucas Cranach (1529), has been divided and now hangs on each side of the altar. The 'Bridegroom' stalls date from 1595; the font, at the W. end of the nave, was cast in 1430. In this church is preserved the original death-mask of Luther, taken at Halle.

The **St. Moritz-Kirche** (Pl. C, D, 6; sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) was built in the 14th and 15th centuries. In the S.E. vestibule and on the right of the choir are stone sculptures by Konrad von Einbeck (1411-16). The carved wood-work over the altar represents Christ and Mary with saints; near it, old altarpieces of the end of the 15th cent.; pulpit of 1592, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan. This is the church of the workmen employed in the salt manufacture, called 'Halloren', who still wear their characteristic dress on ceremonial occasions.

The *University* (Pl. D, 5; comp. p. 226), erected in 1834, is attended by 2600 students. A little to the N. is a marble bust of the composer Robert Franz (a native of Halle; 1815-92), by F. Schaper (1903). — Adjacent are the *Archæological Museum* (Pl. 1; casts; adm., see p. 226) and the Theatre, built in 1886. — At Friedrich-Str. 50 is the *University Library* (Pl. D, 4; 264,000 vols.; adm., see p. 226). At Wucherer-Str. 1 is the *Agricultural Institute* (Pl. E, 4). — On the N. side of Wettiner Platz (Pl. C, 2, 3) is the **Landesanstalt für Vorgeschichte** (the former Provincial Museum; adm., see p. 226), built in 1910-12, opened in 1918, and containing an excellent collection of local prehistoric objects. — The *Medical Schools* are in the E. part of the town (Pl. E, 5). — The adjacent *Stadtgottesacker* (town cemetery; Pl. E, 6) is surrounded with singular Renaissance arcades, dating from 1558-94. — In Post-Str. is a monument to Emp. William I. (Pl. 4; E, 6), by Bruno Schmitz (1901); the equestrian figure of the emperor between Bismarck and Moltke is by Breuer.

Francke's Institutions (Pl. D, E, 7; entrance from Francke-Platz), on the S. side of the town, comprising an orphanage, schools, a printing-office, a bookshop, etc., were founded in 1698 by A. H. Francke, an energetic pietist, whose sole means then consisted of a strong and simple faith. In the courtyard of the orphanage is a bronze statue of the founder (d. 1727), by Rauch (1829).

The *Dom* (Pl C, 5, 6; sacristan, Dom-Platz 3) is a towerless 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of 1520-23. It contains seventeen statues (1525) on the pillars, a pulpit of 1526, and votive tablets with the arms of Cardinal Albrecht (1523; N. wall). To the S. is the former residence (1529) of the Archbishops of Magdeburg, which now contains the *Mineralogical Institute* (adm., see p. 226).

A little to the N. are the ruins of the late-Gothic *Moritzburg* (Pl. C, 5), built in 1484-1503 and destroyed by fire in 1637, which are especially picturesque as seen from the Burg-Brücke or from the pleasure-grounds beyond the Mühlgraben. On the S. and E. sides of the courtyard (entrance from Parade-Platz) is the *Museum of Arts and Crafts* (adm., see p. 226). Ground-floor: mediæval art (altars, furniture); first floor: furniture, glass, porcelain, modern paintings (L. Corinth, M. Liebermann, C. Rohlfs, W. Trübner); 2nd floor: town-views, collection of objects from the former German colonies in the Pacific.

A pleasant walk leads by the Kleine Wiese (Pl. B, 5), the Ziegelwiese (Pl. B, 3, 4), and the right bank of the Saale to (2 M.) **Giebichenstein** (Pl. B, 1; tram), which takes its name from a ruined castle commanding a fine view (entrance from Seebener Str.). Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia, was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river. Opposite (bridge) is the suburb of *Cröllwitz* (Pl. B, 1; Bergschenke, with fine view), with a colossal statue of Bismarck, by Juckoff (1907). A little higher up is the *Peissnitz* (Pl. A, 2, 3; restaurant), while below is the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. C, 1; adm., see p. 226). *Wittekind* (Pl. C, D, 1; Kurhaus), a watering-place at Giebichenstein, is much frequented.

From Halle to *Aschersleben*, see R. 48; to *Cassel*, see R. 38, 46.

From Halle to Cottbus *(Sorau)* and Guben, 132 M., railway in 4-7 hrs. — 17 M. *Delitzsch* (Grüne Linde, 20 R.; pop. 14,000), junction for Berlin and Leipzig (p. 225). — 31 M. *Eilenburg* (Hotel Parkschloss; Roter Hirsch), a busy industrial town of 18,500 inhab., where the Mulde is crossed. It is the junction for (15 M.) Leipzig viâ (9½ M.) *Taucha*; and for Wittenberg (38 M.; p. 222) viâ (21 M.) *Bad Schmiedeberg*, 1¾ hr. to the S.E. of which is *Haus Leipnitz*, where Field-Marshal A. von Mackensen was born in 1849.

48 M. **Torgau** (Friedrich der Grosse, 25 R., good; Goldener Anker), a town on the Elbe, which is crossed here by two bridges, with 13,500 inhab., is frequently mentioned in the history of the Reformation. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, and in 1813 the town, defended by the French, was taken by F. B. Tauentzien. **Schloss*

Hartenfels, one of the largest Renaissance buildings in Germany (1533-44 and 1616-23), was formerly a residence of the Electors of Saxony. The S. wing (1533-35) is a masterpiece of early German Renaissance; the oriel on the left wall of the courtyard and the slender tower in the corner on the right of the staircase should be noticed. The palace-church, which was the first Protestant church ever erected, was consecrated by Luther in 1544. The late-Gothic *Marien-Kirche* (sacristan, Wintergrüne 4), built in 1479-1516, contains the tomb of Catherine von Bora (d. 1552; p. 223), Luther's wife, and a bronze, from the Vischers' workshop, of Duchess Sophie of Mecklenburg (d. 1503), wife of Elector John the Constant (p. 224). The *Rathaus* dates from 1563-65 and contains a collection of Saxon antiquities. Branch-line to Wittenberg, see p. 225. — At *Graditz*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of Torgau, is a government stud-farm. Duke Charles Augustus of Saxe-Weimar (p. 248) died in the Schloss here in 1828.

59 M. *Falkenberg* is the junction of the Kohlfurt-Rosslau (p. 346) and the Berlin-Jüterbog-Dresden lines (R. 27b), and also of a line to *Lübben* ($45^1/_2$ M.; p. 353), passing ($30^1/_2$ M.; p. 155) *Uckro* and ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Luckau* (Hotel Goldene Krone), with 4100 inhab. and a church containing a Limoges reliquary of the 13th century. — 73 M. *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* (p. 155); 80 M. *Finsterwalde* (13,000 inhab.); 93 M. *Calau* (p. 372). — 108 M. **Cottbus**, see p. 354. — 117 M. *Peitz*. — 132 M. *Guben*, see p. 345.

The Leipzig train enters Saxony beyond (221 M.) *Schkeuditz*, passes *Möckern* (p. 221), and reaches (233 M.) *Leipzig* (see p. 213).

B. Viâ Magdeburg, Dessau, and Bitterfeld.

Distance nearly the same as in Route *A*. Between Dessau and Leipzig the train is driven by electric power.

From Hamburg to (155 M.) *Magdebury*, see p. 225. — Beyond ($156^1/_4$ M.) *Magdeburg-Neustadt* (p. 27) the train crosses the Elbe. — 161 M. *Biederitz* is the junction of the Berlin line (R. 3). — At ($177^1/_2$ M.) *Güterglück* the line intersects the Berlin and Cassel line (R. 46).

$182^1/_2$ M. **Zerbst** (220 ft.; Goldener Löwe, well spoken of), an old town of 19,200 inhab., with two 15th cent. gates, was once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, who became extinct in 1793. The *Bartholomäi-Kirche*, consecrated in 1215, has a detached belfry. The Schloss, built in 1681-1750, contains the *Schloss Museum*, with rich prehistoric, local history, natural history, and other collections (in summer Sun. 10-1, free; on other days and in winter under escort, 1-6 pers. 3 *M*, each additional pers. 50 pf.). — In the Markt-Platz, with its old gabled houses, are a Roland figure (p. 88) of 1446 and a female figure on a slender column, called the Butter-Jungfer, the significance of which is doubtful. The *Rathaus*, with two handsome gables of 1479 and 1481, was rebuilt in 1610 and 1895. The *Nikolai-Kirche*, built in the 15th cent., contains richly ornamented choir-stalls of 1453. The Gymnasium (school) is established in a Franciscan monastery founded in 1250 and possessing fine cloisters.

191 M. *Rosslau*, terminus of the Kohlfurt and Rosslau line (p. 346). Our line crosses the Elbe and the Mulde. — 192 M. *Wallwitzhafen*, a busy little river-port.

194 M. **Dessau.** — Hotels. *Goldener Beutel* (Pl. a; C, 4), 35 R. at 3½-6, D. 2½-5 *M*; *Goldenes Schiff* (Pl. b; C, 4), 60 R.; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c; B, 3); *Dessauer Hof* (Pl. g; B, 3). — *Hospice* (Pl. e; B, 3), Leopold-Str. 17-18.

Restaurants. Beer: *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 231); *Kristall-Palast*, Zerbster Str. 69 (Pl. C, 3, 4). Wine: *Stahlschmidt*, Kavalier-Str. 25 (Pl. C, 4); *A. Kaatz*, Stein-Str. 67 (Pl. C, 4, 5). — Café. *Residenz*, Kavalier-Str. 37.

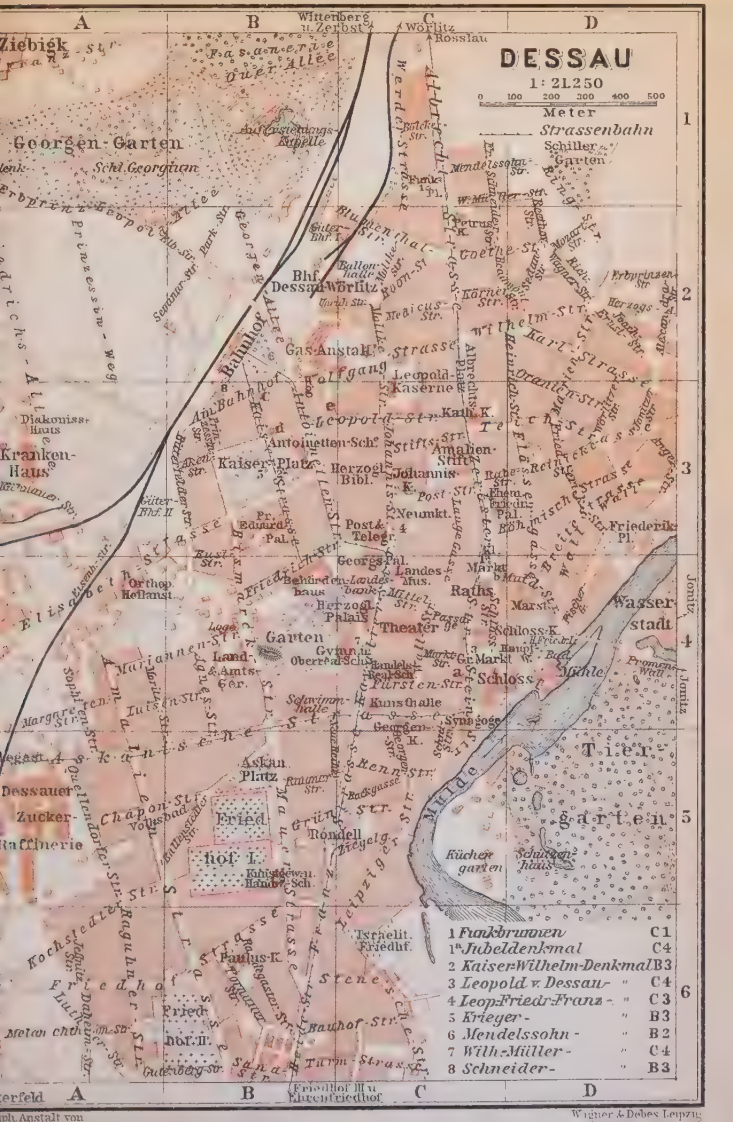
Tramways from the station through the chief streets. — Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Kavalier-Strasse. — Municipal Swimming Baths (Pl. B, 4).

Dessau (200 ft.), the capital of the former Duchy of Anhalt, with 70,000 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Mulde*, 2 M. from its confluence with the Elbe. The Dessau art collections are of considerable value and deserve to be better known; but they are unfortunately distributed among several different places, in or near Dessau. A union of the Landes-Museum, Kunst-Halle, and Amalien-Stiftung, is, however, now under consideration. Max Müller (comp. p. 215), the orientalist and philologist, was born here in 1823 (d. at Oxford in 1900).

In the gardens adjoining the railway station (Pl. B, 2) is a monument to the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn (b. 1729 at Dessau, d. 1786; Pl. 6), by Hoffmeister (1890). Farther on, in Kaiser-Platz, is a bronze statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 2), by Tondeur (1892). The *Landes-Bibliothek*, at Kaiser-Str. 25, contains 100,000 vols., and 372 drawings by Dürer, Holbein, etc. (week-days 10-1 & 3-6 and also Sat. 7 p.m.-10). Kaiser-Str. ends at Friedrich-Str., opposite the *Behördenhaus*, or government offices (Pl. B, 4). Following Friedrich-Str. to the left, we reach Kavalier-Str., which is adjoined by the Neumarkt (Pl. C, 3), containing the *Johannis-Kirche* (1690-1702), a fountain, and a statue of Duke Leopold Frederick Francis (Pl. 4; 1758-1817), by Kiss (1858).

At the point where Friedrich-Str. reaches Kavalier-Str. (Pl. C, 4) is the *Georgs-Palais* (1824). The *Landes-Museum der Stadt Dessau* (Pl. C, 4), at Kavalier-Str. 33, contains old and modern pictures, prehistoric antiquities, and objects of industrial art (open free on Sun., Mon., Thurs., & Sat. 11-2). To the S. is the former *Ducal Palace* (Pl. B, C, 4). Farther on to the right is a monument (Pl. 7; 1891) to Wilhelm Müller (b. 1794 at Dessau, d. 1827), author of the 'Griechenlieder' and father of Max Müller (see above). The *Anhaltische Kunsthalle* (Pl. C, 4; week-days 11-1 & 3-5), on the left, at the corner of Kavalier-Str. and Askanische Str., contains varying exhibitions of the Dessau art society. — Askanische Str. and Stein-Str. lead hence to the Grosser Markt (Pl. C, D, 4), in which is a statue of Prince Leopold, the 'Old Dessauer' (Pl. 3; 1693-1747), modelled by Kiss (1860) on that by Schadow at Berlin.

The **Schloss** (Pl. C, D, 4) is situated on the bank of the Mulde. The main building and the staircase were erected in 1872-74, and the E. wing was rebuilt in 1748-51, but the fine W. wing dates from 1530-49.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Johannis-Stiftsk.
Neumkt.
Post & Telegr.
Friederike Pl.
Georgs-Pal.
Landes-haus
Raths-Markt
Wasser-stadt
Theater
Schloss-K.
Schloss
Gymn.
Land-Amts-Ger.
Kunsthalle
Synagoge
Tier-garten
Askan. Platz
Dessauer Zucker-Raffinerie
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Fried. hof II.
Paulus-K.
Tschelit. Friedhf.
Rondell
Krieger-Denkm.
Jubeldenkmal
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Denkmal
Leop. v. Dessau-Denkm.
Leop. Friedr. Franz-Denkm.
Mendelssohn-Denkm.
Wilh. Müller-Denkm.
Schneider-Denkm.
Wörlitz
Rosslau
Wittenberg u. Zerbst
Schiller-Garten
Krankenhaus
Diakonissen-Haus
Orthopäd. Heilanst.
Friedhof III u. Ehrenfriedhof
Küchergarten
Schützenhaus
Mulde
Elbe
Bahnhof-Allee
Leopold-Str.
Kaiserstrasse
Wörlitzer Strasse
Zerbster Strasse
Antoinetten-Str.
Albrechts-Str.
Wilhelm-Str.
Franz-Str.
Friedrich-Str.
Marien-Str.
Luisen-Str.
Fürsten-Str.
Schloss-Str.
Kavalier-Str.
Elisabeth-Str.
Georgen-Str.
Kühnauer Str.
Leipziger Str.
Ackerstr.
Kochstedter Str.
Ragaune Str.
Friedhof-Str.
Tauf-Strasse
Sahne-Str.
Chapeau-Str.
Margareten-Str.
Sophien-Str.
Mühle
Promenade
Schwimmhalle
Ruderclub
Bootshaus
Bad
Gaswerk
Bhf.
Pr. Pal.
Herzogl. Palais
Gymn. u. Oberrealsch.
Realsch.
Mittelsch.
Turnhalle
Synagoge
Gr. Markt
Kl. Markt
Baum-Markt
Marstall
Ehem. Fürstl. Pal.
Ehem. Pal.
Ehem. Hofgärtnerei
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Ehem. Hofgärtnerei

Erklärung der Zahlen

1 *Amaliengrotte*
2 *Eisenhart*
3 *Eiserne Brücke*
4 *Floratempel*
5 *Grotte der Egeria*
6 *Herderinsel*
7 *Hornzackenbrücke*
8 *Kettenbrücke*
9 *Nymphaeum*
10 *Roseninsel*
11 *Rousseauinsel*
12 *Sonnenbrücke*
13 *Stein*
14 *Wolfsbrücke*
15 *Wurzelhaus*

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Among the best paintings in the Schloss are the following: A. van de Velde, Landscape (1659); Geertgen tot Sint Jans, Crucifixion; Petrus Cristus, Crucifixion; Roger van der Weyden, Portrait; D. Bouts, John the Baptist (in grisaille); portraits by the younger Cranach, Verspronck, and Mierevelt; and landscapes by R. Savery. The portrait of the Great Elector is by Hannemann. The pictures by Asselyn, Jan Steen, J. van Ruisdael, Wynants, Jordaens, T. de Keyser, and by the Italians Filippino Lippi, Borgognone, Girolamo da Santa Croce, Perugino, Garofalo, etc., are also to be noted. The collection includes several good modern works and a few pieces of sculpture. There are also a number of precious objects, antiquities, coins, and relics.

Opposite the Schloss, on the right bank of the Mulde, is the *Tiergarten* (Pl. D, 5). — On the N. side of the Schloss is the *Lustgarten*, with an equestrian statue of Duke Frederick I. (1831-1904), by Manzel (1907). Adjacent are an orangery, the former riding school (with reliefs by Döll), which has served as a theatre since 1923, and the stables. — To the N. of the Grosser Markt stands the **Schloss-Kirche**, or *Marien-Kirche* (verger, Schloss-Str. 19), rebuilt in 1506-41.

The interior contains paintings by the younger Cranach and his school, including a large Crucifixion, Christ on the Mount of Olives, and a Last Supper, with portraits of twenty-two promoters of the Reformation. The pulpit and font (1533) are of painted sandstone. A stone monument of Prince Joachim Ernest (d. 1586) may be seen on the N. side of the choir.

Proceeding N. from the Grosser Markt, we reach the Kleiner Markt (Pl. C, 3, 4), with the *Rathaus*, built in the German Renaissance style (1901); the tower (246 ft. high) affords a good view. — The *Jubilee Monument*, by H. Schubert, in the middle of the square, was erected in 1867 to commemorate the reunion of the Anhalt territories in 1863.

At Zerbster Strasse 12, to the N., is the **Amalien-Stiftung** (Pl. C, 3) for the reception of the poor, founded by the daughter (d. 1793) of Prince Leopold. The *Picture Gallery*, on the upper floor (adm. on week-days 10-12), contains 708 works, mostly by German painters of the 18th century.

The pretty fountain in Funk-Platz (Pl. C, 1), by E. Semper (1901), represents an ancient German seizing a wounded beaver.

About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the station lies the *Georgen-Garten* (Pl. A, 1), with a Schloss (no adm.) and the ducal Chapel of the Resurrection (1898). A pleasant walk may be taken hence to the ($^3/_4$ hr. N.) *Wallwitzberg*, near Wallwitzhafen (p. 229; restaurant at the Elbhaus; tramway). — The *Kühnauer See*, $^3/_4$ hr. W. of the Georgen-Garten, is a lake containing a colony of beavers.

The Schloss and park of *Luisium* lie 2 M. to the N.E. of Dessau, viâ the Promenade-Wall (Pl. D, 4). The Schloss contains an extensive collection of pictures. Refreshments at the forester's house.

From Dessau a railway runs in $^3/_4$ hr. to (12 M.) *Wörlitz* viâ ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Oranienbaum* (Kurhaus), the Schloss of which (1683-88) contains rococo furniture. — Walkers may reach Wörlitz in $3^3/_4$ hrs. viâ Luisium, the *Sieglitzer Berg*, and *Vockerode*.

Wörlitz (Eichenkranz, Pl. a, 12 R. at 2$^1/_2$-5 *M*; Grüner Baum, Pl. b), a town with 1800 inhab., is famous for the extensive and well-kept *Park,

which was laid out by Duke Leopold Frederick Francis (p. 230) in 1765-1802 and affords beautiful walks. Admission to the park, which takes $3^1/_2$ hrs. to explore, is free; tickets for the places of interest which are closed are obtained at the Gondelier-Haus. — The Schloss (fee) contains family portraits and others, and works by Domenichino, Wouwerman, and S. van Ruisdael. — The *Gothic House (open 9-4, in summer till dusk; fee), reached viâ the *Neumärkischer Garten*, the *Rosen-Insel* (Pl. 10), and the *Wolfs-Brücke* (Pl. 14), contains armour, weapons, goblets, and a collection of pictures and stained glass (15-17th cent.). — If we now make our way past the *Flora Temple* (Pl. 4), the *Ketten-Brücke* (Pl. 8), the *Luisenklippe*, and the *Venus Temple*, we arrive at the *Monument*, with marble portraits of Princes of Anhalt. To the S.E. of this is the *Pantheon*, containing several antiquities (Apollo with the Muses, etc.); and farther S.W., the *Stein* (Pl. 13; with Venetian views by Canaletto); near by is the *Grotto of Egeria* (Pl. 5; $^3/_4$ M. from the station).

From Dessau to *Wiesenburg* or *Güsten*, see p. 279.

At (210 M.) *Bitterfeld* we join the line from Berlin (p. 225). — 230 M. (243 M. viâ Wittenberge) *Leipzig*, see p. 213.

36. From Leipzig to Hof or Eger.

Railway to *Hof* (for Nuremberg, Ratisbon, and Munich), 106 M., in $3^3/_4$-$5^1/_2$ hrs.; to *Eger*, 122 M., in $6^1/_4$-$7^1/_2$ hrs. — The fast trains start from the Main Station, the local trains from the Bavarian Station.

Leipzig, see p. 213. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Gaschwitz*, junction for Meuselwitz (17 M.; p. 233) and for Leipzig-Plagwitz on the Leipzig and Gera line (p. 235). — 17 M. *Kieritzsch*, junction for Chemnitz (p. 201).

$27^1/_2$ M. **Altenburg.** — *Plan*, see p. 235. — Hotels. *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. b; C, 1), opposite the station; *Thüringer Hof* (Pl. c; C, 2), 25 R. — Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (Pl. B, 3; p. 233); *Gündel*, Johannis-Str. 49 (Pl. A, B, 2). — Post Office (Pl. B, 2), Josephs-Platz. — Tramway from the station through the town.

Altenburg (595 ft.), the capital of the former duchy of Saxe-Altenburg (comp. p. 248), with 41,300 inhab., is overlooked by the *Schloss* (Pl. B, C, 2), which rises above the town upon a porphyry rock. The older parts of the castle date from the 15th cent., the remainder from the 17-19th. From this castle, in 1455, the knight Kunz von Kaufungen (p. 199) carried off the young princes Ernest and Albrecht, founders of the royal and ducal families of Saxony (see p. 211). In the interior the throne-room and armoury are worthy of notice (adm. daily in summer at 9, 10.30, 2, and 3.30, in winter at 10 and 2.30, on Sun. at 11 and 2; fee). The late-Gothic *Schloss-Kirche* was enlarged in the 15th cent. and rebuilt in 1645-48.

In the Schloss-Garten, N.E. of the Schloss and reached direct from the railway station by Wettiner Str., is the *Museum* (Pl. C, 2; adm. in summer on Wed. 2-4, 50 pf., Sat. & Sun. 11-1, 10 pf.; in winter, Sun. 11-1, free; on other days on application to the keeper, on the S. side, 1 *M*).

Of special importance are the 170 Italian pictures of the 14th and 15th cent., amongst which may be mentioned works by Simone Martini, Lippo Memmi, and the Lorenzetti; also examples of Fra Angelico, Filippo Lippi, Botticelli (?; No. 100), Giovanni Santi, Perugino, and Signorelli. On the ground-floor are more than 300 Greek, Roman, and Etruscan vases, and a collection of casts.

The *Mauritianum* (Pl. 6; C, 1, 2), a little to the E. of the museum, contains natural science collections (open free on Sun. 11-1).

The *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 3), in the Markt, was built in 1564 in the German Renaissance style. — The two towers, known as the 'Rote Spitzen' (Pl. 9), to the E. of the Markt, are relics of an Augustinian monastery (1172). — The *Bartholomäus-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), in Burg-Str., dates from the 15th century.

The curious costume, once worn by the peasant women, is now rarely to be seen. The card-game of 'Skat', universal in Germany since 1835, originated among the peasantry, in memory of which a fountain (Pl. 10; B, 2) was erected in 1903.

From Altenburg branch-lines run to *Zeitz* (16 M.; p. 235) viâ *Meuselwitz* (p. 232); and to *Langenleuba-Oberhain* (15½ M.; p. 212).

37 M. *Gössnitz* (junction for Glauchau and Chemnitz, p. 202, and Gera, p. 236), (42¾ M.) *Crimmitschau* (pop. 25,500), and (49½ M.) *Werdau* (pop. 19,900) are all manufacturing towns.

From Werdau branch-lines diverge to *Zwickau* (p. 202) on the E., and viâ *Wünschendorf* (18½ M.; p. 236) to *Weida* (21¾ M.; p. 236) on the W.

To the left rises the castle of *Schönfels*. — 54½ M. *Neumark*, junction of the line from Dresden (p. 202).

From Neumark a branch-line runs to (8½ M.) **Greiz** (Thüringer Hof, at the station, 40 R. from 3, D. 2½-4, P. 8-10 *M*, good; Kranich), the capital of the former principality of Reuss ältere Linie (p. 248), charmingly situated in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and consisting of the regularly built Neustadt on the left bank, and the quaint and irregular Altstadt on the right bank. The population (37,500) is largely engaged in the manufacture of worsted yarn, dyeing, etc. There are two palaces, the Unteres Schloss and Oberes Schloss, the latter dating from the 16th century. The park fills the whole bed of the valley. The environs abound in romantic walks. Greiz is also a station on the Gera and Weischlitz line (p. 236).

60 M. **Reichenbach** (Goldenes Lamm, 30 R.; Reichshof), a manufacturing place with 29,100 inhab. and a natural history museum. It is the junction for (6 M.) *Mylau* (with a Schloss built by Emperor Charles IV.) and (13 M.; p. 202) *Lengenfeld*. — Our train crosses the *Göltzsch-Tal* by an imposing viaduct, 256 ft. in height. 63½ M. *Netzschkau*, with a Schloss of 1462. — 66½ M. *Herlasgrün*.

From Herlasgrün a branch-line runs viâ *Zwotental* (28 M.; p. 208) to (33 M.) *Klingental*, with manufactures of mouth-organs and concertinas.

Beyond (71 M.) *Jocketa*, the starting-point for a pleasant walk through the *Vogtland Switzerland*, the train crosses the *Elster-Tal* by a lofty viaduct of two tiers of arches, 225 ft. in height, beneath which passes the Gera and Weischlitz line (p. 236).

76 M. Plauen. — HOTELS. *Wettiner Hof* (Pl. a; B, 1), with the Alberthalle Restaurant, 80 R. (15 with baths) at 4-9, D. 2-5 *M*, *Deil* (Pl. c; C, 3), 60 R. (15 with baths) at 5, D. 3-5 *M*, both good; *Central* (Pl. d; C, 2); *Stadt Leipzig* (Pl. b; B, 2), 25 R. from 4 *M*; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f; B, 1). — RESTAURANTS. *Albig* (wine), Bahnhof-Str. 20 (Pl. B, C, 1-3); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus, entrance in Herren-Str., corner of Unterer Graben (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Alt-Kulmbach*, Reichs-Str. 58 (Pl. B, 2). — *Café Trömel*, Post-Platz 9.

POST OFFICE (Pl. C, 3), Bahnhof-Strasse. — TRAMWAY from the *Upper Railway Station* (Pl. B, 1; for Leipzig, Hof, and Eger) to (2 M.) the *Lower Railway Station* (Pl. B, 5, 6; for Gera and Weischlitz), etc.

Plauen (1230 ft.), a loftily situated manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 115,000 inhab., is the capital of the Vogtland.

Near the upper station is the *Kunst-Schule* (Pl. B, 1), with a textile museum (open free on Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8-4, Wed. 8-1 & 6-8, Sat. 8-1). Breite Str. leads hence to the *Friedrich-August-Brücke* (Pl. A, 2, 3), crossing the valley of the Syra in an imposing arch of 295 ft. in span (1903-5). — The *Luther-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), built in 1693-1708, has a carved altar of the 16th century. — In the Alt-Markt (Pl. C, 4) are the *Rathaus* (c. 1470; the N. annexe was completed in 1915) and a statue of King Albert of Saxony (1907). To the S.E. is the *Johannes-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4), founded in the 12th cent. and rebuilt in 1556. To the N.E. is the Schloss *Hradschin* (Pl. C, D, 4), anciently the seat of the Vogt ('advocatus regni').

At Plauen the lines to Hof and Eger divide.

A. To EGER. $81\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weischlitz* (p. 236). — 88 M. *Ölsnitz;* railway to Zwickau, see p. 202. — 96 M. *Adorf*, junction for Chemnitz (see p. 208). — 98 M. **Bad Elster** (1610 ft.; *Palast-Hotel Wettiner Hof; *Sachsenhof, R. at 6-12, D. 4, P. 13-20 *M;* Reichsverweser, 35 R. at $2\frac{1}{2}$-4, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$-4, P. 9-12 *M;* visitors' tax), a frequented watering-place with chalybeate springs. — $106\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bad Brambach* (Bosehaus, Weidighaus, Einkehrhaus, 70 R. in all, P. $7\frac{1}{2}$-11 *M;* visitors' tax), with radio-active springs. — 113 M. *Voitersreuth* is the first Czechoslovakian station (luggage examined). — 118 M. *Franzensbad* and (122 M.) *Eger*, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

B. To HOF. $82\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mehltheuer.* — $86\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schönberg.*

From Schönberg a branch-line runs to (9 M.) **Schleiz** (Goldene Sonne, 25 R., well spoken of; Bayrischer Hof), a small town (6800 inhab.), pleasantly situated, and commanded by a 16th cent. Schloss. The early-Gothic Berg-Kirche, with baroque interior, is worthy of notice. About 5 M. to the W. is *Schloss Burgk*, situated on a wooded rock, high above the Saale. A motorbus runs from Schleiz in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to Neustadt an der Orla ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 236).

Beyond ($91\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reuth* the line enters Bavaria.

106 M. **Hof** (1610 ft.; Kaiserhof, Wittelsbacher Hof, both near the station) is a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 41,000 inhabitants. Gothic Rathaus of 1563, completely altered in 1823. The Michaelis-Kirche, constructed in 1230, was restored in 1829.

From Hof to *Nuremberg*, viâ Hochstadt-Marktzeuln (p. 237), Lichtenfels (p. 237), and Bamberg, and to *Ratisbon* viâ Wiesau, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

eograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

37. From Leipzig to Lichtenfels viâ Gera and Saalfeld.

142 M. Railway in 5-9 hrs. — From Leipzig to *Nuremberg*, 200 M., express in 7 hrs.

Leipzig, see p. 213. — 4½ M. *Leipzig-Leutzsch*, junction for Bebra and Cassel (p. 238). — From (7 M.) *Leipzig-Plagwitz* (pp. 215, 232) a branch-line runs to (15 M.) *Pörsten* viâ Lützen (11 M.; p. 238) and (12 M.) *Röcken*, where the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900; comp. p. 253) was born and buried.

28 M. **Zeitz** (495 ft.; Sächsischer Hof, with restaurant, 23 R. at 3 *M*; Herold, 16 R.; Drei Schwäne; Bayrisches Bierhaus, Ratskeller; Café Eldorado), an old town (35,300 inhab.) with factories, situated on the right bank of the *Weisse Elster*, was an episcopal see from 968 to 1028. The railway station lies on the left bank. From the lower town the street known as the 'Wendischer Berg' leads to the upper town, containing the *Moritzburg*, erected in the late 16th cent. by Duke Maurice of Saxe-Zeitz, and now a house of correction. Its church (formerly the cathedral), rebuilt in the 12th and 15th cent., retains the Romanesque crypt of the original building. The altar-piece (by Cranach the Elder) is now in the Nikolai-Kirche (1891; to the N.E.). The Rathaus, dating from 1502-9, was enlarged in 1909. The Michaels-Kirche contains restored mural paintings of c. 1300.

Zeitz is the junction for *Weissenfels* (19½ M.; p. 238), the line to which traverses one of the most important brown-coal districts in Germany. Other lines run to *Camburg* (p. 243) and *Altenburg* (p. 232).

The railway now ascends the valley of the Elster. — 38 M. *Crossen* (575 ft.), whence a line runs viâ the prettily situated industrial town of (5½ M.) *Eisenberg* (Hotel Löwe, 20 R. from 3, D. 1¾ *M*; 10,400 inhab.) to Jena (22 M.; p. 244). — 41½ M. *Köstritz* (Goldener Kranich, 14 R.) is noted for its beer and flowers. Near it is *Bad Köstritz* (Kurhaus), with warm sand baths.

45½ M. **Gera.** — Hotels. *Schwarzer Bär*, 70 R. at 3-6, D. 2-5 *M*; *Fürst Bismarck; Sonntag*, 30 R.; *Victoria*, at the station; *Stadt Dresden*. — Restaurants. *Deutsches Haus; Ratskeller. — Café Welsch.*

Post Office, Schloss-Strasse.

Gera (620 ft.), the capital of the former principality of Reuss jüngere Linie (p. 248), a busy manufacturing town with 75,000 inhab., is situated on the *Weisse Elster*. Turning to the right, at the exit from the station, we reach Bahnhof-Strasse. The turning to the right leads under the railway to the Theatre (1902); that to the left to Rathenau-Platz. A little to the E. of the latter is the *Johannis-Kirche*, with a bronze equestrian statue of Emp. William I., by Eberlein (1894), in front of it. In Johannis-Platz is a statue (1863) of Count Heinrich Posthumus (d. 1635). In the Markt (with a fountain of 1685) is the Rathaus, built after 1600. To the W., in Heinrich-Str.,

is the Town Museum (open free, Sun. 10-1; week-days 9-7, fee). — On the Hainberg, opposite the town, rises *Schloss Osterstein*, the residence of the former prince.

From Gera to Gössnitz, 22 M., railway in 1 hr. — 6½ M. *Ronneburg* (Weisses Ross, 16 R.), with an old Schloss and chalybeate springs. — Near (11½ M.) *Nöbdenitz* is *Schloss Löbichau*, once the property of Anna Dorothea, Duchess of Courland (d. 1821). — 22 M. *Gössnitz*, see p. 233.

From Gera to Weischlitz, 38½ M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. — Beyond (7 M.) *Wünschendorf* (p. 233) we traverse the *Elster-Tal*. — 12½ M. *Berga;* 16 M. *Neumühle*. — 20½ M. *Greiz*, see p. 233. — The scenery now becomes more picturesque. Passing *Schloss Dölau* and (23½ M.) *Elsterberg* (Grüner Baum, 15 R.), with its ruined castle, we traverse the *Steinicht Ravine*, with the stations of (26½ M.) *Rentzschmühle* (Hotel Steinicht)and (28 M.) *Barthmühle* (hotel) and the ruin of *Liebau*, to *Plauen* (34 M.; p. 234). — 38½ M. *Weischlitz* (p. 234).

From Gera viâ *Jena* to *Weimar*, see p. 253.

48 M. *Zwötzen;* 53 M. *Weida* (820 ft.; Hotel Goldener Ring), with 8800 inhabitants. Railway to Werdau, see p. 233. — 62½ M. *Triptis*.

From Triptis a branch-line runs in 3-4 hrs. to (43 M.) *Marxgrün* viâ (34 M.) *Lobenstein* (1650 ft.; Lobensteiner Hof, 25 R. at 2½-3 *M;* Herzog; Zum Alten Turm), a watering-place (3100 inhab.) on the Lemnitz, commanded by a ruined castle. Railway from Lobenstein to Eichicht, see p. 237.

68 M. *Neustadt an der Orla* (980 ft.; Hotel Goldener Löwe; Böttcher, 15 R.), a manufacturing town (7500 inhab.), possesses a handsome late-Gothic Rathaus (15-16th cent.). In the Stadt-Kirche is an altarpiece of c. 1525-50.

A motor mail plies hence to (12 M.) *Roda*, on the Weimar-Gera line (p. 253) viâ (6 M.) *Wolfersdorf* (Hotel Keller), with a hunting-lodge known as the *Fröhliche Wiederkunft*. — About 6 M. to the N.W. of Neustadt is *Hummelshain*, in a well-wooded region, with a Schloss (1880-82).

Motorbus to *Schleiz*, see p. 234.

76 M. *Pössneck* (722 ft.; Post, 25 R. at 3¾, D. 2 *M;* Anker), an industrial town (12,100 inhab.), has a fine late-Gothic and early-Renaissance Rathaus, begun in 1443. Branch-line (special station) to Orlamünde (7½ M.; p. 246). — About ¾ hr. S.E. of (78½ M.) *Krölpa-Ranis* is the castle of *Ranis*.

87 M. **Saalfeld.** — Hotels. *Roter Hirsch*, 50 R. at 4½-5½, D. 3-5 *M; Goldener Anker*, 40 R. at 3-4½, D. 1-3½, P. 6 *M; Thüringer Hof; Bahnhof*, 35 R. — *Café Pflänzel; Ratskeller Restaurant*, in the Rathaus (see below). — Post Office, Blankenburger Strasse. — Motorbus from the station to the Feengrotten (p. 237); fare 1 *M*.

Saalfeld (770 ft.), an old town with 16,000 inhab. and numerous factories, is prettily situated on the *Saale*. In the Markt is the Rathaus, erected in 1526-37 in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles. The Gothic St. Johannes-Kirche (1389-1456), a little to the N., has a sculptured W. portal and a choir of 1514. The Town Museum is housed in a 13th cent. monastery church. The Schloss (1677) of the extinct ducal line of Saalfeld stands in the N. suburb. In the S.E. part of the town are the little *Schloss Kitzerstein*, of the 16th cent., and the ruined castle-tower called the *Hoher Schwarm*, the extant parts of which date chiefly from the 13th century.

The *__Feengrotten__ (open April-Oct. 7 a.m.-8 p.m.; 1½ *M*) are situated about ½ hr. S.W. of Saalfeld in an alum and vitriol mine abandoned in 1736. The walls of the grottoes (entered by a gallery 82 yds. long) are covered with various minerals producing wonderful colour effects.

Railway viâ *Jena* to *Naumburg*, see R. 39; to *Arnstadt*, see R. 45 b.

The railway ascends the Saal-Tal, quitting it for the *Loquitz-Tal* near (93 M.) *Eichicht*, junction for Lobenstein (20½ M.; p. 236).

102½ M. **Probstzella** (1130 ft.; Meininger Hof, 15 R.), a village with slate quarries.

From Probstzella to Neuhaus am Rennsteig, 16½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. Views to the right. — 3½ M. *Gräfental*. — 14½ M. *Ernsttal* (p. 266). — 16½ M. *Neuhaus am Rennsteig-Igelshieb*. *Neuhaus* (2641 ft.; Müller, 50 R.; Grüner Baum) is a village with glass-works, also a summer resort. The contiguous village of *Igelshieb* (2739 ft.) is the highest in Thuringia. Railway to Coburg, see p. 266.

The train now enters Bavaria. Near (105 M.) *Lauenstein* (1312 ft.) is Burg Lauenstein (1815 ft.), dating from the 14-16th cent. and restored in 1896 (open in summer daily 8-7, in winter from 9 till dusk; 50 pf.). — From (107 M.) *Ludwigsstadt* a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Lehesten*, with the most important roof-slate quarries in Germany. — The line now quits the Loquitz-Tal, crosses the Rennstieg (p. 266), and soon reaches its highest point (1948 ft.). — 122 M. *Stockheim*, with coal-mines, junction for Sonneberg (p. 266). — 127 M. *Kronach* (1015 ft.; Goldener Wagen; Sonne, 46 R.), an old-fashioned town (5700 inhab.), was the birthplace of Lucas Cranach the Elder (p. 250) in 1472. — 137 M. *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln*, junction of the Leipzig, Hof, and Nuremberg line, see p. 234. — 142 M. *Lichtenfels*, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

38. From Halle or Leipzig to Cassel viâ Weimar, Eisenach, and Bebra.

From Halle to Cassel, 167 M., express in 6½ hrs.; from Halle to *Frankfort* viâ Bebra in 7-9 hrs. Some expresses from Leipzig do not stop at Corbetha, in which case passengers from Halle must change at Weissenfels. — From Halle to Cassel viâ Nordhausen, see R. 46.

From Leipzig to Cassel, 172 M., express in 5¾-6¾ hrs.; from Leipzig to *Frankfort* viâ Bebra in 7¾-8¼ hrs.

Halle, see p. 226. — We cross the Elster and the Saale.

9 M. **Merseburg.** — Hotels. *Müller*, at the station, well spoken of, 25 R. from 3½ *M*; *Goldene Sonne*, Markt 40, 25 R. at 3½, D. 1¾ *M*. — *Restaurant Ratskeller; Café Schmied.* — Post Office, Bahnhof-Strasse. — Tramway to Halle (p. 226), in ¾ hr.

Merseburg (325 ft.), an ancient town on the *Saale*, with 25,900 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 9th cent., was a favourite residence of Henry I., Otho the Great, and Henry II. It was the seat of a bishop from 968 to 1561. Halfway from the station to the cathedral is a bronze statue of Emp. Frederick III., by Hund-

rieser (1894). The **Dom*, founded in 1015 and restored in 1883-86, consists of a choir of the 13th and late-Gothic nave of the early 16th century. In the interior are a brazen monument (one of the oldest in Germany) of Rudolph of Swabia (who fell in 1080 in a battle with his rival Henry IV.), a font of the 12th cent., a monument by Hans Vischer (1544), and interesting wood-carvings and tombs. The *Schloss*, built in 1480-89 and rebuilt early in the 17th cent., once a residence of the Saxon princes, presents an imposing appearance.

A branch-line runs from Merseburg to (11 M.) *Schafstädt* viâ the chalybeate springs of (7 M.) *Lauchstedt* (Hotel Schwarzer Adler), with a simple theatre built in 1802 by Goethe. Lauchstedt was an aristocratic resort in the 18th cent., and was visited by Gellert, Gottsched, Gleim, Schiller, Christiane Vulpius, and Goethe.

Near (11 M.) *Leuna* is a large factory, known as the *Leunawerke* (with thirteen chimneys 380-420 ft. high), for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and the manufacture therefrom of sulphate of ammonia and other fertilizers.

15 M. *Corbetha.* Thence to Cassel, see below.

Leipzig, see p. 213. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Leipzig-Leutzsch* (p. 235). — $11^3/_4$ M. *Gross-Lehna*, 20 min. S. of *Altranstädt*. — The salt-works and baths of (16 M.) *Dürrenberg* (Kurhaus) are passed, and the Saale is crossed. — 20 M. *Corbetha*, junction for Halle (see above).

Three celebrated battles have been fought near Corbetha. At *Rossbach*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 22,000 Prussians defeated 41,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, on Nov. 5th, 1757. — Near *Lützen* (Hotel Roter Löwe), $4^1/_2$ M. to the E. (railway from Leipzig, see p. 235), Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was mortally wounded on Nov. 6th, 1632, after having defeated the imperial troops. A memorial chapel (1907; fee) and the *Schwedenstein*, a block of granite under a Gothic canopy, mark the spot ($1^1/_4$ M. to the N.E. of the Markt-Platz). — At *Gross-Görschen*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Lützen, a fierce but indecisive engagement was fought on May 2nd, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, in which the Prussian general Scharnhorst was mortally wounded.

25 M. **Weissenfels** (338 ft.; Goldener Ring, 24 R. at 3, D. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ ℳ; Zum Schützen, 25 R. from $2^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ ℳ), a town with 33,600 inhab. on the Saale, possesses a *Schloss* (1664-90) of the extinct dukes of Weissenfels-Querfurt. The Bürger-Park, which rises above the Schloss, is a good point of view. — To Zeitz, see p. 235.

On the slope to the right rises *Schloss Goseck*, and to the left the lofty tower of the ruined *Schönburg*. The country becomes more hilly, and the vine is cultivated here with some success.

34 M. **Naumburg** (Schwarzes Ross, Pl. a, 30 R., good; Preussischer Hof, Pl. c, 30 R. from 3, D. $2^1/_2$, P. 7-8 ℳ; Kaiserhof, 40 R. at 2-3, D. 2-4 ℳ, at the station; Drei Schwanen), an ancient town with 30,000 inhab., $^3/_4$ M. from the station (tramway), is pleasantly situated a little to the S. of the Saale. The ***Dom**, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul (bell at the E. entrance; 1 ℳ), is the finest example

1 : 100.000
Kilom.
Artern
Colleda
Zscheiplitz
FREYBURG
Zeddenbach
Edelacker
Friedenstal
Alte Göhle
Dödelis
Bahnhof
Tappendorf
Balgstädt
Nissmitz
Dobichau
Grössnitz
Probstei
Gr.-Jena
Gerodi
Unstrut
Gr.-Wilsdorf
Kl.-Jena
Kl.-Hain
Städten
Wasserschl.
Saale
Rossbach
Hauptbhf.
Ndr.-Mölleur
Laasenwald
Schenken-Holz
Napoleons Stein
NAUMBURG
Ost-Bhf.
Dom
Saale
Altenburg
Fränkenau
Kl. Saale
Schulpforta
Schöne Aussicht
BAD KÖSEN
Platten-Holz
Spechsart
Wilhelmsburg
Gradierwerk
Alt-Hemmühlen
Geiersberg
Paul Str.
Jäger Str.
Himmelreich
Steinsdf.
Saaleck
Kukulau
Oberlandesgericht
Dompl.
Dom
Löbschütz
Freiroda
Rudelsburg
Kreipitsch
Crölpa
Tultewitz
Schieben
Marktpl.
Rathsmarkt
Wenzelsk.
Kriegkhf.
Schulstr.
Pfortastr.
Salzstr.
Jenaer Str.
Vogelwiese
Bad Sulza
NAUMBURG
1:25.000
Meter
Strassenbahn
Birkenwäldchen
Bürgergarten
Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

of mediæval architecture in Thuringia. The main building, completed about 1242, is in the late-Romanesque and Transition styles; the early-Gothic W. choir was added in 1250-70, the more developed E. choir about 1340. The S.W. tower was erected in 1894, the N.W. tower is of 1242; the two E. towers are Romanesque, with baroque spires and lanterns. The gargoyles are of the 13th century. On the W. screen the Passion is depicted by painted figures in high relief, coarsely realistic but highly dramatic (c. 1270). The W. choir is adorned with twelve **Statues of founders and benefactors of the church (c. 1250). These extraordinarily life-like figures, the master work of an unknown Upper Saxon sculptor, exemplify the best period of Romanesque style and, with the sculptures in Bamberg Cathedral, denote the high level of excellence reached in German plastic art at that early time. Below the E. choir is a spacious crypt (c. 1220-30), with pillars and capitals of most varied form. The cloisters (S. side) date from the 13th century. — The *Church of St. Wenceslaus* or *Stadt-Kirche* (sacristan, Kleine Neugasse 4), in the Markt, contains two pictures by Cranach the Elder.

From Naumburg to Artern, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 4 M. **Freyburg** (Hotel Neidel; Edelacker, 12 R.), on the Unstrut, with 3250 inhab., possesses a church, half Gothic and half Romanesque, dating from the 13th and 15th centuries. The Erinnerungs-Turnhalle commemorates Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, the 'father of gymnastics', who lived and died (1852) at Freyburg (bust on the façade). Behind the Turnhalle is the Jahn Museum. On the hill to the E. is the ancient *Neuenburg*, founded about 1090, which was one of the chief seats of the landgraves of Thuringia. Extensive view. The Romanesque double chapel (13th cent.), the so-called Ahnensaal (1552), and the room which Queen Louise of Prussia occupied a few days before the battle of Auerstedt (p. 240) are noteworthy. — About 2 hrs. W. of (18 M.) *Nebra* is *Memleben*, with the Romanesque ruin of a Benedictine abbey founded in 975; crypt and statues of emperors of the 13th century. — *Wiehe*, 1 hr. S. of (25 M.) *Rossleben*, is the birthplace of the historian Leopold von Ranke (1795-1886). — The line now traverses the Goldene Aue (p. 280). — 35 M. *Artern*, p. 280.

Railway from Naumburg viâ *Jena* to *Saalfeld*, see R. 39.

Beyond Naumburg, to the left of the line, is the celebrated school of *Schulpforta*, established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery, where Klopstock, Fichte, Ranke, and Nietzsche were pupils. The choir of the fine Gothic church was completed in 1268. The valley of the Saale from Naumburg to Gross-Heringen is very picturesque and repays walkers.

38 M. **Bad Kösen.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus Mutiger Ritter*, 75 R., with brine baths; *Park Hotel*, 20 R. at 2½-5 *M*, well spoken of; *Apel*, 28 R., at the station. — Hotel-Restaurant *Kurgarten*, with view and garden. — Visitors' Tax. — Motor Boat to the foot of the Rudelsburg.

Kösen (377 ft.; 3400 inhab.) is a pleasant little watering-place with salt-baths on the Saale. On the left bank lie the station, the Kursaal, and the Kurgarten, on the right the evaporating works. The Saalhäuser, Göttersitz, Wilhelmsburg, Schöne Aussicht, and Himmelreich (all with restaurants) command fine views.

To the left on the hill, $^3/_4$ hr. from Kösen (footpath viâ the Katze, a restaurant where there is a ferry), rises the *Rudelsburg* (280 ft. above the Saale; restaurant), a pleasantly situated ruined castle (12th cent.).— Farther on are the two round towers of *Saaleck.*

42 M. *Gross-Heringen* (405 ft.), at the influx of the Ilm into the Saale. Branch-line to Camburg (5 M.; p. 243).

From Gross-Heringen to Straussfurt, 33 M., branch-railway in $2^1/_4$ hrs. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Bad Sulza-Nord* (see below). — 3 M. *Auerstedt*, where the Prussians were defeated by Marshal Davout (p. 101) on Oct. 14th, 1806. A monument marks the spot where the Duke of Brunswick (p. 73) was wounded. — $24^3/_4$ M. *Sömmerda* (p. 280). — 33 M. *Straussfurt* (p. 284).

The train quits the Saale. — 43 M. *Bad Sulza* (pop. 2950; Hotel Weimarischer Hof; Simon), with salt-baths (visitors' tax).

50 M. *Apolda* (Hotel Adler; Post, 40 R.) is a busy place with bell foundries and manufactures of woollen goods (22,700 inhab.).

$59^1/_2$ M. **Weimar,** see p. 247.

73 M. **Erfurt.** — Air Service, comp. p. xviii. — Hotels. Near the station: **Erfurter Hof & Haus Kossenhaschen* (Pl. b; D, 4), 250 R. (50 with baths); *Reichshof* (Pl. c; D, 4), 75 R., well spoken of; *Kaiserhof, Metropole*, both in Bahnhof-Strasse. — In the town: *Preussischer Hof* (Pl. i; D, 3), 35 R. from $2^1/_2$ *M.*; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. f; C, 4); *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. g; C, 4). — *Evangelisches Vereinshaus*, Allerheiligen-Str. 9 (Pl. B, 3); *Christliches Hospiz*, Regierungs-Str. 64 (Pl. B, C, 4), 9 R. at $2^1/_2$ *M.*

Restaurants. *Erfurter Hof & Haus Kossenhaschen*, see above; *Theatergarten*, Walkmühl-Str. 13, near the theatre (Pl. B, 4); *Münchener Bürgerbräu*, Anger 19-20 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Schwarzer Adler*, see above; *Steiniger*, Prediger-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 3), with garden. — Wine. *Haus Kossenhaschen*, see above; *Horst Kohl*, Neuwerk-Str. 31-32 (Pl. B, 4); *Eberhardt*, Anger 9 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Hucke*, Johannes-Str. 2 (Pl. B, C, 2).

Cafés. *Palast-Café*, Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. D, 4); *Wiener Café*, Anger 61; *Bauer*, Anger 57; *Stolze & Bachrodt*, Neuwerk-Str. 50 (Pl. C, 4), *Horst Kohl* (see above), confectionery at both.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways as shown on the Plan.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), Theater-Str., in winter only; *Reichshallen-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), operettas in summer.

Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Anger 66-68. — Baths (Pl. B, 4), Hermanns-Platz 10. — Enquiry Office, Bahnhof-Str. 46 (Pl. D, 4); week-days 9-6.

Times of Admission. *Dom* (p. 241), week-days 9-12 & 2.30-6; 1 pers. 1 *M*, each additional pers. 50 pf. — *Municipal Museum* (p. 241), free on week-days, except Mon., 11-1 (Sun. 10-1), Wed. & Sat. also 4-6. At other times on application to the attendant (bell at Bahnhof-Str.). — *Museum of Local History* (p. 241), daily, except Mon., 11-1, Wed. also 4-6 (in winter 2-4), free; at other times 1 *M*. — *Rathaus* (p. 241), daily 11-1, 30 pf., at other times 50 pf.

Erfurt (663 ft.), on the *Gera*, is, with 135,000 inhab., the largest town in Thuringia. The Altstadt possesses noteworthy Gothic churches and dwelling-houses of the 16th and 17th centuries. With Quedlinburg (p. 287) Erfurt has long held first place in Germany for its cultivation of flowers and vegetables (comp. p. 242).

Erfurt owes its foundation and its name to a ford ('Furt') on the Gera. In the 14th and 15th cent. it was a member of the Hanseatic League (p. 128), the centre of Thuringian trade, and the chief German market for woad, from which blue dyes were extracted in the middle ages. The university, founded in 1392 and suppressed in 1816, was one of the chief

1 Altes Gymnasium C3
2 Kaiser-Wilhelmdenkmal B4
3 Kasernen A3
4 Polizeipräsidium C3
5 Lutherdenkmal CD3
6 Realgymnasium C3
7 Reichsbank C4
8 Schulen A2,B2,B4,C1,C3,D2u3
9 Seminar B4
10 Waisenhaus B4
11 Baugewerkschule B2
12 Universität, alte C3
13 Ursulinerkloster D3
Johannes-Feld
Johannes-Tor
Andreas-Tor
Andreas-Feld
PETERS-BERG
Land-gericht
Friedr. Wilhelms-Platz
Dom
Severi-Kirche
Schmidter Tor
Rathaus
Kaufm. H.
Post
Regier. Zollamt
Hauptbahnhof
Stadtpark
Brühler Tor
Dreienbrunnen-Feld
Löber Feld
Steiger
Gotha
Schlachthof
Nordhausen-Weimar
Bahnhof
Theater
Kath. Krankenh.
Gasanst.
Thüringer Hof
Neues Gymnas.
Schützenhaus
Stadt-Friedhof
ERFURT
1:24.000
Meter
Strassenbahn

seats of the humanists at the time of the Reformation. Luther entered the university in 1501, took his degree in 1505, entered the Augustine monastery the same year, and was ordained in the cathedral in 1507. In 1508 he left for Wittenberg (see p. 222). Erfurt became part of the Electorate of Mayence in 1664; in 1802 it was annexed to Prussia, from 1806 to 1814 it was under the French supremacy, and in 1815 was finally restored to Prussia. The so-called Erfurt Congress took place in the autumn of 1808. The 'Unions-Parlament' of 1850 held its sittings in the Augustine church (p. 242).

From the railway station (Pl. D, 4) we follow Bahnhof-Str. to the Anger. At the corner is the *Pack- und Wagehaus* (Pl. C, D, 3; 1705), a weigh-house containing the *Municipal Museum* (adm., see p. 240), with works of mediæval Christian art, mainly from Erfurt and other Thuringian churches, and a picture-gallery.

In the Anger (Pl. C, 3, 4), a broad and busy street, is the *Kaufmanns-Kirche* (Merchants' Church; 13-14th cent.), in front of which is a good statue of Luther (Pl. 5), by F. Schaper (1889).

Schlösser-Str. leads from the Post Office to the Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 3), in which are a Roland as a Roman warrior (comp. p. 88; 1591) and the **Rathaus** (adm., see p. 240), erected in 1870-75 and adorned with frescoes by Kämpfer (staircase and passages: Faust, Gleichen, and Tannhäuser legends, Luther's life) and Janssen (great hall: scenes from the history of Erfurt). Two of the private houses in the Fischmarkt are handsome Renaissance edifices of the 16th cent., and there is another of equal interest in Johannes-Strasse (Pl. C, 2, 3; No. 169), containing industrial art collections. The adjacent *Krämer-Brücke* (Pl. C, 3) is flanked with houses on each side. — The Grosses Hospital (Pl. C, D, 2) contains the *Museum of Local History* (adm., see p. 240), with views and models of Erfurt, weapons, furniture, etc.

To the W. of the Fischmarkt is the finest square, the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. B, 3), in the centre of which is an obelisk in memory of Frederick Charles, Elector of Mayence (1777). On the N. side are the *Law Courts* (1876), and on the S. is the old 'Lilie' inn (1538), where Luther, Maurice of Saxony, and Gustavus Adolphus are all said to have put up. To the S.W. is an eminence, on the top of which the cathedral and the church of St. Severus form a picturesque group, approached by a broad flight of steps (sacristan in the corner house to the right, at the top; fee).

The ***Dom** (Pl. B, 3, 4; Rom. Cath.), begun about 1154, is erected on a massive substructure (the 'Cavaten'); the choir, built in 1349-70, is in the pure Gothic style, while the nave was converted in 1452-72 into a late-Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv). The N. portal has an elaborately decorated porch of c. 1350. The church was seriously damaged by fires and sieges at various periods, but was restored in 1845-70. The W. façade, which is also approached by a flight of steps, is adorned with a large figure of the Virgin in mosaic on a gold ground (1870).

By the first pillar on the N. side is a bronze *Relief, Coronation of the Virgin, by *P. Vischer*, being a monument 'Henningo Goden jurec.' (d. 1521; replica at Wittenberg, see p. 224). On the S. wall is an oil-painting of St. Christopher (1499); below it the tombstone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, of the 13th century. On an altar to the right of the choir are a relief in painted wood of the Entombment (c. 1500) and a tabernacle of 1560. On the left of the choir is a Romanesque stucco altar-piece (12th cent.). The choir contains finely carved stalls of the 15th cent., a Marriage of St. Catherine by *Cranach the Elder* (c. 1522), and a bronze candelabrum of the 12th cent., representing a worshipper. Fine stained glass of 1403.

Beautiful Cloisters on the S. side, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic (accessible only on application to the provost of the chapter). The cathedral museum is open at any time. — The Towers, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., contain ten bells, the largest of which ('Maria Gloriosa') weighs over 13 tons. Fine view from the top (260 steps).

The Gothic **Severi-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3; Rom. Cath.), with a choir of the 13th and a nave (with double aisles) of the 15th cent., was restored in 1878 (tickets at Severi-Hof 3, 1 *M*). It contains good reliefs (end of 14th cent.) on the altar, a figure of St. Michael (1467), and a font with an elaborate pierced canopy (1467). — The *Prediger-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), erected in the 14-15th cent., contains a carved high altar (c. 1475) and interesting reliefs (14-16th cent.). — The *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3, 4), dating from the 14-15th cent., contains a carved altar (14th cent.) and interesting tombstones.

The *Government Buildings* (Regierungs-Gebäude; Pl. C, 4), formerly the palace of the governors appointed by the Electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who convened a congress of reigning princes here.

The *Augustine Monastery*, now a reformatory (Martinsstift; Pl. C, 2) and orphanage, contains the cell of Luther, who was a monk here in 1505-8 (comp. p. 241); but nearly all reminiscences of the reformer were destroyed by a fire in 1872 (entrance, Komturgasse 8).

The *Steiger* (beyond Pl. B, 6; restaurant), to the S.W., and the *Cyriaxburg*, to the W., are the favourite promenades at Erfurt. At the foot of the former is the pleasure resort *Flora* (tramway). — A rich display of flowers may be seen in summer and autumn beyond the Brühler Tor (Pl. A, 5), to the right. Near the Steiger are numerous well-kept market-gardens.

From Erfurt to *Nordhausen* (for Hanover), see R. 47; to *Sangerhausen*, see p. 280.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest. — 80½ M. *Neu-Dietendorf* is a Moravian colony (comp. p. 370). Railway to Ritschenhausen, see R. 45c; to Saalfeld, see R. 45b.

To the left, farther on, rise three picturesque castles situated on three isolated hills, called the *Drei Gleichen:* viz. the Wachsenburg (p. 269), the *Mühlburg* (1181 ft.), and the *Wanderslebener Gleiche* (1214 ft.; nearest the railway), the last two in ruins. The train skirts the Seeberg (p. 255).

90 M. **Gotha,** see R. 41

Beyond Gotha a fine view is obtained (left) of the heights of Thuringia, among which the Inselsberg is conspicuous. — 96 M.

Fröttstädt, junction for Friedrichroda (see R. 45 f). Motor mail to Tabarz, see p. 277.

The railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel*. On the right, extending nearly as far as Eisenach, rises the long, deeply-furrowed ridge of the **Hörselberg** (1590 ft.). Here, according to popular tradition, is situated the grotto of Venus, into which she enticed the knight Tannhäuser. The ascent is best accomplished from Schönau (see below; 50 min.) through the *Zapfengrund;* fine view from the top. — 103 M. *Schönau an der Hörsel* (820 ft.). — 105 M. *Wutha*. Railway to Ruhla, see R. 45 g.

108 M. **Eisenach,** see R. 42.

The train continues to follow the course of the Hörsel (view of the Wartburg on the left) to its union with the *Werra*. Beyond a tunnel the train quits the valley of the Werra and enters that of the *Fulda*.

136 M. *Bebra* (670 ft.; Hotel Schlüter), junction for Frankfort viâ Fulda (R. 51).

140 M. *Rotenburg;* 151½ M. *Malsfeld*, junction for Niederhone or Treysa (see p. 313). — 154 M. *Melsungen* (pop. 4100; Hotel zum Prinzen), an old town on the left bank of the Fulda. — 161½ M. *Guxhagen*, a picturesque town, on both banks of the Fulda, with the former Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded in 1113).

163½ M. *Guntershausen* (p. 307), junction for Frankfort. — 170 M. *Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 50).

172 M. *Cassel*, see p. 43.

39. From Naumburg to Saalfeld viâ Jena.

Railway to (23 M.) *Jena* in ½-1 hr.; to (53 M.) *Saalfeld* in 1½-2¾ hrs.

From Naumburg to (4½ M.) *Kösen*, see pp. 238, 239. — The line continues to ascend the pretty Saale valley to (12 M.) *Camburg* (pop. 2800; Hotel Rathaus; Post, 12 R.), with a ruined castle (view). Branch-lines to Gross-Heringen (p. 240) and to Zeitz (23 M.; p. 235).

16½ M. **Dornburg** (440 ft.; Hotel Ratskeller), situated on a lofty rock, possesses three châteaux, of which that in the centre (1740) and that to the S. (of the late-Renaissance period; occupied by Goethe for two months after the death of Duke Charles Augustus, p. 229) have preserved their interior decorations (shown by head-gardener). Fine views from the terraces. On the right bank lies *Dorndorf* (Hotel zum Blauen Schild), whence a pretty walk may be taken to (4 M.) *Tautenburg* (Hotel zum Schenken), picturesquely situated in a wooded dale. — 19½ M. *Porstendorf*. — 21½ M. *Zwätzen-Kunitzburg*. To the left, on a steep hill on the right bank of the Saale, rises the ruined *Kunitzburg* (1150 ft.; view).

23 M. **Jena.** — Railway Stations: *Saal-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, D, 1), to the N., and *Paradies* (Pl. B, C, 3; p. 246; no cabs), to the S., both for Naumburg and Saalfeld. — *Jena-West* (Pl. B, 3), $1^1/_2$ M. from the Saal-Bahnhof (tramway, see below), for Weimar and Gera.

Hotels. **Bär* (Pl. b; C, 2), 35 R. at 4-5, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*, with garden and memorial tablets referring to visits of Luther (1522) and Bismarck (1892); *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. c; C, 3), 50 R. from 3, D. $1^3/_4$-$4^1/_2$, P. 8-12 *M*; *Victoria* (Pl. d; C, 2), 22 R. at $3^1/_2$, D. 2-4, P. 8-10 *M*, well spoken of; *Sonne* (Pl. e; C, 2); *Weimarischer Hof* (Pl. g; C, 2, 3), with garden; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f; B, 2), 30 R.; *Schwan* (Pl. h; C, 1, 2), plain but good. — Restaurants. *Weimarischer Hof* (see above); *Burgkeller*, next to the Stadt-Kirche (Pl. C, 2); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (Pl. C, 2); *Paradies* (p. 245). — Wine. *Zeise*, on the ground-floor of the Rathaus; *Göhre*, *Alt-Jena*, both in the Markt.

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), Engel-Platz. — Theatre (Pl. B, 3), Engel-Platz.

Cabs. Fares officially fixed. — Tramways between the railway stations and through the town. — Baths (*Volksbad*: Pl. C, 3), with swimming-pool. — Enquiry Office, Löbdergraben 13 (Pl. C, 3, 2).

Times of Admission. *Archæological Museum* (see below), from May to Oct. on Sun. 11-1; 50 pf. At other times apply at the Archæological Institute. — *Botanical Garden* (see below), daily 7-12 & 2-6 (in winter 7.30-12 & 2-5); free. — *Municipal Museum* (p. 245), week-days 10-1 & 2-5, Sun. 11-1 & 2-4, 50 pf.; free on Wed. afternoon. — *Phyletic Museum* (p. 245), daily 9-12 & 2-5, Tues. & Sat. 9-1 only; Sun. free, on other days 50 pf. — *Schaeffer Museum* (p. 245), temporarily closed. — *University* (see below), week-days 1-3, 50 pf. Bell on the S. side. — *University Library* (see below), reading-room open on week-days 9-1 and, except Sat., 3-6 (in winter 3-10).

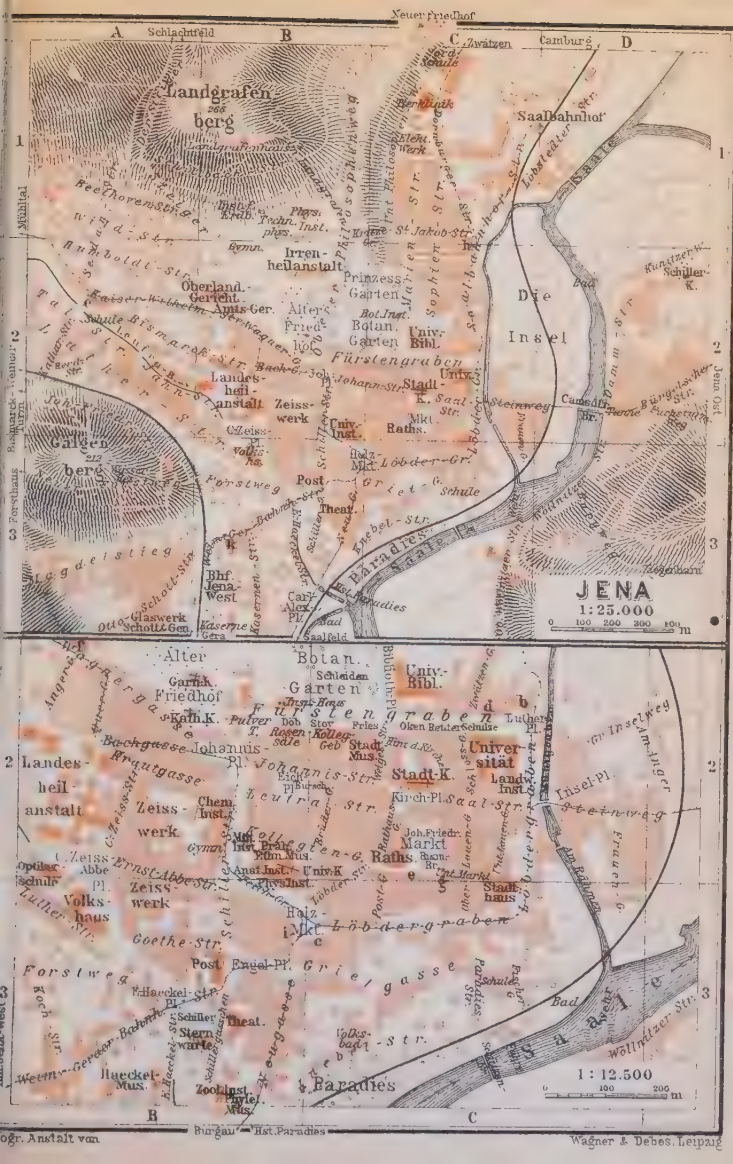
Jena (525 ft.), a town with 53,900 inhab., first mentioned in 1182, is very pleasantly situated on the *Saale*. Its celebrated university, founded in 1548, reached the acme of its fame in 1787-1806, when Goethe was its head and Fichte, the philosophers F. W. J. Schelling and G. W. F. Hegel, and Schiller were among its professors.

In the Markt-Platz (Pl. C, 2) are a statue of *Elector John Frederick the Magnanimous* (p. 249), the founder of the university, by Drake (1858), and a Bismarck fountain, by Hildebrand (1894). The Gothic *Rathaus* was built about 1340. — The choir of the *Stadt-Kirche* (1438-1528) contains a figure of Luther in relief (1571).

The ***University** (Pl. C, 2; 2000 students), a group of buildings with a lofty tower, admirably adapted to the prevailing note of the town, was completed by Theodor Fischer in 1908.

Interior (adm., see above). The corridors of the first floor are adorned with scenes from the history of the university and with a large picture by Hodler (March of German students to join the army in 1813). — On the S.E. side is an *Archæological Museum* (adm., see above).

In the pleasant promenades (Fürstengraben, Löbdergraben, etc). which surround the town on the site of the old moated walls, are monuments to *Fritz Reuter* (p. 139; a student here in 1832) and to sundry Jena professors (comp. Plan). In the vicinity is the *University Library* (Universitäts-Bibliothek; Pl. C, 2), containing 306,000 vols. and various prints and relics (adm., see above). To the W. of the library is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. B, C, 2; adm., see above). — Adjoining the Botanical Garden on the N. is the *Princesses' Garden*, frequently visited by Goethe and Schiller.



ogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

At the W. end of the Fürstengraben rises the old *Pulver-Turm* (Pl. B, 2), commanding a good view of the town (key at the adjoining house, No. 25). The *Goethe Room*, in the Inspektor-Haus, opposite the tower, was occupied by Goethe during the summer months of 1817-22 and now contains souvenirs of his life at Jena. A little farther S. is the *Johannis-Tor* (14th cent.).

The *Burschenschafts-Denkmal*, by Donndorf (1883), in Eich-Platz (Pl. B, 2), commemorates the foundation in 1815 of the 'Burschenschaft', a patriotic association of German students (see below). — The *Stadthaus* (Pl. C, 2), in Weigel-Str., contains the interesting **Municipal Museum** (adm., see p. 244). On the first floor are objects of industrial art; on the second, relics of Jena's classical past and of the Battle of Jena.

The *Observatory* (Sternwarte; Pl. B, 3), on the S. side of the town (Schillergässchen 3), stands near Schiller's old garden, which contains also a bust of Schiller after Dannecker, near the spot where the poet wrote his 'Wallenstein' in 1798. — To the W., in Ernst-Haeckel-Str. is the Villa Medusa, the former residence of Ernst Haeckel (1834-1919; professor of zoology at Jena from 1862), with the *Haeckel Museum*. Adjacent is the *Phyletic Museum* (Pl. B, 3), founded in 1908 by Haeckel for the study of evolution (adm., see p. 244). — The lime avenues of the *Paradies* (Pl. C, 3; comp. pp. 244, 246) skirt the river.

In Carl-Zeiss-Platz is the **Zeiss Factory** (Pl. B, 2) of optical instruments (founded by Carl Zeiss in 1846). Its fame is due to Prof. E. Abbe (1840-1905), who became its owner in 1888 and presented it in 1891 to the 'Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung', instituted for the benefit of its workmen and for various philanthropic and scientific purposes. A monument to Abbe was erected in 1911 in Carl-Zeiss-Platz, consisting of a small temple by H. Van de Velde, with a bust by Max Klinger and reliefs by C. Meunier. — On the S. side of the square are the *Volkshaus* (Pl. B, 3), with a well-stocked reading-room (open free), and the *Schaeffer Museum* of physics (temporarily closed).

The *Camsdorf Bridge* (Pl. D, 2) leads over the Saale to the suburb of *Wenigenjena* or *Jena-Ost*. Goethe often stayed at the 'Tanne' inn (Pl. D, 2), where the 'Burschenschaft' was founded (see above); on a path by the Saale he composed the 'Erlkönig' (1781). Schiller was married in 1790 at the Schiller-Kirche (Pl. D, 2; keys at the parsonage).

The **Environs** of Jena (comp. the Map on p. 246), where the peculiar stratification of the rock is of interest, afford a number of pleasant excursions. On the *Hausberg*, 2½ M. to the E., rises the *Fuchsturm* (1240 ft.; fee), reached from the village of *Ziegenhain*, or from Wenigenjena, in ¾ hr. — A good view of the town is obtained from the (20 min.) *Landgrafen-Berg* (Pl. A, B, 1; garden-restaurant), to the N.W. — The ***Forst** (restaurant), 2 M. to the W. of Jena, is another picturesque spot; the tower at the top was built in memory of the Jena students who fell in the Franco-Prussian war. Close by is an observatory (open in summer in clear weather

7-10 p.m.; fee). A path leads hence S.E. to *Lichtenhain*. From Lichtenhain back to Jena, $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr.

The Battle of Jena was fought on Oct. 14th, 1806, a little to the N.W. of the town, where Napoleon, with an army of 80,000 men, signally defeated 57,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Hohenlohe. The battle raged most fiercely at *Vierzehnheiligen*, 5 M. from Jena, on the way to Apolda, about $^1/_2$ M. to the right of the road. Napoleon followed the battle from the *Windknollen*.

From Jena to *Weimar* or *Gera*, see p. 253 (station, see p. 244); to *Crossen*, see p. 235 (trains start from the Saal-Bahnhof).

Beyond Jena the line follows the left bank of the Saale. — 22 M. *Jena-Paradies* (p. 244). To the left, on the opposite bank, lies *Lobeda* (Hotel zum Bären), above which rise the ruins of the *Lobedaburg* (1040 ft.). — 26$^1/_2$ M. *Göschwitz* (p. 253).

32$^1/_2$ M. *Kahla* (540 ft.; Hotel Goldener Löwe), a small town with 6600 inhab. and a large porcelain factory. Opposite to it rises the old fortress of *Leuchtenburg* (1296 ft.; 1 hr. from the station), a good point of view (inn; view-tower, fee). — 30 M. *Orlamünde* (pop. 1650; Hotel Stern), at the confluence of the Saale and the *Orla*. The 'White Lady', a legendary figure in the history of the Hohenzollerns, was a Countess of Orlamünde. Railway to Pössneck, see p. 236.

47 M. **Rudolstadt** (640 ft.; Löwe, 30 R.; Deutscher Kaiser, 20 R. from 3 *M*; Thüringer Hof, at the station), the capital of the former principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (p. 248), is charmingly situated on the Saale. Pop. 16,000. The Anger, near the station, is a favourite resort on fine summer evenings (restaurants). On a hill rises *Schloss Heidecksburg*, rebuilt after a fire in 1735, and containing handsome rococo rooms with furniture of the 18th and 19th cent.; pretty view from the 'Schutte', in front of the N.W. portal (visitors are conducted round daily every hour, 8-11 & 2-5; fee). Picturesque walks on the wooded *Hainberg*, above the town.

About 4$^1/_4$ M. to the W. of Rudolstadt is the famous school of *Keilhau*, founded by Fröbel (p. 269) in 1817. The *Barop-Turm*, 1 M. to the W., commands an admirable view (key kept at Keilhau).

On the high-road, 2 M. to the S. of Rudolstadt, lies the suburb of *Volkstedt*, in one of the first houses of which Schiller resided in 1788. On the opposite bank of the Saale is the *Schiller-Höhe*, with a bust of the poet after Dannecker. — Other pleasant points are the (2 hrs.) *Kulm* (1580 ft.), the *Marienturm* ($^3/_4$ hr.), and the valley of the *Mörla* (to the S.W.).

50 M. *Schwarza* (Hotel Bremer Hof), station for the Schwarza-Tal (p. 267; branch-line to Blankenburg, see p. 267).

Beyond Schwarza the train crosses the Saale. To the right is the battlefield of Oct. 10th, 1806 (four days before the Battle of Jena, see above), where Lannes and Augereau with 30,000 men defeated 11,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia. Between Schwarza and Saalfeld a monument to the prince was erected in 1823 on the spot where he fell.

53 M. *Saalfeld*, see p. 236.

Camburg
Kösnitz
Zimmern
Naschhausen
Stobra
Stöbritz
Dornburg
Dorndorf
Steudnitz
Nerkewitz
Hainchen
Neuengönna
Hohe Leeden
Lehesten
Oberm.
Nerkewitzer Grund
Untere M.
Plattenbg.
Rödigen
Altengönna
Lamsdorf
Golmsdorf
Laura
Beutnitz
Weidenberg
Schlossberg
Zwätzen
Kunitzburg
Kloswitz
Löbstedt
Kunitz
Jena-Löbnitz
Lasan
Windknollen
Kospeda
Napoleonstein
Landgraben
Jenzig
Wolgau
Gasth.
Jenapriessnitz
JENA
Wenigenjena
Löbichau
Hausberg
Hohe Kuppe
Ziegenhainer Höhe
Kernberge
Die Wöllmisse
Wöllnitz
Ob.
Zötnitz
Rabis
Schlöben
Johannis-Bg.
Drakendorfer Forwerk
Lobeda
Einsiedlerbg.
Winzerla
Drakendorf
Ilmnitz
Gröben
Kahla
Gera
Roda
1 : 100 000
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

40. Weimar.

Hotels. In the town: **Erbprinz* (Pl. b; C, 4), with garden, 40 R. (10 with baths) at 4-7, D. 3-4½ *M.*; **Fürstenhof* (Pl. c; B, 3), 56 beds, R. 3-12, D. 2½, P. from 10 *M.*; **Elephant* (Pl. a; C, 4), 34 R. at 3½-4½, D. 2½-3, P. 7½-10 *M.* — *Chemnitius* (Pl. d; B, 3), with garden, 30 R.; *Grossherzog von Sachsen* (Pl. g; B, 2), 35 R. — Near the station: *Kaiserin Augusta* (Pl. f; B, 1), with garden, 70 R., good; *Germania* (Pl. k; B, 1); *Victoria* (Pl. l; B, 1), 25 R. — *Martha-Marien-Heim* (Pl. e; B, 5), for ladies.

Pensions. *Bieler*, Junker-Str. 4 (Pl. A, B, 5); *Gliem*, Ackerwand 27 (Pl. C, 5); *Leinhos*, Liszt-Str. 20 (Pl. A, 4, 5); *Martini*, Buchfarter Str. 1 (Pl. B, 6, 5), 7 R.; *Perrin*, Moltke-Str. 11 (Pl. A, 4).

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Jungbrunnen*, Schiller-Str. 14 (Pl. B, 4); *Weisser Schwan*, adjoining Goethe's House (Pl. C, 4, 5); *Stadthaus*, Markt 10 (Pl. B, 4; p. 250); *Rautenkranz*, Kaiserin-Augusta-Str. 31 (Pl. A, 4); *Bauernheim*, Schwanseestrasse (Pl. A, B, 3); *Theater-Casino*, Theater-Platz 1 (Pl. B, 4), with garden. — **Wine Rooms.** *Goldener Adler*, Markt-Str. 14-16 (Pl. B, C, 4; founded in 1632), good cuisine; *Becker*, Markt 12; *Fürstenkeller*, Fürsten-Platz 4 (Pl. C, 4); *Rheingau*, Watzdorf-Str. 58 (Pl. B, C, 1); *Alt-Weimar*, Preller-Str. 2 (Pl. A, 4, 5). — **Cafés.** *Kaiser-Café*, Park-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 4); *Fürstenhof* (see above); *Sperling*, Schiller-Str. 18 (Pl. B, 4). — *Indian Tea Room*, Marien-Str. 4 (Pl. B, C, 5).

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways as shown on the Plan.

Theatre (Pl. B, 4; p. 250). — **Post Office** (Pl. B, 3), Karls-Platz 7-8. — **Enquiry Office.** *Europäisches Reise-Bureau*, Karls-Platz 12.

Times of Admission.

Belvedere (p. 253), daily 9-12 & 2-6 (in winter 2-4); 50 pf.

Donndorf Museum (p. 252), Sun. 10-1, Wed. 11-1; 20 pf.

Fürstengruft (p. 252), May 1st to Sept. 30th week-days 10-12 & 3-5, Sun. 10-1; Oct. 1st to April 30th week-days 11-12 & 3-4, Sun. 11-1 on application to the keeper at the Schloss, near the tower; 50 pf.

Goethe and Schiller Archives (p. 250), week-days 9-1 & 2-5, 75 pf.; Sun. 9-1, 50 pf.

Goethe's Garten-Haus (p. 253), in summer week-days 8-1 & 2-6 (Sun. 8-1), in winter 10-1 & 2-4 (Sun. 10-1); 50 pf.

Goethe's House (p. 251), week-days 9-1 & 2-6 (in winter 2-4), Sun. 10-3 (in winter 9-1); 1 *M.*

Kirms-Krackow House (p. 249), week-days 10-1 & 3-7 (in winter till dusk), Sun. 10-2; 40 pf.

Liszt Museum (p. 253), week-days 9-12 (in winter 10-12) & 2-6 (in winter 2-4), Sun. & holidays 9-1; 50 pf.

Prehistorical Museum (p. 253), Mon.-Fri. 10-4, Sat. 10-1, 60 pf.; Sun. 10-1; 20 pf.

Schiller's House (p. 250), week-days 9-1 & 2-6 (in winter 2-4), Sun. & holidays 9-1; 60 pf.

Schloss (p. 249). *Grand Ducal Apartments*, week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 9-1; 1 *M.* — *Graphic Collection*, in summer Wed. 4-7, in winter Tues. & Fri. 4-7; free. — *Schloss Museum*, week-days 9-1 & 2-5 (in winter 2-4), Sun. 9-1; Sun. 10 pf., on other days 50 pf., for the Poets' Rooms 50 pf. extra.

Schloss Tiefurt (p. 253). Visitors are conducted round daily till dusk; 1 *M.*

State Library (p. 250). Visitors are conducted round on week-days at 11 and 12, Mon., Wed., Thurs. also at 3 and 4, Sun. at 11.30 and 12.30; 75 pf., more than two pers. 50 pf. each.

State Museum (p. 248), week-days 9-1 & 2-5 (in winter 2-4), Sun. 9-1 1 *M.*, Sun. 10 pf.

Wittums-Palais (p. 250). Visitors are conducted round every hour from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 (in winter 2 to 3), Sun. & holidays 9 to 1; 1 *M.*

s.Leipzig

Weimar (795 ft.), formerly the capital of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, now that of Thuringia (see below), with 41,400 inhab., an irregularly built old town with modern suburbs, pleasantly situated on the *Ilm*, derives its renown and principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (1757-1828), a liberal patron of literature, Goethe resided here during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries Herder and Wieland also held appointments here under the duke, during whose reign Weimar was visited by many other celebrated men of letters. In 1789 Schiller, at Goethe's request, was appointed a professor at the university of Jena, but he resigned in 1799 and retired to Weimar, where he died in 1805.

Weimar has been the headquarters of the German Shakespeare Society since 1864, and of the Goethe Society since 1885. The German National Assembly, which framed the new constitution, met here from Feb. till Aug. 1919. — In 1920 the Thuringian states of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss jüngere Linie, and Reuss ältere Linie united to form the Thuringian Free State (Freistaat Thüringen) and chose Weimar for their capital. Coburg, however, with the adjoining portion of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was merged in Bavaria.

From the station (Pl. B, C, 1) Sophien-Str. leads into the town. On the right, in Watzdorf-Platz, stands a war monument (Pl. 7), by R. Härtel (1878).

The ***State Museum** (Pl. B, 2) was erected by Zitek in 1863-1868. Adm., see p. 247.

Ground Floor. On the right is Corner Room I. Scottish painters (landscapes by *J. W. Hamilton*, *J. Paterson*, and others). — Room II. *O. Modersohn*, Landscape; *Count Leopold Kalckreuth*, The harbour at Hamburg, Funeral procession. — Corner Room III. Pictures by *O. Fröhlich*. — Room IV. Pictures by *Count Kalckreuth*, *M. Thedy*, *L. von Gleichen-Russwurm*, *T. T. Heine*, and *T. Hagen*. — Corner Room V. *W. Trübner*, Postilion. — Room VI. *H. Thoma*, Shepherds; *Max Liebermann*, Lady on the shore. — Corner Room VII. Drawings by *A. Rodin*; *C. Monet*, Rouen Cathedral.

On the Staircase is *C. Steinhäuser's* marble group of Goethe and Psyche (from a sketch by Bettina von Arnim; 1851).

First Floor. Room I, on the left, and the four adjoining rooms contain varying exhibitions. — Room II, on the right. Pictures by the Weimar painter *C. Rohlfs*. — We pass through several rooms to the Preller Room, which contains a cycle of *Mural Paintings from the Odyssey by *Friedrich Preller* (1804-78). The 16 large landscape-paintings depict the most important events in the wanderings of Ulysses and his return to Ithaca; the pictures on the base (red figures on a black ground) represent scenes at Ithaca before and after his return. — Corner Room III and Room IV contain paintings by *Preller*. — Room V. Paintings by *Friedrich Marder-steig*, a contemporary of Preller. — Room VI. Paintings by *F. von Lenbach*; also *F. von Rayski*, Selfportrait, Rocbuck. — Corner Room VII. *K. Gussow*, *E. Kanold*, *B. Piglhein*. — Room VIII. Section I. *A. Böcklin*, Sketches. Section III. Pictures by the Weimar painter *K. Buchholz*. — Corner Room IX. *F. von Lenbach*, Portrait of L. Döllinger.

On the outside of the S. wall of the *Jakobs-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3) are a copy of the tombstone of Lucas Cranach the Elder (p. 249) and the monument of Karl Musäus (p. 363). On the grass opposite

A
D
Bahnhof
n. Rastenberg
n. Berka
n. Apolda
n. Jena
1 Bastille C 4
2 Bibliothek C 4
3 Borkenhüttschen C 5
Denkmäler:
4 Goethe-Schiller B 4
5 Herder C 3
6 Karl August C 4
7 Krieger B 1
8 Wieland B 5
9 Wildenbruch B 5
10 Donndorf-Mus B 5
11 Fürstenhaus C 4
12 Cranachs Haus C 4
13 Herder's Haus C 3
14 Krackow-Haus C 3
15 Krieg-Gedächtn.-Halle B 5
16 Reithaus, ehem. C 4
17 Tempelherrenhs. C 5
18 Vimariabrunnen B 2
19 Wittumpalais B 4
Strassenbahn
Schwansee
Anlagen
Tropicps-Garten
Jakobs-Pl.
Post
Schloss
Rathaus
Theater
Kathol. Kirche
Alexand.-Platz
Staats-Archiv
Lisst-Mus
Goethes Gartenhaus
Tiefurter Allee
Schiesshaus-Holzchen
Schiesshaus
Seebachstift
Fried-hof
Fürsten-Gruft
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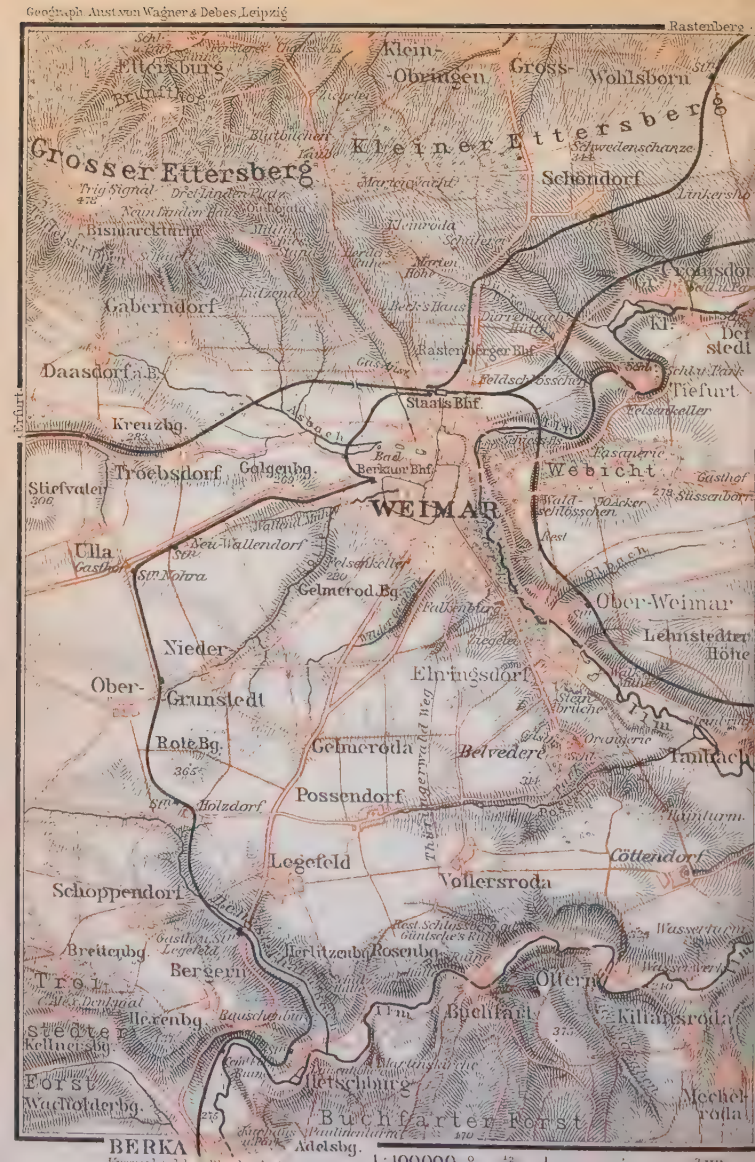
Geogr Anst v Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



is the grave of Christiane Vulpius (d. 1816; p. 252). — In Karls-Platz is an equestrian statue of *Grand Duke Charles Alexander* (p. 248; Pl. K. A.), by Brütt (1907).

In the centre of the Altstadt, in Herder-Platz, is the **Peter-Pauls-Kirche** or **Stadt-Kirche** (Pl. C, 3), begun in 1498 and rebuilt in 1726-35 (tickets at Herder-Platz 2).

The *Altarpiece, begun in 1552 by the elder *Cranach* and completed by his son, is a Crucifixion, containing portraits of Luther and the artist, etc. The tombstone of *L. Cranach the Elder* (comp. p. 250) with the lifesize figure of the deceased was brought hither from the churchyard of St. James (p. 248). The philosopher and poet *J. G. Herder* (d. 1803; comp. p. 336) reposes below the organ, beneath a simple slab bearing his motto "Licht, Liebe, Leben". Numerous rulers of Weimar are interred here, among them Duke Bernard (d. 1639), the celebrated leader in the Thirty Years' War, Duchess Anna Amalia (d. 1807), Elector John Frederick the Magnanimous (d. 1554; comp. p. 244), and Electress Margarete (d. 1521; brass from the studio of P. Vischer).

In front of the church, to the S., stands a bronze statue of Herder (Pl. 5), by Schaller (1850). Behind the church is the Parsonage (Pl. 13), occupied by Herder from 1776 till his death.

The *Kirms-Krackow House* (Pl. 14, C 3; adm., see p. 247), at Jakob-Str. 10, dating from the 16th cent., contains on the first floor three rooms charmingly fitted up in the old Weimar style.

To the S.E. of the Stadt-Kirche is the ***Schloss** (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1790-1803, partly under Goethe's superintendence; the S. wing was added in 1914. At the S.W. angle is the 'Bastille' (Pl. 1), the E. portal of which dates from 1439, the W. portal from c. 1550; the upper part of the tower (171 ft. high) dates from 1730.

Since 1923 the older part of the Schloss has been given over to the **Schloss Museum** (adm., see p. 247; entrance on the W. side). Ground-floor: Ecclesiastical art of the 15th and 16th centuries (altarpieces, sculptures, paintings, etc.). — On the 1st Floor are the Poets' Rooms, with noteworthy frescoes. The Herder Room contains symbolical figures of that scholar's various spheres of activity, by Jäger; in the Schiller Room and Goethe Room are scenes from the works of these poets, by Neher; in the Wieland Room are similar scenes, by Preller. The room adjoining the Herder Room on the right contains *Moritz von Schwind's* cycle of water-colour drawings illustrating the fable of the 'Seven Ravens' (1857).

2nd Floor. On the left are the Art Library and the Graphic Collection (adm., see p. 247). — Four rooms on the right contain panel-paintings and German drawings of the 15th and 16th centuries: *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Elector John Frederick I. and his bride (1526), Luther and his wife (1528); *Dürer*, Hans and Felicitas Tucher (1499); *J. de' Barbari*, Head of Christ. Drawings and woodcuts by *Cranach the Elder*, *Dürer*, *W. Jamnitzer*, etc. Further, six rooms with furniture of the late 18th cent.; the Carstens Room, with cartoons by *A. J. Carstens*; the Friedrich Room, with works by *C. D. Friedrich* (landscapes) and *F. G. Kersting* (interiors); also a department for 20th cent. art.

The **Grand Ducal Apartments** in the S. wing are still occupied by the former grand-ducal family and are accessible only in their absence (adm., see p. 247; entrance on the S. side). They contain furniture of the 17th and 18th cent. and paintings and drawings by old masters (note the drawings of the heads of the Apostles in Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, studies after Leonardo).

To the N.E. of the palace, on the other side of the Ilm, is the building, completed in 1896, for the safe-keeping of the **Goethe and Schiller Archives** (Pl. C, D, 3; adm., see p. 247).

In the vestibule are busts of Schiller and Goethe (by Rumpf) and of the Grand Duchess Sophie and Grand Duke Alexander (by Donndorf). — The Archives contain the MSS. left behind by Goethe and Schiller; the former bequeathed in 1885 by Walther von Goethe (p. 251) to the Grand Duchess Sophie (d. 1897), the latter presented in 1889 by Schiller's grandson, Baron Ludwig von Gleichen-Russwurm (d. 1901). The institution has also acquired by purchase or gift the literary remains of Herder, Wieland, Mörike, Immermann, Hebbel, Freiligrath, Otto Ludwig, and others; and is the present depositary of those of Fritz Reuter and Scheffel. MSS. are exhibited in the show-cases in the three main rooms.

In Fürsten-Platz (Pl. C, 4) is an equestrian statue of *Grand Duke Charles Augustus* (Pl. 6), by Donndorf (1875); behind is the *Fürstenhaus* (Pl. 11), the ducal residence in 1774-1803.

On the E. side of Fürsten-Platz, in the 'Grünes Schloss', is the **State Library** (Pl. 2; C, 4). Adm., see p. 247.

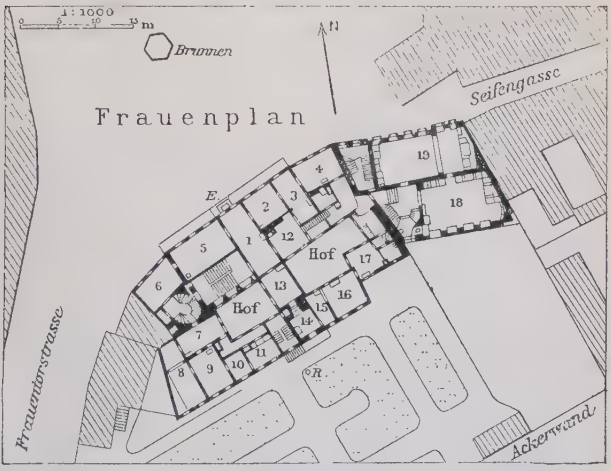
The library contains 400,000 vols. and 8000 maps, amongst which are two old maps of America (1527 and 1529), drawn on a large scale. — The principal room is decorated with a number of busts and portraits of celebrities, most of whom have resided at Weimar, including a colossal marble bust of Goethe by David d'Angers (1831), and another *Bust by Trippel (1790); also busts of Schiller (by Danneeker), Herder (by Trippel), Tieck, Wieland (by Schadow), Winckelmann, Gluck, Napoleon (1806), etc. — The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals* is a valuable collection. — The spiral staircase of 64 steps in the tower was constructed by a prisoner in 1671 out of a gigantic oak.

To the S., in the Ackerwand, is the house of Frau von Stein, Goethe's friend. — In the Markt (Pl. C, 4), opposite the modern-Gothic *Rathaus* (1841), is the *Stadthaus* (1526-47; restaurant, p. 247). In the adjoining house (Pl. 12; No. 11) Lucas Cranach the Elder (comp. p. 224) died in 1553.

Schiller's House (Pl. B, C, 4), at Schiller-Strasse 12, is a modest little building, purchased by the town in 1847. Schiller's study on the second floor (where he died on May 9th, 1805) retains its original furniture (adm., see p. 247). The first floor has been fitted up as a museum.

In front of the **Theatre** (Pl. B, 4; see p. 247), rebuilt in 1907, where the National Assembly met in 1919, is the **Goethe-Schiller Monument* (Pl. 4), in bronze, designed by Rietschel (1857). The theatre occupies the site of the court theatre directed by Goethe from 1791 to 1817, where Schiller's 'Wallenstein', 'Maria Stuart', 'Braut von Messina', and 'Wilhelm Tell' were first performed. — Opposite is the **Wittums-Palais** (Pl. 19; adm., see p. 247), the unassuming residence in 1774-1807 of the Duchess Anna Amalia (p. 249), charmingly fitted up and containing numerous portraits and other interesting reminiscences of Weimar's classic period. — To the E., at the corner of Ritter-Str. and Geleits-Str., is the *Donndorf Fountain* (comp. p. 252).

***Goethe's House** (Pl. C, 5), a fairly large and comfortable-looking building at Frauenplan 2, was built in 1709, rented by the poet in 1782-89, and presented to him by Duke Charles Augustus after it has been altered in 1794 (comp. p. 253). It was bequeathed in 1885 to the state, with its contents, by Walther von Goethe, the poet's last grandson, and opened as the *Goethe National Museum*. In 1908 the rooms were restored as far as possible to their condition during Goethe's lifetime. An annexe was built in 1914 to house Goethe's collections. Adm., see p. 247.



1. Yellow or Dining Room. 2. Deckenzimmer. 3. Majolica Room. 4. Large Living Room. 5. Blue or Juno Room. 6. Urbino Room. 7. Ante-Room. 8. Library. 9. Study. 10. Bedroom. 11. Servant's Room. 12. Small Dining Room. 13. Bust Room. 14. Garden Room. 15-17. Christiane Rooms. — Museum: 18. Study Room. 19. Art Collection Room.

First Floor. The spacious staircase, built from a design by Goethe, leads to the YELLOW or DINING ROOM (Pl. 1), with casts after the antique and pictures commemorating his journey to Italy. To the left is the BLUE or JUNO ROOM (Pl. 5), Goethe's reception room, with a cast of the Juno Ludovisi, a copy of the Aldobrandine Nuptials by H. Meyer, a portrait of Zelter by K. Begas, and a piano once used by the youthful Mendelssohn and Clara Schumann. The next room, known as the URBINO ROOM (Pl. 6; so called after an alleged portrait of the Duke of Urbino), contains paintings and old furniture belonging to Goethe. — We pass across the spiral staircase to the garden side of the house, containing Goethe's living-rooms. ANTE-ROOM (Pl. 7), with a mineral collection and a clock from his parents' house. LIBRARY (Pl. 8), with 4000 volumes. The simple STUDY (Pl. 9), entered only by his intimate friends, and the

adjoining Bedroom (Pl. 10), in the armchair of which he died on March 22nd, 1832, are preserved in their old condition. — On the other side of the Yellow Room is the so-called Deckenzimmer (Pl. 2), with drawings by P. Vischer the Younger, Rubens, Bloemaert, De Wit, and Angelica Kauffmann. — Next come the Majolica Room (Pl. 3) and the Large Living Room (Pl. 4), with a portrait of Charles Augustus, by Kolbe (1822). — Adjoining the Yellow Room is the Small Dining Room (Pl. 12). A passage leads to the museum (see below). — A door in the short wall of the Yellow Room leads to the Bust Room (Pl. 13), with casts and (on the right of the exit) a marble bust of Herder, by Trippel (1789). The Garden Room (Pl. 14) affords a view of the Garden, which is also maintained as far as possible in its old condition. The high hedge in front of the back wall was planted by Goethe in 1817. — The three Christiane Rooms (Pl. 15-17) were occupied by Christiane Vulpius, Goethe's wife (no adm.).

The **Upper Floor,** occupied by August von Goethe (see below) and his family, now contains a collection of portraits and other souvenirs of Goethe and his circle. On the staircase are portraits of Goethe's friends. — Room I. Souvenirs of Goethe's parents; drawings by Goethe when a youth. — Room II. Five busts of Goethe by M. Klauer. — Room III or First Weimar Room. Portraits of the Weimar period before the journey to Italy. — Room IV or Italian Room. Goethe's friends at Rome; drawings by W. Tischbein and Goethe himself; portrait of Goethe by Angelica Kauffmann (1787). — Room V or Second Weimar Room. Goethe from 1800 to 1825; his portrait after Jagemann (1818); in the case on the left of the entrance are three masks of Goethe (the middle one, cast by Weisser in 1807, is the most faithful portrait of the poet); on the cabinet is his bust by G. Schadow (1823). — Room VI or Third Weimar Room. Portraits of Goethe by Kolbe (1822), George Dawe, R.A. (1819), and Schwerdtgeburth (in the show-case; the last portrait of Goethe taken from life, 1832); statuette by Rauch (1829). — We proceed through the door in the short wall and turn to the left into the passage; on the left of it are the Descendants' Room, with portraits of Goethe's only son August (1789-1830), etc., and the Friends' Room, also with portraits.

The **Museum** (Sammlungsbau) has contained since 1914 Goethe's extensive science and art collections. — First Floor. The Study Room (Pl. 18; occupied by the museum authorities, no adm.) contains drawings by Goethe himself, and his collections of drawings, engravings, silhouettes, etc. On the left is the Art Collection Room (Pl. 19), with fine majolica, coins, etc. — Second Floor. Physics Room. Goethe's collections relating to optics, meteorology, electricity, and chemistry. His Botanical and Zoological Collections are in the next room, and in the adjoining room is the Collection of Minerals.

Farther on, near the former Frauen-Tor, is a bronze statue of the poet *C. M. Wieland* (Pl. 8; B, 5), by Gasser, erected in 1857.

The *Donndorf Museum* (Pl. 10; B, 5) contains models of the works of this sculptor (1835-1916), a native of Weimar (adm., see p. 247). — To the N. of the cemetery is a monument (1915) to *Ernst von Wildenbruch* (Pl. 9, B 5; 1845-1909), the poet.

The **Cemetery** (Friedhof; Pl. B, 5, 6; entrance marked E. on Plan), on the S. side of the town, contains the **Fürstengruft** ('Princes' Vault'; adm., see p. 247), in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred in coffins of oak, beside the ancestors of the former reigning line, beginning with Duke William (d. 1662); a little farther on to the right repose Duke Charles Augustus (p. 229) and his wife Luise (d. 1830). J. P. Eckermann, friend of Goethe (d. 1854; Pl. *E.*), and Charlotte von Stein (Pl. *St.*; p. 250; portrait-

medallion by Donndorf, 1908) both lie in the cemetery, also Goethe's family (Pl. *G*.).

At Luisen-Str. 11 is the **Prehistorical Museum** (Pl. B, 5; adm., see p. 247), containing a valuable collection of prehistoric and protohistoric objects found in the vicinity of Weimar and an ethnological collection. — No. 36 is the house where Nietzsche (p. 235) died, containing the Nietzsche archives (no adm.). — To the E. is the former School of Art (Pl. 15; C, 5). — In Marien-Str. is the *Liszt Museum* (Pl. C, 5; adm., see p. 247), in the house occupied by Franz Liszt from 1869 till his death (at Bayreuth) in 1886.

The ***Park** (Pl. D, 4-6) lies to the S.E., on the charming banks of the Ilm. Goethe occupied in 1776-82 the modest abode called the *Garten-Haus* (Pl. D, 5; adm., see p. 247), which was presented to him by Duke Charles Augustus. — By the bridge, on this side of the Ilm, is the *Borkenhäuschen* or *Klause* (Pl. 3), built by Goethe in 1778 in three days. A statue of Shakespeare (Pl. S.-D.), by O. Lessing, was erected here in 1904. Near it are the so-called 'Ruine' and, higher up, a pavilion called the Tempelherrenhaus (Pl. 17). Farther S. are the monument erected by Goethe 'genio huius loci', a marble statue of Liszt (Pl. L.-D.) by Hahn (1902), and a monument erected by Goethe to Duke Leopold Frederick Francis of Dessau (p. 231). At the S. extremity of the park is the *Römisches Haus* (Pl. D, 6), built by Charles Augustus (no adm.). The verses inscribed on the rock behind the house are by Goethe. — A fine old avenue (Pl. C, 5, 6) skirts the W. side of the park, viâ the pleasure resort of *Falkenburg* (tramway) to (3 M.) the **Belvedere** château (adm., see p. 247), built in 1724-32, with pleasure grounds (restaurant and pretty view) and an open-air theatre. The interior, fitted up in 1923 as a *Rococo Museum*, contains 18th cent. furniture, porcelain, glass, and faience.

The simple château and park of **Tiefurt** (see Map, p. 249), once the summer residence of the Duchess Anna Amalia, on the Ilm, 2 M. to the E. of Weimar, are also pleasantly situated. The old arrangement of the interior has been restored (adm., see p. 247). In the dining-room is some Fürstenberg porcelain (p. 52) of 1760-80. — At the village of *Ossmannstedt*, also on the Ilm, farther distant in the same direction, C. M. Wieland (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate.

Ettersburg, 6 M. to the N. of Weimar, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of Weimar. An amateur company, including members of the ducal family, frequently performed here in the open air, the trees, meadows, and fountains constituting the scenery and decorations. Plays of Goethe were often thus acted. The way to the Ettersburg passes the *Herdersruhe*, a favourite resort of Herder. On the S. side of the wood is a *Bismarck Tower*, 140 ft. in height (view).

From Weimar to Blankenhain, 14½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — 11 M. *Bad Berka* (910 ft.; Wettiner Hof, 20 R. at 2¾-4¾, D. 2 ℳ; Deutscher Kaiser), a small town (2800 inhab.) and watering-place on the Ilm, with pine-cone, sand, mud, and other baths. — 14½ M. *Blankenhain* (1138 ft.; Kaiser Friedrich, 12 R.; Mohr) with 3000 inhab. and pine-cone baths.

From Weimar another railway runs viâ Jena (14 M.; p. 244) and Göschwitz (17 M.; p. 246) to *Gera* (42 M.; p. 235).

41. Gotha.

Hotels. *Schloss-Hotel* (Pl. i; C, 4), 75 R. (15 with baths); *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. b; C, 3), with restaurant, 30 R. from 2¼, D. 1³/₄, P. 6½-8 *M*; *Stadt Coburg* (Pl. c; D, 4); *Mahr* (Pl. f; C, 3), with garden-restaurant, 34 R. at 2½-3¾, D. 1½-3½ *M*. — At the station: *Herzog Ernst* (Pl. d; D, 6), 35 R. at 2½-4½, D. 1³/₄-2½ *M*, good; *Lange* (Pl. g; D, 6), 30 R.; *Kaiser Friedrich* (Pl. h; D, 6), with garden, 12 R. from 3, D. 1½-3 *M*.

Restaurants. *Park-Pavillon* (Pl. B, 5), Park-Allee 3; *Ratskeller* (Pl. B, 3); *Walther*, Schwabhäuser-Str. 47 (Pl. C, 4), near the theatre; *Klosterklause*, Augustiner-Str. 31 (Pl. B, 4). — Wine: *Böhm*, Luther-Str. 5 (Pl. B, 3); *Gams*, Hauptmarkt 26 (Pl. B, 4). — *Café Leidel*, Erfurter Str. 14 (Pl. C, 3).

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle. — **Tramway** from the station (Pl. D, 6) through the town and to the cemetery (beyond Pl. D, 1).

Post Office (Pl. C, 4), Theater-Platz.

Theatre (Pl. C, 3) closed from June till August.

Enquiry Office, Brühl 21 (Pl. B, 3).

Times of Admission. *Library* (p. 255), open on week-days 9-1, Tues. & Fri. also 4-6. — *Museum* (p. 255), from April to Oct. on week-days (except Thurs.) 10-1, 50 pf.; Sun. 9-1, 10 pf.; at other times and in winter, 1 *M*.

Gotha (1011 ft.), the capital of the former duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (p. 248), with 43,500 inhab., lies on a low range of hills, to the N.E. of the main heights of the Thuringian Forest.

The prosperity of the town dates mainly from the time of Ernest the Pious (1640-75), the first duke, who did much for its material and spiritual advancement. In the 18th cent. it took a lively share in the intellectual movement of which Weimar was the centre. In 1817 E.W. Arnoldi (1778-1841) founded here the first commercial school of Germany, in 1821 a fire insurance office, and in 1827 a life assurance office. The well-known geographical establishment of Justus Perthes (Pl. D, 4) was founded in 1785. — Gotha gave its name to a large type of aeroplane during the Great War.

In Hindenburg-Strasse (Pl. D, 6, 5), leading from the station into the town, we pass several handsome buildings, including, on the right, the *Gotha Life Assurance Office* (No. 3a), by Eelbo. Friedrich-Platz contains a bronze statue of Bismarck (Pl. B.-D.; D, 5), by Schilling (1901); to the right is a former ducal palace, to the left the ducal stables.

In Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), to the right, is *Schloss Friedrichstal* (1712), now occupied by government officials. Opposite is the Orangerie, with its hot-houses.

The *Rathaus* (1567; restored 1898), in the Haupt-Markt (Pl. B, 4), has a fine N. portal in the early-Renaissance style. The house (No. 17) in the S.E. corner of the square was once the property of Lucas Cranach (comp. p. 224). — The cloisters of the Augustine Convent (Pl. B, 4), founded in 1258, are still extant.

On a slight eminence rises the extensive **Schloss Friedenstein** (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), built in 1643-54 and in 1894 the residence of Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh; comp. p. 266). The castellan lives in the courtyard, to the right (fee).

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

In the central building are a room with tapestry and Dresden china and the Throne Room, adorned with stucco work of 1687. In the E. tower are the *Library* (adm., see p. 254), which contains 213,000 vols., about 1900 incunabula, and over 7000 MSS. (*Gospels of the 10th cent. with miniatures, presented by Otho III. and Empress Theophano to the convent of Echternach); and the *Cabinet of Coins* (100,000 in number; numerous Greek and Roman specimens, medals, etc.).

On the terrace to the S. is the **Museum** (Pl. C, 5), built in 1864-77. The entrance is on the S. side. Adm., see p. 254.

Ground Floor. To the left is the *Collection of Casts;* also good busts (by Houdon) of Molière, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and Franklin. To the right is the *Mineral Collection,* including slabs with footprints of fossilized animals.

First Floor. This contains the other *Natural Science Collections.*

Second Floor. The four rooms lighted from above are devoted to the **Picture Gallery.** Room I: Netherlandish Masters. To the left, 8. *Sir A. More,* Portrait; *Rubens,* 37. St. Augustine, 36. St. Gregory (sketches); *109, *108. *Frans Hals,* Portraits; 35. *Rubens,* St. Athanasius; 70. *Van Dyck,* Portraits; 34. *Rubens,* St. Basil; 69. *Van Dyck* (?), Isabella Brant, Rubens's first wife. — Room II: Dutch School. To the left, 145. *Huchtenburgh,* Louis XIV. crossing the Pont-Neuf in Paris; 237. *Van Goyen,* Landscape; *295. *Terburg,* The letter; 183. *N. Maes,* Old woman; below, 181. *Rembrandt,* Portrait of himself (1629); *240. *G. Dou,* Woman spinning; 238. *Van Goyen,* Landscape; 199. *Van der Neer,* Evening scene; 192. *T. de Keyser,* Patrician family; 270. *Palamedesz,* Concert; 252. *Jan Steen,* Merry party; 293. *Cuyp,* Nymwegen. — We turn back through the domed room and enter Room III: German and Italian works of the 15-16th centuries. To the right, 308. *South German Master* (c. 1500), The 'Gotha Lovers'; 309. *Dürer,* John the Constant; 341. *Cranach the Younger,* Luther; *Cranach the Elder,* 336. The Fall, 331. Adoration of the Magi. — Room IV: German, French, and Italian Masters of the 17-18th centuries.

Two of the outer rooms on the S. side contain the **Cabinet of Engravings** (100,000 in number). Among the drawings are specimens of *Raphael* and *Correggio.*

On the N. and W. sides is the **Collection of Art and Antiquities.** — Rooms I-III. Antiquities, especially Roman glass, Greek vases and gems. — R. IV. Ecclesiastical art. — R. V. Porcelain. The two cases in the loggia contain the ducal silver-plate, including a fine epergne by W. Jamnitzer. In the show-cases, ducal miniatures. — R. VI. Enamels, carvings in ivory, amber, etc.; glass. — R. VII. Ceramics.

On the E. and S. sides are the *Ethnographical Collections;* also Chinese and Japanese porcelain.

On three sides of the palace are extensive Promenades. On the E. side are a tablet to A. Petermann, the geographer (d. at Gotha in 1878; Pl. 7), and a monument to J. F. Blumenbach, the naturalist (Pl. 2, C 5; b. at Gotha in 1752; comp. p. 53). To the S.W. of the museum is the *Park Pavilion* (Pl. B, 5; concerts). Duke Ernest II. (1772-1804) is interred on the island in the large pond. — Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Berg-Garten* (view), 2 M. to the N.W., and to the *Kleiner Seeberg,* 2 M. to the S.E. — About 35 min. E. of Karolinen-Platz (Pl. C, 4), on the road to Erfurt, is the village of *Siebleben,* where Gustav Freytag, the author (d. 1895; comp. p. 381), lies buried in the graveyard.

Railway from Gotha viâ *Eisenach* to *Cassel* or viâ *Erfurt* and *Weimar* to *Leipzig,* see R. 38; to *Leinefelde,* see p. 282; to *Gräfenroda,* see R. 45c; to *Straussfurt,* see p. 284.

42. Eisenach and Environs.

Hotels (in summer advisable to engage rooms in advance). **Rautenkranz* (Pl. a; D, 1), an old-established house, first-class, 90 R. (30 with baths) at 3½-6, D. 4, P. 10-14 *M.*; **Kaiserhof* (Pl. n; E, 1), 60 R. at 4-6, D. 3, P. 12 *M.*; **Kurhaus Fürstenhof* (Pl. p; E, 3), with restaurant, concert-garden, and view of the Wartburg, 100 R. (20 with baths) at 4-6 *M.*; *Thüringer Hof* (Pl. d; E, 1), 70 R. (10 with baths) from 5, D. 3 *M.*, good. — *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. c; E, 3), with garden and restaurant, 60 R. from 3, D. 1½-2½, P. 6-7½ *M.*, good; *Zimmermann* (Pl. e; E, 1), with garden, 50 R. from 3, D. 2-3½ *M.*, good; *Karthäuser Hof* (Pl. l; E 1), 50 beds; *Sophienhof* (Pl. u; E 2), 20 R. at 2½-4 *M.*; *Kronprinz* (Pl. g; E, 1), 40 R.; *Reichskanzler* (Pl. f; E, 1), 25 R.; *Mille* (Pl. q; E, 1), with restaurant, 12 R. from 2½, D. 1½ *M.* — Outside the town, in the Marien-Tal: **Elisabethenruhe* (Pl. m; D, 4), with view, 80 R. at 2-4, D. 3-4, P. 6-9 *M.*; *Sophienau*, *Liliengrund*, 12 R. from 2, P. 6 *M.*, both with beer-gardens. — Hotel at the *Wartburg*, see p. 258. — *Glockenhof* (hospice; Pl. r, E 1), 45 R. at 3½-7, D. 1½-2, P. 6½-10 *M.*

Restaurants. Beer. In addition to the above hotels: *Zur Rhön*, Sophien-Str. 21 (Pl. D, E, 1); *Railway Restaurant.* Wine. *Turmschänke*, in the Nikolai-Tor; *Der Rodensteiner*, next door to the Hotel Rautenkranz (see above). — **Cafés.** *Barth*, Karl-Str. 35 (Pl. D, E, 1); *Lackner*, Frauenberg 33 (Pl. E, 2, 3).

Cabs. Fares officially fixed.

Tramways. From the *Station* (Pl. F, 1) viâ *Karls-Platz* (3 min.), *Wartburg-Chaussee* (8 min.), and *Sophienau* (13 min.), through the Marien-Tal to the (2 M.) *Anna-Tal* (16 min.; on week-days to the Phantasie only, comp. the Map, p. 258). — From Karls-Platz to the W. suburb and the cemetery.

Post Office (Pl. D, 1), in the Markt. — **Concerts** in the Kurhaus Fürstenhof (see above).

Enquiry Office, opposite the station (Pl. F, 1).

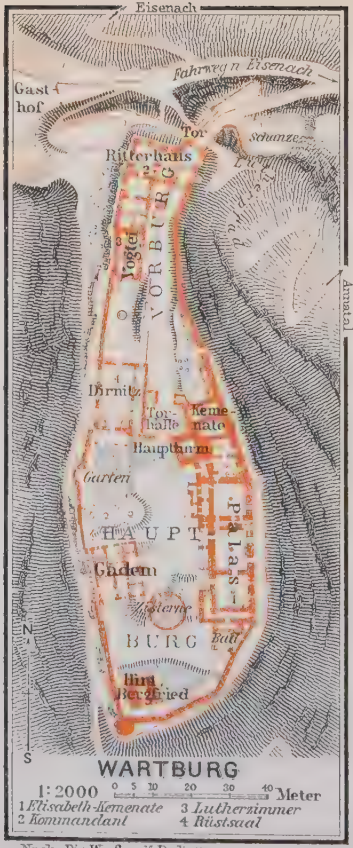
Times of Admission. — *Bach Museum* (p. 257), in summer on week-days 9-1 & 3-7, Sun. 11-1; 50 pf. — *Lutherhaus* (p. 257), daily 8-7; 30 pf. — *Schloss* (collection of paintings; p. 257), week-days 10-1 & 3-6, 1 *M.*; Sun. 10-1, 50 pf. — *Thuringian Museum* (p. 257), daily 8-1 & 2-5; 1 *M.* — *Villa of Fritz Reuter* and *Wagner Museum* (p. 257), daily 9-1 & 3-6, Sun. 9-1; 1 *M.* — *Wartburg* (p. 257), tickets at the hotel on the right of the entrance, daily 8-6, 1 *M.*; parties are conducted round every 40 min.; best time for visiting in the morning.

The Excursion from Eisenach to the Wartburg, Anna-Tal, Hohe Sonne, Drachenstein, and Landgrafen-Schlucht, and thence back to Eisenach by tramway takes about 5 hrs., including halts.

Eisenach (725 ft.), a town with 42,300 inhab., lies on the N.W. margin of the Thuringian Forest, overlooked by the Wartburg. By reason of its charming environs it is one of the most attractive spots in Thuringia. From 1596 to 1741 it was the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Eisenach.

In Karls-Platz (Pl. F, 1), at the entrance to the town from the station, is the *Nikolai-Kirche*, a late-Romanesque structure, with an octagonal tower, restored in 1887 and adorned with painting in 1894 (sacristan, Sophien-Str. 35). In front of the church is a statue of Luther (Pl. 4), by Donndorf (1895). — Johannis-Strasse here diverges to the S.W. towards the Marien-Tal, while Karl-Str. runs W. to the Markt.

EISENACH
1:18.000
0 100 200 300 400 Meter
1 Bach-Denkmal D1
2 Karl Alexander-denkm. DE3
3 Krieger- " D1
4 Luther- " E1
5 Wingolf- " D2
Elektr. Strassenbahn
Neues Friedhof
Theaterplatz
Bahnhof
Elisabeth
St. Annen
Schiff-Pl.
Rocco Pl.
Alter Friedhof
Kreuz-K.
Schloss
Rathaus
Markt
Post
Georgen-K.
Nikolai-K.
Bismarck-Denkm.
Stadt Eichels
Garten
Park
Goldberg
Siechenberg
Rosesche Schindersberg
Holzchen
Marienstein
Hainstein
Karthaus-Garten
Wartburg
Hainteiche
Marienhöhe
Prinzenteich
Annatal
Frauenberg
Elisabethstr.
Sophienstr.
Karlstr.
Bahnhofstr.
Waldhausstr.
Bornstr.
Karlsruherstr.
Frankfurterstr.
Weimarerstr.
Salzmannstr.
Purschenschaftsdenkm.
Luther-Denkm.
Sophien-Bad
Kurhaus
Kurstadt Hainstein
Reuters Villa
Artusdenkmal
Trinkhalle
Gasthaus Wartburg
Ehrenfriedhof
Burg
Johannistal
Marienthal
Wolfsschlucht
Hainteichstr.
Beethovenstr.
Wingoltstr.
Lutherstr.
Mönchstr.
Franziskanerstr.
Schweizerstr.
Schützenstr.
Gasthaus Hainteiche
Gasthaus Marienhöhe
Denkmalsplatz
Heilquelle
Wasserleitung
Wasser-Eisenbahn
Neue Mauer
Graben
Zwinger
Metzer Schanzstadt
Alte Mauer
Gosse
Johannisstr.
Theaterstr.
Elisenstr.
Karlsstr.
Waldhausstr.
Bismarckstr.
Schmelzerstr.
Goldschmiedenstr.
Lutherstr.
Franziskanerstr.
Sophienstr.
Karlstr.
Bahnhof



Nach „Die Wartburg", Berlin 1907

The former *Schloss*, on the N. side of the Markt (Pl. D, 1), was erected in 1745 and is now partly occupied by the municipality; it also houses a collection of paintings (adm., see p. 256). The *Rathaus*, on the E. side, was erected in 1508 and rebuilt in 1638. In front of the late-Gothic *Markt-Kirche* is a fountain, with a gilt statue of St. George (renewed in 1708), while on the W. is a statue of Bach (Pl. 1; comp. below), by Donndorf (1884). Farther on, in Luther-Platz (No. 8), is the so-called Lutherhaus, with a door of 1563 (adm., see p. 256). The house where Luther lived with Frau Ursula Cotta when attending school here in 1498 was, as a matter of fact, Georgen-Str. 50 (Pl. C, D, 1; now occupied by the Hotel zur Sonne). — At Frauen-Plan 21 is the house (Pl. D, E, 2) in which Bach was born in 1685 (comp. p. 215), containing the *Bach Museum* and the *Obrist Collection of Musical Instruments* (adm., see p. 256).

The *Thuringian Museum* (adm., see p. 256), in the Gymnasium (Pl. C, D, 1), to the W. of the Markt, contains ecclesiastical vessels in enamelled copper (13th cent.), Thuringian porcelain (18th cent.), costumes, and coins. — To the E. is a statue of Bismarck (Pl. E, 1), by Donndorf (1903). — The *Burschenschafts-Denkmal* (beyond Pl. F, 3; fee; comp. p. 245), farther out, on the *Göpelskuppe* (25 min.), is a round temple from Kreis's designs, erected in 1902 to commemorate the German students who fell in the Franco-Prussian war. It commands a beautiful view of Eisenach and the Wartburg.

At the S. end of the town, at the beginning of the Marien-Tal (Pl. C, D, 4), through which run the road (tram, see p. 256) and the footpath to the Hohe Sonne, lies the **Karthaus-Garten* (Pl. E, 3), containing a bronze statue of Grand Duke Charles Alexander (p. 248; Pl. 2, D E 3), by Hosäus (1909), and commanding a pleasing view of the Wartburg (best light in the morning). Mineral water in the Trinkhalle. — Farther on, to the left, is a footpath to the *Johannis-Tal;* to the right, on the broad footpath to the Wartburg (see below), is a villa once occupied by Fritz Reuter (resident in Eisenach from 1863 till his death in 1874; comp. p. 139), which now contains memorials of him and a 'Richard Wagner Museum' (adm., see p. 256). At the *Ärzte-Denkmal* (1897), an obelisk commemorating the foundation of the German Medical Association, the Wartburg-Chaussee (see below) ascends to the right. A pleasant walk skirts the *Prinzenteich* (Pl. D, 4; to the Anna-Tal, $1^1/_2$ M., see p. 258).

The Wartburg may be reached either by the steep Schlossberg route (see Pl. C, 2); or by the picturesque footpath passing Reuter's villa (see above), at the foot of the *Hainstein* (on the top is the Kuranstalt Hainstein); or by the Wartburg-Chaussee, diverging from the road to the Hohe Sonne (p. 259; carriages stop a little way below the castle; donkey for the final ascent).

The ***Wartburg** (Pl. A, B, 4; 1345 ft. above the sea, 620 ft. above Eisenach), founded by Lewis the Springer in 1070 and oc-

cupied by the Landgraves of Thuringia and the Margraves of Meissen from the early 13th cent. to c. 1400, is one of the finest early mediæval secular buildings existing. In 1838-67 it was restored and appropriately decorated by H. von Ritgen. — The tickets of admission are obtained at the hotel (25 R. from 5, D. 3, P. from 10 *M*), built in 1914 on the right of the entrance; comp. p. 256.

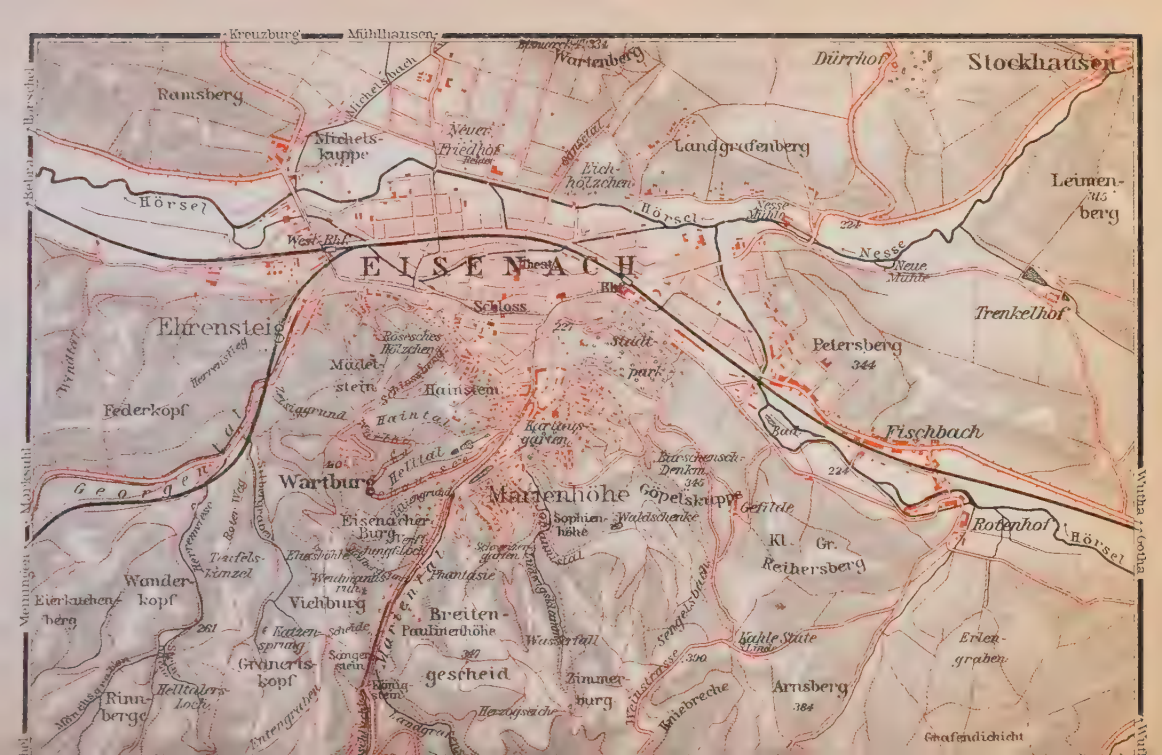
The Vorburg consists of the Romanesque *Gate Tower*, the Gothic *Ritterhaus*, the *Vogtei* or Steward's Office (16th cent.), and the corridors (of the same period). — Interesting reminiscenses of Luther, who was intercepted on his return from Worms and conducted hither by his friend the Elector Frederick the Wise, are still preserved in the Vorburg (comp. p. 262). A room (Pl. 3), which has undergone little alteration, is shown in the Vogtei, containing Luther's table, footstool, bookcase, letters, portrait, and other memorials, where the great reformer, as 'Junker Georg', zealously worked at his translation of the Bible from May 4th, 1521, to March 6th, 1522. — We proceed into the entirely modern (19th cent.) Mittelburg *(Dirnitz, Torhalle, Hauptturm, Kemenate)*. The Dirnitz (servants' quaters) contains the *Rüstkammer* (Pl. 4), with gala armour worn by Saxon princes of the 16th century.

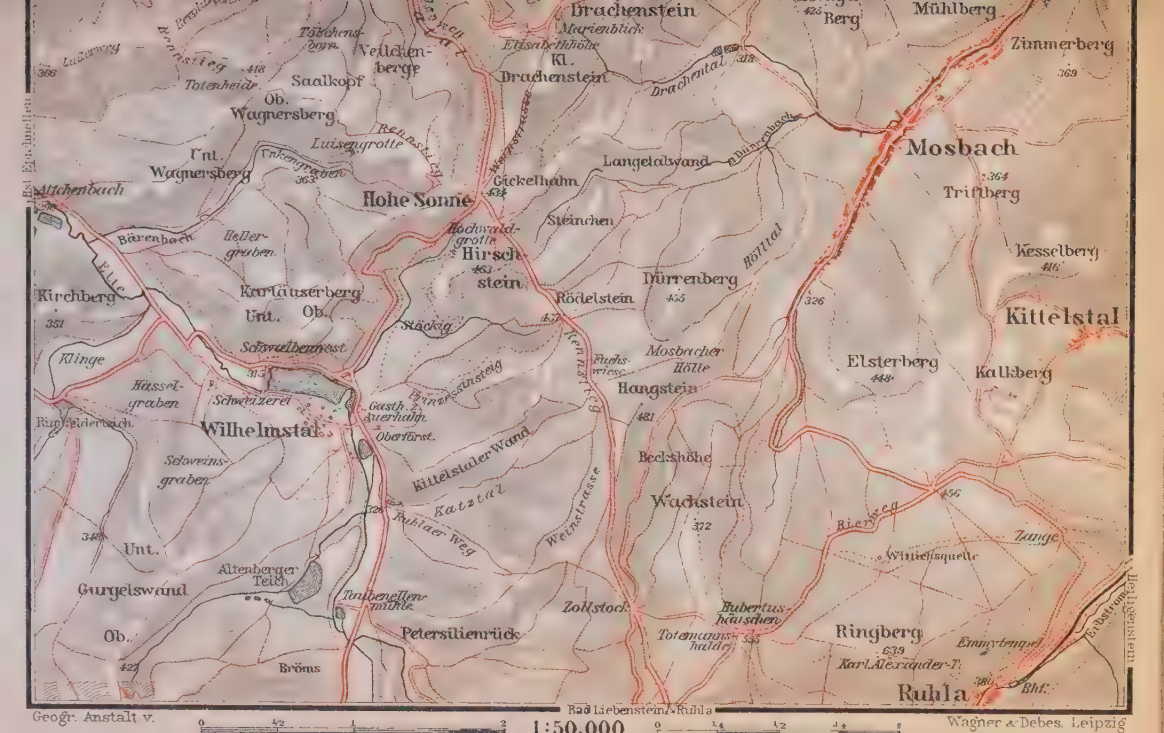
The S. part of the Wartburg is occupied by the Hauptburg. On the E. side of the courtyard is the Palas (see below), on the W. side are the new guest-house (*Gadem*) and the governor's garden. The *Hinterer Bergfried* (commanding a fine view), dating from the Gothic period, and the ancient cistern are on the S. side.

The late Romanesque Palas *(Landgrafenhaus)*, erected in the second half of the 12th cent., is the oldest existing portion of the castle. The courtyard side, consisting entirely of sandstone blocks, possesses three rows of tasteful arched windows. The staircase portico, the cornice on the roof, and the bath house on the S. side are modern. — On the ground-floor is the *Elisabeth-Kemenate* (women's apartment), with glass mosaics by Ötken (1906). — On the first floor is the *Landgrafen-Saal*, embellished with seven frescoes by Moritz von Schwind (1854), representing scenes from the history of the first Landgraves. The *Sänger-Saal* contains a mural painting by Schwind (1855). Based on a poem of c. 1250 (the 'Wartburgkrieg'), it depicts the traditional contest of the minstrels in 1207 as to whether Landgrave Hermann I. of Thuringia or Duke Leopold VI. of Austria was worthy of greater praise. The raised platform is adorned with figures of the minstrels, with quotations from their ballads, by R. Hofmann. The *Elizabeth Gallery* is adorned with frescoes by Schwind depicting scenes from the life of St. Elizabeth and the Seven Works of Mercy. St. Elizabeth, daughter of King Andreas II. of Hungary, came to Eisenach in 1211 when four years old and was married in 1221 to Landgrave Louis the Clement of Thuringia; she was renowned for her charity to the poor and was canonized in 1235, only four years after her death (comp. p. 309). We now enter the *Chapel*, built for St. Elizabeth, with ancient mural paintings and modern stained glass. — On the second floor is the spacious *Fest-Saal*, in the side-gallery of which the old arcades and columns are still preserved, whereas the interior decorations, ceiling, and woodwork are modern.

The Wartburg is also locally famous as the scene of the 'Burschenschaftsfest' (comp. p. 245) of Oct. 18th, 1817, an enthusiastic festival for which students assembled from every part of Germany.

From the Wartburg to the Anna-Tal (3/4 hr.; numerous finger-posts). The path descends under the castle-bridge; after 5 min., to the right round the rocks; 4 min., finger-post indicating the way (left) to the *Eisenacher Burg* (7 min.; view of the S. side of the Wartburg). The route to the Anna-Tal and the Hohe Sonne,


Kreuzburg
Mühlhausen
Ramsberg
Michelskuppe
Neuer Friedhof
Wartenberg
Dürrhof
Stockhausen
Landgrafenberg
Leimenberg
Hörsel
Eichholzchen
Nesse Mühle
Neue Mühle
West-Bhf.
EISENACH
Ehrenstein
Schloss
Trenkelhof
Petersberg
344
Stadtpark
Mädelstein
Hainstein
Federkopf
Karlsgarten
Fischbach
Georgenthal
Wartburg
Marienhöhe
Göpelskuppe
Eisenacher Burg
Sophienhöhe
Waldschenke
Rotenhof
Kl. Reihersberg
Gr. Reihersberg
Wanderkopf
Eierkuchenberg
Vichburg
Breitenstein
Paulinenhöhe
Katzensprung
Grünerskopf
Wasserfall
Kahle Stute
Erlengraben
Rinnberge
Hellthalers Loch
Zimmerburg
Arnsberg
Kniebrecke
Grafendichicht


Drachenstein
Marienblick
Elisabethhöhe
Kl. Drachenstein
Drachental
Mühlberg
Zimmerberg
Berg
Veilchenberge
Saalkopf
Ob. Wagnersberg
Unt. Wagnersberg
Totenheide
Luisengrotte
Mosbach
Triftberg
Langetalswand
Gickelhahn
Hohe Sonne
Steinchen
Hochwaldgrotte
Hirschstein
Kesselberg
Altenbach
Bärenbach
Hellergraben
Kirchberg
Karlauserberg
Unt.
Ob.
Stäckig
Rödelstein
Dürrenberg
Höllital
Kittelstal
Elsterberg
Kalkberg
Klinge
Schwalbennest
Mosbacher Hölle
Hangstein
Hässelgraben
Schweizerei
Gasth. Auerhahn
Oberförst.
Wilhelmstal
Beckshöhe
Wachstein
Kittelstaler Wand
Katzental
Pulsnitzer Weg
Weinstrasse
Schweinsgraben
Unt.
Altenberger Teich
Gurgelswand
Tannbergenmühle
Zollstock
Hubertushäuschen
Totenmannshalde
Ringberg
Zunge
Wittigsquelle
Petersilienrück
Ob.
Bröms
Karl Alexander-T.
Ruhla
Bhf.
Geogr. Anstalt v.
Bad Liebenstein / Ruhla
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

with which the paths to the Eisenacher Burg, the *Waidmannsruh* (l.), and the *Eliashöhle* (r.) afterwards reunite, is indicated by finger-posts. Finally we follow the high-road.

The ***Anna-Tal,** 2 M. to the S. of Eisenach, is a pretty wooded ravine. The narrowest part, 8 min. from the entrance and marked by a large A on the rock, is called the *Drachenschlucht* (220 yds. long, 3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which are clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with trickling water. — We may now either return from this point, or continue through the valley to the Hohe Sonne (see below).

A path to the left, near the entrance to the Anna-Tal, leads (after a few paces to the right) into the ***Landgrafenschlucht,** a picturesque ravine considerably wider than the Anna-Tal, which leads to the (1 hr.) **Drachenstein* (1545 ft.), where a fine view is enjoyed.

The **Hohe Sonne** (1425 ft.), a much frequented inn, with a beer-garden, lies $3^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Eisenach, on the top of a wooded ridge at the point where the high-road intersects the Rennstieg (p. 266). It affords a picturesque glimpse of the Wartburg.

About $^1/_3$ M. to the S.E. of the Hohe Sonne is the **Hirschstein* (1522 ft.). We may go on thence viâ the *Hochwald Grotto* to the château of *Wilhelmstal*, built in the 17th cent., altered in the 18th by Duke Charles Augustus (p. 248), who often entertained Goethe here, and enlarged in 1909. It stands in a delightful park. Close by is the Auerhahn Hotel (12 R.). To Epichnellen, see below; to Ruhla, see p. 279.

Railway from Eisenach to *Leipzig* or *Cassel*, see R. 38; to *Lichtenfels* viâ *Coburg*, see R. 43; to *Niederhone* (for Göttingen), see p. 313.

43. From Eisenach to Lichtenfels viâ Coburg.

91 M. Railway to *Lichtenfels* in $3^1/_2$-$4^3/_4$ hrs., to *Coburg* in 3-4 hrs. Best views to the left.

Eisenach, see p. 256. Soon after leaving the station we see the Wartburg on the left. The train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thuringian Forest by a tunnel $^1/_3$ M. in length. — 5 M. *Epichnellen*, 3 M. to the N.W. of Wilhelmstal (see above). — 8 M. *Marksuhl* (960 ft.); 5 M. to the S.W. lies the small summer resort of *Frauensee* (Kurhaus Buchonia), on the bank of a lake. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Ettenhausen*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Möhra (see below). — We cross the *Werra*.

17 M. **Salzungen** (860 ft.; Kurhaus, on the lake, 60 R. at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M;* Wältz, 40 R. at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$, P. $5^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*, Bahnhof, these two near the station and the baths; Sächsischer Hof, 40 R., in the town), a small town (5300 inhab.) on the Werra, possesses salt-springs and saline baths (visitors' tax).

The village of *Möhra*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N., was the home of Luther's parents before they moved to Eisleben (p. 280). To Ettenhausen, see above.

From Salzungen a branch-railway runs in 3 hrs. along the valleys of the Werra and the *Felda* viâ (7 M.) *Dorndorf* (branch to *Vacha*, 3 M.) and (17½ M.) *Dermbach* to (24¼ M.) *Kalten-Nordheim* (Hotel Hirsch; Löwe), about 9 M. to the E. of Hilders (p. 315).

19½ M. *Immelborn;* branch-line to Liebenstein, see p. 262.

26 M. *Wernshausen.*

From Wernshausen to Zella-Mehlis, 19 M., railway in 1¾ hr. — 4 M. **Schmalkalden** (Goldene Krone, 30 R. from 2¼ ℳ; Adler), a town with 10,000 inhab. and saline baths. In the Altmarkt are a late-Gothic church, the Luther fountain, and the Rathaus, where the League of Schmalkalden was formed in 1531 by various Protestant princes in defence of their faith against the emperor Charles V. A monument to Karl Wilhelm (1815-73), a native of the place, who set to music the 'Wacht am Rhein', was erected here in 1876. The 'Goldene Krone', where the Articles of Schmalkalden (drawn up by Luther and embodying the tenets of the reformers) were signed in 1537, and the Luther House in Luther-Platz, indicated by a golden swan, have been completely altered. The Hessenhof contains mural paintings illustrating the story of Iwein, an Arthurian knight (early 13th cent.). The *Wilhelmsburg* (1585-90) rises above the town. Local railway to Brotterode, see p. 278. — 11 M. *Steinbach-Hallenberg* is a small town with ironworks. — 19 M. *Zella-Mehlis*, see p. 271.

30 M. *Wasungen* (910 ft.; Hotel Schwan), with 3100 inhab., has old timber-framed houses and a castle-tower. — 34 M. *Walldorf.*

As Meiningen is approached, the former ducal *Schloss Landsberg* (1245 ft.), built in 1836-40, looks down from an eminence on the right; fine view of the Thuringian Forest and the Rhön-Gebirge. The Schloss may also be reached from Meiningen, either by the direct route (3 M.), or by the 'Marienweg' (5½ M.), which leads through pleasant woods, passing the ruins of *Habichtsburg.*

38 M. **Meiningen.** — *Plan*, see p. 259. — Hotels. *Sächsischer Hof* (Pl. a; B, 2), 40 R. at 3-6, D. 2-3 ℳ, good; *Erbprinz* (Pl. b; B, 2), 35 R. at 3½, D. 2½-3½ ℳ, well spoken of; *Post* (Pl. d; B, 2), 22 R. — Restaurants. *Kratzersberg* (Pl. A, 2), with view; *Henneberger Haus* (see below). — Post Office (Pl. 13; B, 2), in the Markt.

Meiningen (942 ft.), the capital of the former duchy of Saxe-Meiningen (p. 248), with 19,600 inhab., lies on the Werra, surrounded by wooded heights.

The *English Garden* (Pl. B, C, 1), or park, opposite the station, contains a monument to L. Bechstein (d. at Meiningen in 1860; Pl. 1), the writer of fairy-tales, by Diez (1908), also busts of Brahms (Pl. 2; p. 105), and of the novelist and humorist Jean Paul (Jean Paul Richter; Pl. 4), who resided at Meiningen in 1801-3. In Bernhard-Str. is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 1), and at Georg-Str. 2 is the *Henneberger Haus* (Pl. 9), with a relief of 1603 on its façade. Farther to the W. is the former ducal —

Schloss (Pl. B, 2), of which the left wing dates from 1509-11, while the rest was completed after 1682.

The interior (9-5, in winter 10-5; tickets from the castellan, in the courtyard, to the right, 1½ ℳ) contains 200 paintings, chiefly Netherlandish. Among the best are: *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight; *I. van Ostade*, Village street; *Jan Vermeer van Haarlem*, Distant landscape; *S. Koninck*, Old woman; *J. van Ruisdael*, Dutch landscape; *S. van Ruisdael*, View of a village. Among the Italians represented are *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*

(Nativity), *Palmezzano* (Holy Family), *Garofalo* (Virgin with saints), and *Luini* (Virgin with St. Elizabeth). The palace also contains a stucco ceiling, tapestry, china, coins, and a library. In the palace chapel is the painted wing of an altar, a Franconian work of c. 1510.

The *Herrenberg* (Pl. A, 1, 2), on the left bank of the Werra, is a pretty natural park, with pleasant walks. — In the Markt (Pl. B, 2) are the *Stadt-Kirche* (rebuilt in 1889) and a fountain with a statue of Emperor Henry II.

To the S. of the cemetery (Pl. C, 2) is the *Donopskuppe* (1509 ft.). — The **Grosser Dolmar** (2425 ft.; refreshments at the top), to which a road leads from Meiningen viâ *Helba* and *Kühndorf* in $2^3/_4$ hrs., commands a beautiful view of the Thuringian Forest. — Schiller resided at the village of *Bauerbach*, 6 M. to the S. of Meiningen, in 1782-83 (room shown).

From Meiningen to Kissingen (46 M.) and Schweinfurt ($48^1/_2$ M.), railway in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Ritschenhausen* (p. 272). The line skirts the E. slope of the Rhön-Gebirge (p. 314). — From (9 M.) *Rentwertshausen* a branch-line runs to (7 M.) **Römhild** (pop. 1800; Schlundhaus, 12 R.), formerly the capital of the county of Henneberg. The Schloss was converted into a military orphanage in 1884. The double-choired church (1450-70) contains the monuments of several Counts of Henneberg, including two ascribed to Peter Vischer of Nuremberg: Count Otho IV. (d. 1502) and Count Hermann VIII. (d. 1535) and his wife. A motor mail plies between Römhild and ($9^1/_2$ M.) Hildburghausen (see below). — We enter Bavaria. — From (24 M.) *Neustadt an der Saale* to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt*, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

42 M. *Grimmental*, see p. 272. — $50^1/_2$ M. *Themar* (Hotel Drei Rosen). About 2 M. to the N.W. rises the *Osterburg*. From Themar to Plaue, see R. 45 d.

58 M. **Hildburghausen** (1220 ft.; Hotel Burghof; Englischer Hof, 20 R., P. 5-6 *M*), a town on the right bank of the Werra, was the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen from 1683 to 1826. Pop. 8500. In the garden of the *Schloss* is a monument to Queen Louise of Prussia (1815). The *Rathaus*, with its two towers, was rebuilt in 1572. There is also a large lunatic asylum.

An excursion may be made hence viâ ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Zeilfeld* to (7 M.) the *Waldhaus Inn*, situated between the **Gleichberge** (2225 ft. and 2106 ft.), two basaltic hills. Fine view from the Kleiner Gleichberg, on which are prehistoric fortifications. About $2^1/_2$ M. farther W. lies Römhild (see above).

From Hildburghausen to Lindenau-Friedrichshall, 18 M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. — 15 M. *Heldburg* (Hotel Goldener Stern) is commanded by the *Feste Heldburg* (1325 ft.; 20 min.), a fortress on a lofty basaltic rock, restored in 1875 (adm. daily 8-5, 50 pf.). — 18 M. *Lindenau-Friedrichshall* possesses a mineral spring.

67 M. *Eisfeld* (1435 ft.; Grüner Baum, 30 R.), a town (4100 inhab.) on the Werra. Over the W. portal of the Gottesacker-Kirche (1542) is the sandstone cenotaph of Dr. Justus Jonas (d. 1555), Luther's friend and ally, who was pastor here. Branch-lines to Sonneberg ($20^1/_2$ M.; p. 266) and to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Unter-Neubrunn*.

We now leave the Werra and enter Bavaria.

79 M. **Coburg**, see p. 263. The castle rises to the left.

94 M. *Lichtenfels*, see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany'.

From Immelborn (p. 260) to Liebenstein, 4 M., branch-railway in 20 minutes. — 1 M. *Barchfeld* (810 ft.), with a Schloss belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse-Philippstal. — About $^1/_4$ hr. S.E. of (4 M.) *Liebenstein-Schweina* is —

Bad Liebenstein. — Hotels. *Kurhaus Kaiserhof*, 120 R. (35 with baths) at 4-12, D. $4^1/_2$, P. 9-18 *M*, *Herzog Bernhard*, *Königin Olga*, *Herzogin Charlotte*, 60 R. at $2^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$-4, P. $7^1/_2$-10 *M*, all four on the Esplanade, closed in winter; *Schneider*, Haupt-Str.; *Gute Quelle*. — Visitors' Tax. — Motor Mail in summer from Schweina viâ Liebenstein, Brotterode, and the Kleiner Inselsberg (p. 277), to Friedrichroda ($17^1/_2$ M.; p. 276) in $2^1/_2$ hrs.

Bad Liebenstein (1120 ft.), a beautifully situated watering-place, with 2000 inhab., possesses chalybeate and other springs, used both internally and externally. To the W. of the Kurhaus Kaiserhof is the Esplanade; to the E. the Erdfall, a kind of grotto; to the N. the Italian Garden and the Villa Feodora, with mural paintings after Ludwig Richter.

The ruins of *Burg Liebenstein* are reached in 20-30 minutes. *View of the Rhön Mts., the W. ramifications of the Thuringian Forest from the Dolmar to the Ochsenberg, and the broad valley of the Werra.

Fröbel (p. 269) lies buried in the graveyard at *Schweina*, a hamlet 10 min. N.W. of the station.

From Liebenstein to Altenstein ($2^1/_4$ M.), a good road. At *Glücksbrunn* (Hotel Wangemannsburg), halfway, is the *Altensteiner Höhle*, a limestone cavern 220 yds. in length, with a subterranean lake (open daily, 8-7; fee).

Schloss Altenstein, standing on a rocky height on the S.W. slope of the Thuringian Forest, was rebuilt in 1889 in the English Renaissance style by A. Neumeister. The *Park and grounds extending along the precipitous limestone rocks afford beautiful walks. Restaurant near the Schloss.

From Altenstein to Ruhla ($6^1/_2$ M.), a good road, through woods. After 2 M. a broad road diverges on the right to ($^1/_4$ M.) the *Luther Monument*, erected in 1858 on the spot where 'Luther's Beech', destroyed by lightning in 1841, formerly stood. Here the reformer on his return from Worms on May 4th, 1521, was subjected to a pretended arrest by his friend the Elector of Saxony (p. 258). We return to the road, which we continue to follow for $^3/_4$ M., then turn to the left at a finger-post and proceed along a path for 10 min. till it rejoins the road. Turning to the left along the latter, we cross the (2 min.) Rennstieg (p. 266) and go on to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Ruhla* (p. 278). — A footpath leads from the Luther Monument to the *Gerberstein* (2395 ft.), a steep hill covered with blocks of granite. Thence a broad path descends to the road to Winterstein (p. 278). Turning to the left along the latter, we soon regain the main road about 2 M. from Ruhla (p. 278).

The *Inselsberg* (p. 277) may be ascended from Liebenstein viâ Herges, the Trusen-Tal, and Brotterode (p. 278) in 5 hrs.

44. Coburg.

Hotels. **Bahnhof* (Pl. a; A, 2), with restaurant and garden, 80 R. from 4½, D. 2, P. 10 ℳ; *Goldene Traube* (Pl. c; B, 3), with restaurant and garden, 45 R. from 3, D. 1¾ ℳ, good; *Reichsgraf* (Pl. b; A, 2); *Bären* (Pl. d; B, 3); *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. e; B, 2), 20 R. — **Festungshof* (Pl. h; F, 1), loftily situated outside the town, 20 R. from 2½, D. 2¾ ℳ.

Restaurants. Beer. *Patrizier*, Salzmarkt 5, to the S. of the theatre (Pl. B, C, 3); *Hofbrauhaus-Bierhalle*, Mohren-Str. 19 (Pl. A, B, 2); *Lorelei*, Herrngasse 14 (Pl. B, 3), unpretentious but very popular. — Wine. *Oertel*, Theater-Platz 4a (Pl. B, 3); *Fink's Weinstuben*, Theater-Platz 7; *Ratskeller*, Ketschengasse 5 (Pl. B, 3, 4).

Cafés. *Goldene Traube* (see above); *Schubart* (also confectioner), corner of Mohren-Strasse and Seifartshof (Pl. A, B, 2).

Post Office (Pl. B, C, 2), in the Bürglass. — **Theatre** (Pl. B, C, 3).

Baths. *Ernst-Alexandrinen-Volksbad* (Pl. A, 3), Löwen-Str. 24, with swimming-pool.

Cabs. At the station and the Markt.

Enquiry Office, Markt 9 (Pl. B, 3), at E. Riemann's bookshop.

Times of Admission.

Castle of Coburg (p. 264). *Fürstenbau*, daily 9-12 & 2-5, in summer only; 1 ℳ. — *Collection of Art and Antiquities*. Parties are conducted round every hour daily, except Wed., 9-12 & 2-6; 1 ℳ. Ring at the entrance-gate of the W. courtyard. — *Graphic Collection* (Studiensaal), daily, except Sun. & Wed., 2-5; apply to the director.

Library (p. 264), Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-12, Wed. also 3-5; entrance in the double passage of the central building on the left.

Natural History Museum (p. 264), in summer daily 9-12 & 2-6, 1 ℳ; closed in winter.

Schloss (p. 264). Visitors are conducted round daily at 9, 10, 11, 2, 3 & 4; 1 ℳ.

Town Museum (see below), open free on Mon., Wed., and Fri. 2-4, Sun. 11-12.

Coburg (975 ft.), the most important town in the Franconian portion of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (united with Bavaria in 1920; comp. p. 248), with 24,000 inhab., is prettily situated in the valley of the *Itz*, a tributary of the Main, and boasts of a number of old buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of the Markt and Schloss-Platz. Its industries include the manufacture of porcelain, brewing, and weaving, and a trade in basket-work is also carried on.

In the pretty Markt (Pl. B, 3) is a statue, by William Theed, of Prince Albert (Pl. 1; p. 266), inaugurated in the presence of his widow Queen Victoria in 1865. In or near this square are the *Rathaus*, built in 1579 and remodelled in 1751 and 1905; the former *Government Buildings* (Pl. 7), now law-courts, dating from 1599; and the *Arsenal* (Zeughaus; 1621). The Rathaus contains the *Town Museum* (adm., see above).

The *Moritz-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 3; sexton, Pfarrgasse 7), of the 15th cent., in the late-Gothic style, with Renaissance additions and a lofty tower (236 ft. high; fine view), contains a monument (1605) of Duke John Frederick II. (d. 1595) in the choir. Near it are the finely executed brasses of Duke John Casimir (d. 1633), John Ernest (d. 1553), John Frederick II., and his wife (d. 1594). — The *Gymnasium* (Pl. 4; B, 3) was founded in 1603 by John Casimir, whose

statue (1628) is seen at the corner. Goethe's father was a pupil at this school. — In Karl-Eduard-Platz (Pl. B, 4) is the *Sintflut-Brunnen* (Deluge fountain), by F. Lepcke (1906; original at Bromberg, p. 333).

In Schloss-Platz (Pl. C, 3) is a bronze statue of Duke Ernest I. (1784-1844), by Schwanthaler (1849). The Schloss (see below), the *Theatre* (Pl. B, C, 3), with the small *Prinz-August-Schlösschen* (Pl. 5) behind it, and the *Edinburgh Palace* (Pl. 6) are all situated in the square. Near the guard-house is an equestrian statue of Duke Ernest II. (1818-93; Pl. C, 3), by Eberlein (1899). On a height behind the Edinburgh Palace stands the Rom. Cath. *St. Augustin-Kirche* with the burial-vaults of the Coburg line.

The **Schloss** (Pl. C, 3), or *Ehrenburg*, was converted from a monastery into a ducal residence in 1549; the older part facing Steingasse was restored after a fire in 1690; the façade facing Schloss-Platz was rebuilt in the English Gothic style in 1816.

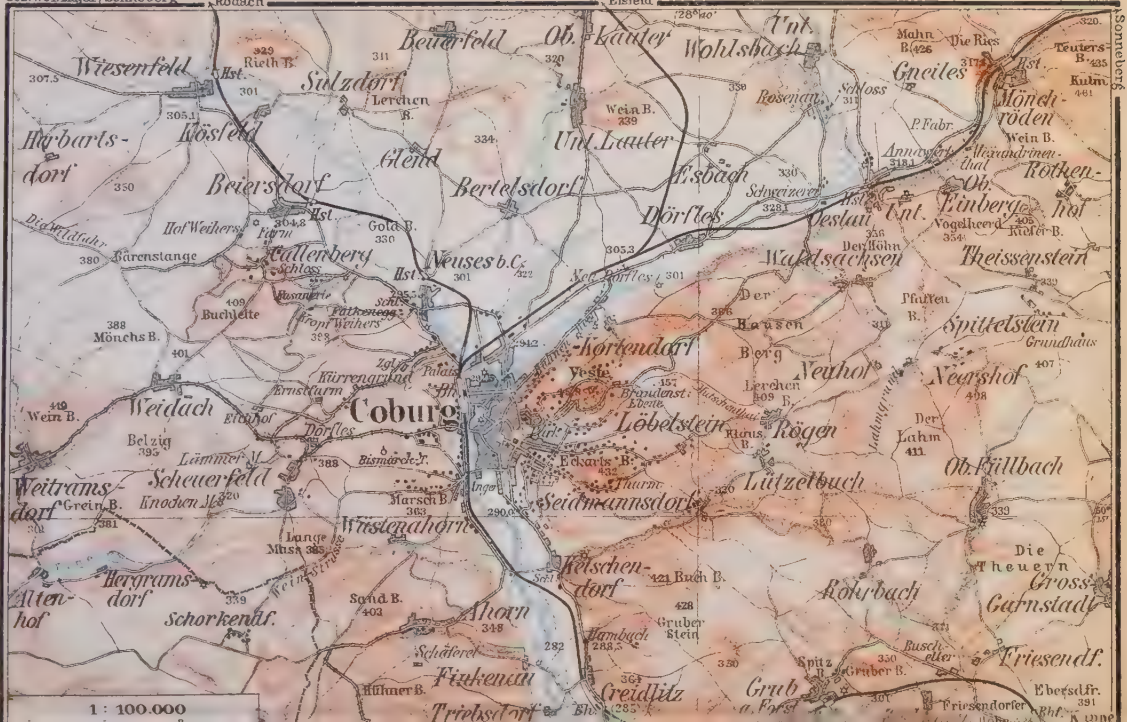
Interior (adm., see p. 263). Portraits of Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold I. of Belgium and his queen, etc.; the Riesen-Saal, with ceiling borne by 28 caryatids; handsome pseudo-classical furniture. — The *Chapel* (Schloss-Kirche), of 1738, in the W. wing, is an excellent example of the baroque style. — On the first floor is the *Coburg Library* (150,000 vols.; adm., see p. 263).

A flight of steps on one side of the palace (by the guard-houses) and a steep footpath on the other ascend to the beautiful *Hof-Garten* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), extending along the abrupt slope of the hill, which is crowned by the castle. The garden contains the *Mausoleum* (Pl. D, 3) of Duke Francis (d. 1806) and Duchess Augusta Caroline (d. 1831). The *Natural History Museum* (Pl. D, 2; adm., see p. 263) was built in 1913.

The ***Castle of Coburg** (*Feste Coburg;* 1520 ft.; Pl. E, 1, 2), 545 ft. above the town, to which a path ascends from the Schloss in $^1/_2$ hr., commands the entire district. First mentioned in 1056, it was the residence of the dukes from 1353 until John Ernest transferred his seat to the Ehrenburg (see above) in 1549. About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for nearly six months and worked at the interpretation of the psalms. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. Since 1920 it has been in the possession of the Bavarian State. — The castle, encircled by a double wall, was rebuilt in its main portions after a fire in 1500 and restored in 1836-57. Another thorough restoration, begun in 1909, was completed in 1923.

From the main gate (1671) on the S. side of the castle we pass through a doorway ($18^1/_2$ yds. long) into the E. courtyard (open free all day). At the N.W. angle are the *Fürstenbau* (Pl. 10; adm., see p. 263), the main building of the castle, comprising the apartments of the former Duke Charles Edward, and the *Steinerne Kemenate* (Pl. 16; women's apartments), which contains the chief part of the collection of art and antiquities (p. 265). The *Chapel*, with an altar

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


Gez. v. Cl. Major, Sonneberg
Rodach
Eisfeld
Sonneberg
Wiesenfeld
Sulzdorf
Beierfeld
Ob. Lauter
Wohlsbach
Unt. Lauter
Gneiles
Mönchröden
Rothenhof
Ober Lauter
Hirbartsdorf
Rösfeld
Glend
Beiersdorf
Bertelsdorf
Eisbach
Dörfles
Oestur
Ober Einberg
Unter Einberg
Vogelherd
Gallenberg
Schloss
Neuses b. C.
Waldsachsen
Theissenstein
Buchelette
Mönchs B.
Hofweihers
Bärenstange
Kürrengrund
Ernstturm
Coburg
Veste
Hausen
Berg
Veilhof
Neershof
Spittelstein
Grundhaus
Weidach
Ehrenhof
Belzig
Lämmer M.
Scheuerfeld
Weitramsdorf
Greiner B.
Knoden M.
Marsch B.
Bismarckstr.
Löbelstein
Eckarts B.
Rögen
Ob. Fullbach
Lützelbuch
Seidmannsdorf
Wiesenahorn
Lange Miss
Welschendorf
Buch B.
Rohrbach
Gross Garnstadt
Die Theuern
Altenhof
Hergramsdorf
Schorkendf.
Sand B.
Ahorn
Gruber Stein
Hambach
Schäferei
Finkenau
Creidlitz
Grub a. Forst
Friesendf.
Friesendorfer
Ebersdfr.
Triebsdorf
Hühner B.
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in the baroque style (c. 1610), adjoins the Fürstenbau on the E. — On the S. side of the Kemenate is the entrance to the W. courtyard (we ring here for the guide). On the S. side of the W. courtyard is the *Hohes Haus* (Pl. 14; the former arsenal), with four corner-turrets, now occupied by officials. On the W. side of the courtyard is the *Herzoginbau* (Pl. 12). On the ground-floor are gala sledges of the 17th and 18th cent., the travelling-coach of Duke Ernest the Pious (c. 1650), and the figure-head of the Danish frigate 'Christian VIII.', captured off Eckernförde in 1849. On the first and second floors is the *Graphic Collection*, one of the most important in Germany, with 300,000 sheets (adm. to the Studiensaal, see p. 263). Especially noteworthy are the engravings by Dürer, Rembrandt, and Wenceslaus Hollar; engravings by lesser known German masters and English coloured prints of the 18th cent.; and drawings by German masters of the 15th, 16th, and 18th cent. (Dürer, Chodowiecki). Varying exhibitions are also held here.

The ***Collection of Art and Antiquities** is exhibited in the Steinerne Kemenate (p. 264). Adm., see p. 263; entrance at the door near the police-station; tickets are sold near the main gate (p. 264).

Ground Floor. Bridal carriages of Elector John Frederick the Generous (1567) and Duke John Casimir (end of the 16th cent.).

First Floor. On the left of the entrance is the so-called 'Luther Room', with souvenirs of Luther. Adjoining this is a room with old books and pamphlets concerning Luther and the reformers. — The Armoury (formerly the banquet hall), on the right of the entrance, contains rampart-guns (14-16th cent.), richly ornamented pistols, and other weapons, also a set of horse armour by Kunz Lochner (Nuremberg; c. 1550). Tapestry embroidered with the arms of the house of Anhalt-Bernburg (1585).

Second Floor. On the left of the staircase are coloured tapestry-designs by J. C. Vermeyen. In the first room, on the right, is a Madonna (wood-carving) from the workshop of Tilman Riemenschneider (c. 1510); by the window wall, in a glass-case, is the 'Elisabethglas', originating from the Wittenberg treasury and afterwards in the possession of Luther (Egyptian cut glass; 12th cent.). On the left is a room with wood-carvings of the 16th and 17th centuries. We now enter three rooms containing glass collected by the Duke of Edinburgh (comp. p. 266): Venetian glass (the best pieces are in the two glass-cases in the first room); German glass ('Schaper glasses' and ruby glasses by Kunkel); faience jug from the Coburg factory (c. 1750); stoneware jugs from Kreussen and Saxony. — To the right of the entrance, on the site of the room actually occupied by Luther, is the Hunt or Horn Room, originally constructed for the Ehrenburg (p. 264). It contains some fine wood-carving and richly inlaid woodwork depicting hunting exploits of Duke John Casimir.

A walk round the upper wall somewhat below the castle is recommended. — Hotel Festungshof, see p. 263.

From the castle good footpaths lead N.E., skirting the Bausenberg, to the (1 M.) *Teufelskanzel* ('devil's pulpit'; 1513 ft.), which commands a fine view. — The *Eckartsberg* (1415 ft.), 3 M. to the S. of the castle, reached by the Herzogs-Weg (Pl. F, 2, 3), is crowned by a tower commanding a beautiful panorama. — Other good points

of view are the *Adamiberg* (1180 ft.), just above the station, and the *Hohe Fichte*, near *Ahorn* ($2^1/_4$ M.).

Rosenau (restaurant), $4^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of Coburg (1 M. to the N. of Öslau station, see below), and *Callenberg*, 3 M. to the N.W., former country-seats of the dukes, are tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated. Rosenau was the birthplace (Aug. 26th, 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. Dec. 14th, 1861), second son of Duke Ernest I. The Duke of Edinburgh (b. Aug. 6th, 1844; p. 254), second son of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria (who spent eleven days here in 1845), died at Rosenau in 1900. Below Callenberg is a model farm; in the wood, farther down, is the Fasanerie.

From Coburg to Rodach, 11 M., railway in 1 hr. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Neuses*, with the house of the poet Friedrich Rückert (1788-1866) adjoining the church. The garden contains a marble bust to his memory. — 11 M. *Rodach* (990 ft.) is the starting-point for a visit to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) the Heldburg (p. 261).

From Coburg to Neuhaus, 30 M., railway in $2^3/_4$ hrs. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Öslau* (see above). — 12 M. **Sonneberg** (1330 ft.; *Krug; Kaiserhof; Bahnhof), with 20,000 inhab., where toys are extensively manufactured. The town is surrounded by woods and hills. The Town Museum (daily 9-12 and, except Sun., 2-5; 1 *M*) contains toys dating from 1735 onwards, porcelain, dolls, etc. About 6 M. to the N.W. of Sonneberg, and 9 M. to the E. of Eisfeld (p. 261), is *Meschenbach*, near which is the *Zinselhöhle*, a stalactite cave. Branch-lines run from Sonneberg to ($9^1/_2$ M.; p. 237) *Stockheim* and viâ ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Rauenstein* to Eisfeld (p. 261). — 24 M. **Lauscha** (2035 ft.; Wilder Mann, 20 R. at 2, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*), with 5700 inhab. and glass-works. Hence to Schwarzburg, see p. 269. — 28 M. *Ernstthal* (p. 237). — 30 M. *Neuhaus-Igelshieb* (p. 237).

Railway from Coburg to *Lichtenfels* or *Eisenach*, see R. 43.

45. The Thuringian Forest.

The ***Thuringian Forest** *(Thüringer Wald)*, a very hilly and wooded district 70 M. in length and 6-22 M. in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Werra and on the S.E. by the Saale, is full of interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the eastern, beginning at Schwarza, and the western, beginning at Eisenach. This is also a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S.E. as far as the Erzgebirge, and porphyry to the N.W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau. The *Rennstieg*, perhaps an old frontier-path (106 M. long), runs from N.W. to S.E. along the crest of the mountains from Hörschel on the Werra to Blankenstein on the Saale, separating in its central part Thuringia from Franconia.

The summer resorts on the N. slope, such as *Oberhof*, *Rudolstadt*, *Schwarzburg*, *Ilmenau*, *Friedrichroda*, *Ruhla*, *Eisenach*, etc., are the most frequented and most expensive. Pleasant though more modest quarters for a prolonged stay may also be obtained at *Schmalkalden*, *Schleusingen* and other places to the S.

Climate. The mean annual temperature in Thuringia is 45.5° Fahrenheit. On the Inselsberg the mean annual temperature is 38.84°, in July 54.86°, in Jan. 24°; at Eisenach the corresponding temperatures are 45.5°, 59.9°, and 30°. The mean annual rainfall is 25.48 inches, at Gross-Breitenbach (2180 ft.) 44.04 inches, at Gotha 23.35 inches. The prevailing winds blow from the S.W. and N.W.

The Hotels are frequently crowded in summer, and the charges are then often out of proportion to the comfort and convenience offered.

Itinerary. 1st Day. Blankenburg. To Paulinzella and back by train (see 2nd day). Afternoon, walk in 3 hrs. to Schwarzburg, viâ the Trippstein. — 2nd Day. From Schwarzburg walk viâ the upper Schwarza-Tal (by train to the Zirkel, if preferred) and the Langenberg to Gehren and

thence by train to Ilmenau; or drive all the way to Ilmenau viâ Paulinzella. — 3rd Day. Kickelhahn, Manebach, Schmücke (stay the night), Schneekopf. — 4th Day. Oberhof. From Oberhof through the Dietharzer Grund to Tambach. By train to Friedrichroda. — 5th Day. Friedrichroda and Reinhardsbrunn; ascend the Inselsberg. — 6th Day. Through the Trusen-Tal by Brotterode to Liebenstein, Altenstein, and Ruhla. — 7th Day. Viâ the Wachstein and the Hohe Sonne to Eisenach. — 8th Day. Coburg. — The finest points in the district are Schwarzburg, the castle of Coburg, and the vicinity of Eisenach.

The Thüringerwald-Verein has published a good walker's map of the district ('Wegekarte'; 1:150,000) and the Thüringerwald-Karte (1:50,000; 39 sheets).

A. Schwarzburg and the Schwarza-Tal.

Railway from Rottenbach viâ Schwarzburg to *Katzhütte* see p. 270. — Motors are forbidden in summer on the road through the Schwarza-Tal between Lösche's Hall and the Pocher-Brücke, above Schwarzburg.

Schwarza (p. 246) lies at the confluence of the Schwarza and the Saale. A railway ascends the valley of the former (walkers follow the left bank), in 10 min., to —

$2^1/_2$ M. **Blankenburg.** — Hotels. *Goldener Löwe*, 30 R. at 2-4, D. $1^3/_4$-4, P. 6-8 *M*, good; *Biebler's Bahnhofs-Hotel*, 30 R. at $2^1/_2$-4, D. 2-4, P. 6-$8^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Schellhorn*, 30 R. at $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$-3, P. 6-8 *M*; *Greifenstein*, 18 R.; *Weisses Ross*, 18 R. At the entrance to the Schwarza-Tal, 1 M. from the station: *Kurhaus Chrysopras & Lösche's Hall*, 150 R.; *Waidmannsheil*, $^1/_2$ M. farther on, 40 R. at 2-3, P. 5-7 *M*. — Visitors' Tax. Carriages and Omnibus to Schwarzburg (p. 268). — Railway to Paulinzella and Arnstadt, see p. 270.

Bad Blankenburg (740 ft.), a little town with 3900 inhab., is commanded by the ruin of Greifenstein. From the station a road leads to the left to the town, passing (left) a footpath, Fröbel's house (right; see below), and then, beyond the river and the post office, a road to the Schwarza-Tal. A guide-post opposite the Greifenstein Hotel indicates the ascent to the (20 min.) extensive ruins of *Greifenstein* (1310 ft.; restaurant), the birthplace of the German King Günther of Schwarzburg (1304-49).

The above-mentioned road into the Schwarza-Tal passes a monument to Fröbel (p. 269), who founded his first Kindergarten at Blankenburg in 1839. Farther on are the hotels (see above) at the beginning of the narrower part of the valley.

The top of the **Griesbach-Felsen* ($^1/_2$ hr. from the Chrysopras) commands a very characteristic view of the Thuringian Forest. — From the Griesbach-Felsen we may go on to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Teufelstreppe* (view), and thence viâ *Böhlscheiben* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the Trippstein (p. 268). — From the Chrysopras we may walk to the *Katzenstein* and the *Werresitz* and thence to the Eberstein (p. 268). From the last a road leads viâ the Dürres Schild (p. 268) to Schwarzburg.

The ***Schwarza-Tal,** a narrow winding valley bordered by steep cliffs and watered by the Schwarza, is one of the finest attractions in Thuringia (to Schwarzburg direct, 7 M.; viâ the Trippstein 3 hrs.). Pedestrians follow the path on the right bank of the Schwarza or the high-road (often dusty). A little beyond the ($1^1/_2$ M.) Weidmannsheil Hotel (see above) rises a lofty rock known

as the *Ingoklippe.* — Farther on, to the left, in a boar-park on the right bank, is the *Eberstein* tower. About 3 M. from Blankenburg we reach the *Kirchfelsen* (1295 ft.), supposed to resemble a church. High above the (5 M.) *Schweizerhaus* (rfmts.), but on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Dürres Schild* pavilion.

The main road goes on through the valley to (2 M.) Schwarzburg, passing (¾ M.) a road ascending to the *Kienberg* and (1 M. farther) a memorial tablet to Prince Günther (d. 1867), whence a zigzag path ascends in ½ hr. to the Trippstein (see below).

The direct route from the Schweizerhaus to the (50 min.) Trippstein is by a footpath (green and white marks) diverging to the right at the inn. In 4 min. we turn to the right and skirt a gorge; in 20 min. more, to the right again, following a road to the (17 min.) 'Fuchstisch', whence a path ascends to the left to the (10 min.) —

***Trippstein** (1535 ft.), a wooded hill with a shelter-hut, commanding a striking view of Schwarzburg (best by evening light).

On the road, 1 M. to the W. of the Trippstein, lies the *Fasanerie,* a shooting-lodge containing furniture made of antlers and surrounded by a grove of oaks (inn).

Behind the Trippstein a footpath (left) descends in 20 min. to the road, which we follow to the right. From the (5 min.) fork the left branch leads to the village of Schwarzburg, the right branch to (10 min.) the Trippstein, Thüringer Hof, and Weisser Hirsch hotels.

Schwarzburg. — Hotels. Situated high up near the Schloss: *Weisser Hirsch,* first-class, with restaurant and fine view, 95 R. (6 with baths) from 2½, D. 3½-6½, P. from 9½ *M*, closed in winter; *Thüringer Hof,* with view, restaurant, and omnibus, 70 R. at 3-6, D. 2½-5, P. 7½-12 *M*, good, open in winter; *Trippstein,* close to the wood, 20 R. — In the village: *Schwarzburger Hof,* 35 R.; *Schlossberg,* 17 R. at 2-3, D. 2½-3, P. 6-7 *M*; *Sächsischer Hof,* 10 R.; *Tal Schwarzburg,* 12 R.— Lodgings also obtainable.

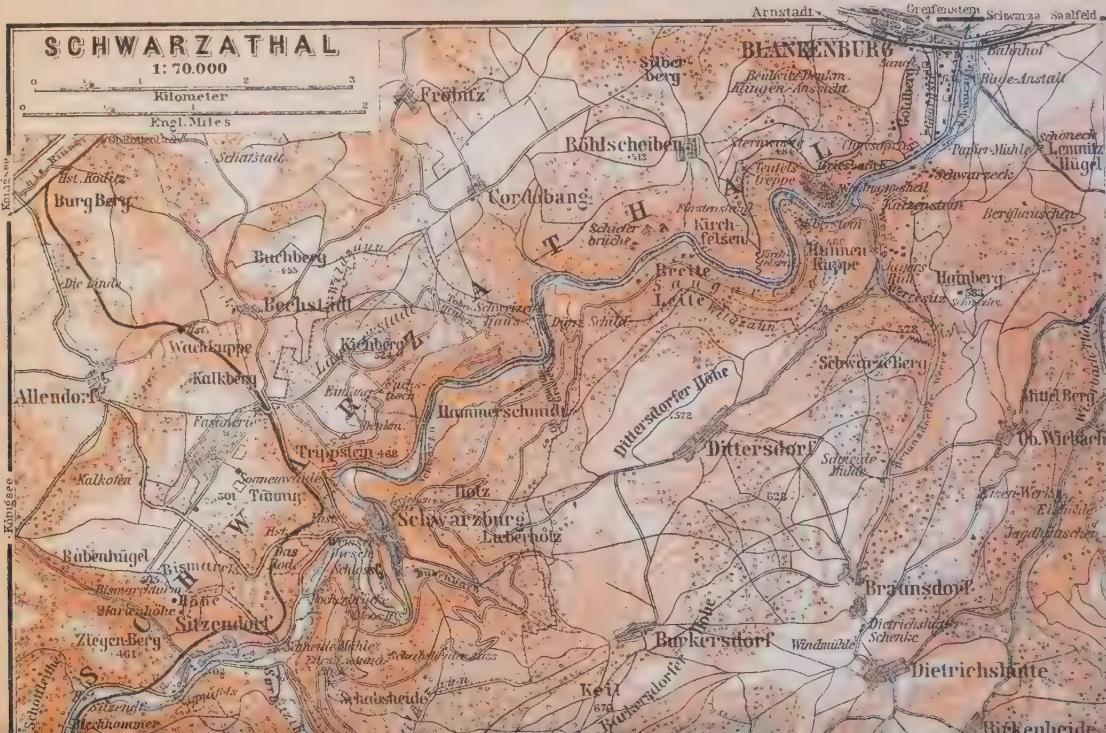
Carriages and Omnibus to Blankenburg (p. 267). — Motor Mail viâ Königsee and Gehren to (16¾ M.; 2 hrs.) Ilmenau (p. 273).

The Railway Station (1270 ft.; comp. p. 270) lies to the W. of the Schloss (fine view from terrace in front of the station). To reach the (½ M.) Weisser Hirsch we descend the footpath to the left as we leave the station, and turn to the left on reaching the road.

**Schloss Schwarzburg* (1150 ft.), the ancestral castle of the princes of Schwarzburg, charmingly situated on a wooded eminence 255 ft. above the Schwarza, which surrounds it on three sides, dates in its present form from 1726, when the older building was burned down. The arsenal (Zeughaus) contains a comprehensive selection of 17th cent. military weapons (daily 8-6, 50 pf.). — The village (700 inhab.) lies below on the Schwarza.

To the Trippstein, see above; a road also ascends through the woods in ¾ hr., beginning opposite the Weisser Hirsch. — Among many other fine points in the vicinity of Schwarzburg may be mentioned the *Helenensitz* (40 min.); the *Bismarck Tower* (1604 ft.; ¾ hr.); and the *Schabsheide* (1795 ft.; 1¼ hr.).

From Schwarzburg to Eisfeld, 27 M. (railway to Katzhütte, see p. 270, thence motor mail to Masserberg and Eisfeld). The upper part of the Schwarza-Tal, though less known, is scarcely inferior to the lower. The road follows the valley of the Schwarza, and leads viâ *Sitzendorf*


SCHWARZATHAL
1: 70.000
0 1 2 3
Kilometer
0 1 2
Engl. Miles
Arnstadt
Crawinkel
Schwarza
Saalfeld
BLANKENBURG
Bahnhof
Süßer Berg
Fröhliz
Böhlscheiben
Corndbang
Burg Berg
Buchberg
Bechstädt
Kirchberg
Wachhuppe
Kalkberg
Allendorf
Kalkofen
Trippstein
Täuing
Rübenhügel
Sitzendorf
Ziegenberg
Schwarzburg
Lauchholz
Hammerschmidt
Brette
Kirchfelsen
Hahnenkuppe
Schwarzeberg
Dittersdorfer Höhe
Dittersdorf
Ob. Wickach
Knopfberg
Hainberg
Lemnitz Hügel
Braunsdorf
Burkersdorf
Dietrichshütte
Rückenheide
Schaafstall
Scharfstall
Eichhammer
Schaafsteide
Königsee
Schwarzathal

p. 270; Hotel Linde; motor mail to Neuhaus-Igelshieb, 10½ M. in 1½ hr.), *Blechhammer* (inn), *Obstfelder Schmiede* (mountain railway to Oberweissbach, see p. 270), and *Glasbach* to (6¼ M.) *Mellenbach* (Zur Kehre Inn) and *Blumenau* (Zur Blumenau). The *Kursdorfer Kuppe* (2589 ft.) may be ascended from Mellenbach in 1¼ hr., and the descent may be made viâ *Meuselbach* to Katzhütte in 1½ hr. — Beyond Blumenau we ascend the valley to the (¼ hr.) *Zirkel* (inn; p. 270), where the road forks, the right branch leading viâ the *Langenberg* to Gehren (p. 272). At (10 M.) *Schwarzmühle* we cross the Schwarza. — 12½ M. **Katzhütte** (1365 ft.; Hotel Wurzelberg), a village with potteries, at the confluence of the *Katze* and the Schwarza. Railway to Rottenbach, see p. 270. From Katzhütte through the *Amselbach-Tal* to Gross-Breitenbach (p. 272), 1½ hr. — At (13½ M.) *Ölze* (Kämmer, 10 R.; Kieslerstein, 16 R.) a road diverges on the right to Gross-Breitenbach (p. 272; 3½ M.). — 14½ M. *Masserbrück*, 3 M. to the N.E. of *Masserberg* (2592 ft.; *Kurhaus, 70 R., closed in winter; *Waldfrieden, 30 R. at 2-3½, D. 2-3, P. 6½-8 *M*), a summer resort situated amid pine and beech woods. — 18 M. *Langenbach* (1798 ft.). — 27 M. *Eisfeld* (railway station), see p. 261.

From Schwarzburg to Lauscha, 16 M. (motor mail from Sitzendorf to Neuhaus, see above). The road quits the Schwarza-Tal at Blechhammer (see above) and leads through the finely wooded *Lichtegrund* to (3¾ M.) *Unterweissbach* and (6¾ M.) *Oberweissbach* (Anker, 20 R., good; railway station, see p. 270), the birthplace of Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852), the founder of the 'Kindergarten' (comp. pp. 246, 267, 262). The herbalists ('Balsammänner') of this neighbourhood drive a brisk trade in their home-made drugs and decoctions. The road then passes (25 min.) *Kursdorf* (whence the Kursdorfer Kuppe, mentioned above, may be ascended in ¾ hr.) and (1 hr.) the *Fischbachswiese*, and thence in 1 hr. more reaches *Neuhaus am Rennsteig* (p. 237). The road then descends through pleasant wooded valleys to (3 M.) *Lauscha* (p. 266).

B. From Neu-Dietendorf to Saalfeld.

36 M. Railway in 2-2¾ hrs.

Neu-Dietendorf, see p. 242. — 3½ M. *Haarhausen;* on a hill, 2 M. to the right, rises the *Wachsenburg* (1360 ft.; inn; see p. 242), the property of the former Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, containing a collection of weapons, costumes, etc.

6 M. **Arnstadt** (920 ft.; Bahnhof, 40 R., good; Goldene Sonne), junction for Ritschenhausen (p. 270), a prettily situated town, with a Rathaus of 1585. Pop. 20,500. The **Liebfrauen-Kirche* (fee; tickets at An der Liebfrauenkirche 4), after Naumburg Cathedral the most important ecclesiastical building in Thuringia of the 13th cent., contains some fine sculptures and tombstones, among which are the monuments of two Counts Günther of Schwarzburg and their wives (1368 and 1590). Fine view from the adjacent tower of the old castle of *Neideck*.

The train crosses the valley of the *Gera* and runs S.E. — 16 M. *Stadtilm* (1235 ft.; Hirsch, 8 R. from 1½ *M;* Post, 14 R.). — The line bends to the S. and skirts the E. base of the *Singerberg* (1906 ft.; view), which may be ascended from (19½ M.) *Singen* in ¾ hr. — 22½ M. **Paulinzella** (1210 ft.; Menger, 30 R. at 2-4, D. 2-3½, P. 6-8 *M*) is a hamlet with the most beautiful ruins of a Romanesque *Church of the 12th cent., modelled on that at Hirsau in Wurtemberg; of the

five apses but one now remains. The abbey to which it was attached was begun in 1112 by Paulina, daughter of the knight Moricho, and suppressed in 1534. — From Paulinzella a forest-path, marked red and brown, leads to Gehren (6 M.; p. 272).

25½ M. *Rottenbach* (935 ft.).

From Rottenbach a railway runs in 25 min. to (4½ M.) *Königsee* (Hotels Engel, Löwe), a small town with 3000 inhabitants. Thence to Paulinzella, 1¼ hr., viâ the Mönchskugelteich. High-road to Gehren (p. 272).

From Rottenbach to Katzhütte, 15½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — 1½ M. *Köditzberg.* — 4½ M. *Schwarzburg*, see p. 268. — 6½ M. *Sitzendorf* (p. 268). — 8¾ M. *Obstfelder Schmiede* (1128 ft.). The Oberweissbach Mountain Railway, completed in 1922, ascends hence in a gradient of 1:4 to *Lichtenhain* (2178 ft.) and then viâ Oberweissbach (13¾ M.; p. 269) to Kursdorf (21½ M.; p. 269). — 10 M. *Mellenbach-Glasbach;* 11 M. *Zirkel* (p. 269). — 15½ M. *Katzhütte*, see p. 269.

The line descends the Rinne-Tal. — 27½ M. *Leutnitz;* 31 M. *Bad Blankenburg* (p. 267). — 36 M. *Saalfeld* (p. 236).

C. From Neu-Dietendorf to Ritschenhausen. Oberhof.

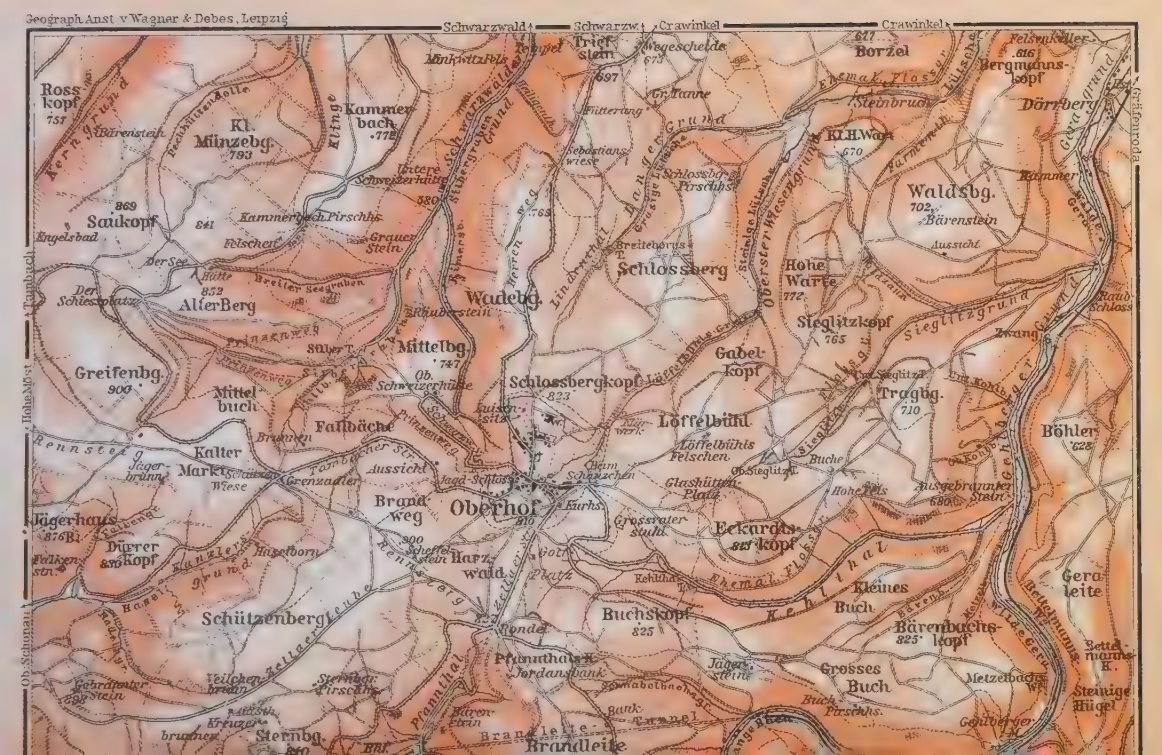
47 M. Railway in 3 hrs. — Through trains to Kissingen, Würzburg, and Stuttgart pass over this line. — Best views at first to the right, beyond Zella to the left.

To (6 M.) *Arnstadt*, see p. 269. — The line passes (7 M.) *Arnstadt-Süd* and ascends the valley of the *Gera*.

11½ M. **Plaue** (1085 ft.; Plauescher Grund, 10 R. at 3½-5 *M*), with the fine ruins of the (20 min.) *Ehrenburg* (1280 ft.; inn). From the tower on the *Halskappe* (1985 ft.), 3¾ M. to the S., a fine view is obtained. Branch-line from Plaue to Ilmenau and Themar, see R. 45 d.

The line beyond Plaue traverses the valley of the *Wilde Gera*. — 15 M. *Gräfenroda* (1255 ft.; Deutscher Hof, 15 R.). Branch-line to Gotha, see R. 45 e. — The valley contracts. Beyond a gorge known as the 'Zwang', where a short tunnel is threaded, the line ascends in a succession of steep curves. Farther on the train runs between steep porphyry cliffs. — 22 M. *Gehlberg* (p. 272). — We now thread the *Brandleite Tunnel* (2095 ft.; 2 M. long; 5 min. transit), just beyond which is (25 M.) *Oberhof* station (2095 ft.), whence a road (short-cuts) ascends N. to the (2 M.) village, which lies on the crest of the hill.

Oberhof. — Hotels. **Schloss-Hotel*, 95 R. (30 with baths) from 4, P. from 12 *M*, **Kurhaus*, 60 R. (10 with baths) from 3½, P. from 10½ *M*, **Thüringer Wald*, 90 R. (10 with baths) from 2½, P. from 8 *M*, all three closed in March, April, and November; *Schweizerhof; Blum* (Jewish), 16 R. at 3-4, P. 8-12 *M; Schilling*, 50 R. at 1½-4, P. 6 *M*. — In the Oberland: **Wünscher*, 120 R. at 3-8, D. 3½-4, P. 9-13 *M*, closed in April and Nov.; **Esplanade* (formerly Kurhaus Marienbad), 150 R. (20 with baths) at 4-6, D. 3½-4, P. 8-12 *M; **Sanssouci*, 60 R. from 4 *M*. — To the S. of Oberhof: **Golf-Hotel*, near the golf-course, 60 R. (30 with baths) from 5, P. from 13 *M*, closed in March, April, and November. — Lodgings good and abundant; enquire at the Gemeinde-Amt, Zellaer Strasse (week-days 10-12 & 3-5).


Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Schwarzwald
Schwarzw.
Crawinkel
Crawinkel
Ross kopf
Kl. Mühlzeb.
Kammer bach
Saukopf
Alter Berg
Greifenbg.
Mittel buch
Kalter Markt
Jäger haus
Dürrer kopf
Schützenberg
Wadebg.
Mittelbg.
Schlossberg
Schlossbergkopf
Fallbäche
Oberhof
Brand weg
Harz wald
Lindenthal
Pfannthal
Sternbg.
Brandleite
Trieb stein
Wegeschelde
Borzel
Bergmanns kopf
Dörrberg
Waldsbg.
Hohe Warte
Steglitzkopf
Gabel kopf
Tragbg.
Löffelbühl
Eckardts kopf
Kleines Buch
Buchskopf
Bärenbuchs kopf
Grosses Buch
Böhler
Gera leite
Steinige Hügel
Felsenkeller
Steinbruch
Kl. H. Wald
Aussicht
Bärenstein
Engelsbad
Fischer
Der See
Der Schiessplatz
Grauer Stein
Kammerbach Pirschhs.
Schwarzerthal
Breitenhorus
Sebastians wiese
Schlossberg Pirschhs.
Obersteinwiesgrund
Sieglitzgrund
Zwang
Ob. Schweizerhütte
Ob. Steglitz
Buche
Glashütten Platz
Eckardts Platz
Kehlthal
Thema Fluss
Jagd-Schloss
Heim Schnäuchen
Aussichtsplatz
Grenzadler
Wiese
Hasselborn
Scheffel stein
Pfalz
Kehlthal
Sonder
Jordans bank
Jäger stein
Buch Pirschhs.
Metzelbach
Gehrenberg
Brandleite
Bank
Tanne
Ob. Schuman
Tambach
Hohe Mark
Rauh Schloss

Mail to the station, several times daily. — Motor Mail to the Schmücke, see p. 274; to Ohrdruf, Georgental, and Friedrichroda, see p. 276. — Visitors' Tax. — Golf Course (9 holes). — Information regarding winter sports is supplied by the Thüringer Wintersportverband.

Oberhof (2660 ft.), a small village with 1300 inhab., is the most important elevated health resort and winter sports centre in Thuringia. The roads from the station, Tambach, Schwarzwald, Crawinkel, and Gräfenroda converge at the Schloss-Hotel. Fine view from the *Luisensitz* (2690 ft.), 7 min. N., and from the *Schlossbergkopf* (2700 ft.; 1/4 hr. N.).

Beautiful walks may be taken from Oberhof to the *Gebrannter Stein* (2945 ft.; 1¼ hr. S.W.; view), the *Hohe Möst* (2910 ft.; 1¾ hr. W.), and the *Ausgebrannter Stein* (2230 ft.; 1¼ hr. E.). — A longer walk, but quite repaying the fatigue, is through the **Kanzlergrund*, viâ *Ober-Schönau* and *Unter-Schönau*, to (10 M.) *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (p. 260), about 3½ hrs. W. of Oberhof (the way back 4½ hrs., as it ascends). The formation and the outlines of the peaks to the S. of the valley (Gebrannter Stein, Ruppberg, Grosser Hermannsberg) are very striking and peculiar to this part of the Thuringian Forest.

From Oberhof to Ohrdruf, see p. 275. Another pleasant route is by the carriage-road viâ *Linzen's Ruhe*, a fine point of view, and *Friedrichsanfang*, a distance of about 10 M., nearly all through woods.

From Oberhof to Tambach *(Friedrichroda)*, 13 M. We follow the Tambach road which diverges to the W. a little beyond the Schloss-Hotel until we reach the (35 min.) *Grenzadler*, where we take the path (right) through the wood for ¾ hr. (Kammerbach-Pirschhaus to the right). After 25 min., guide-post; our way leads straight on (to the Kerngrund and Schwarzwald on the right); 13 min. farther, another guide-post (left the Hohe Möst), and ¼ hr. later we join the Gräfenhain road. After 35 min. more we diverge to the right (left to Ober-Schönau); in 12 min. we sight the **Falkenstein*, a porphyry rock 328 ft. high (inn, 12 R. from 2¾ *M*). After ¼ hr. more we come to a bridge where a guide-post points to the Falkenstein on the right; our way (left) leads to the **Dietharzer Grund* or *Schmalwasser-Grund*, one of the loveliest valleys of Thuringia. About 1¼ hr. farther on we reach Dietharz, immediately contiguous to which is *Tambach* (p. 275). — The route hence to Friedrichroda is described at p. 275.

From Oberhof to the *Schmücke* (road), see p. 274.

28½ M. *Zella-Mehlis* (1780 ft.), station for the contiguous industrial towns (combined pop. 12,800) of *Zella-St. Blasii* (Hotel Erbprinz) and *Mehlis* (Stadt Wien, 12 R.). Pretty view from the *Ruppberg* (2840 ft.), 3¾ M. to the N. of Mehlis. Branch-line to Wernshausen, see p. 260. — Beyond another tunnel (245 yds.) the train stops at —

32 M. **Suhl** (1400 ft.; Krone, 25 R. at 2¾-4 *M*; Post, 25 R.; Bahnhof), a town with 15,000 inhab., noted for its manufacture of sporting guns. The town lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lauter*, at the base of the *Domberg* (2195 ft.; view-tower), and is shaded by the precipitous porphyry cliff of the *Ottilienstein* (1716 ft.; restaurant; pretty view of Suhl). A rack-and-pinion railway connects Suhl with Schleusingen (10 M.; p. 272).

The line now descends the valley of the *Hasel*. — At (40½ M.) *Rohr* the Hasel is joined on the right by the Schwarza. A tablet on

the Pfarrhaus commemorates the birth here in 1867 of P. L. König, the captain of the first German commercial submarine 'Deutschland' (1916; Bremen-Baltimore). — 44½ M. *Grimmental* (990 ft.; p. 261), junction for the line from Eisenach to Coburg. — The train now crosses the Werra valley.

47 M. *Ritschenhausen* (1025 ft.), a station on the line from Meiningen to Kissingen and Schweinfurt, see p. 261.

D. From Plaue to Ilmenau and Themar. The Schmücke.

39 M. Railway to *Ilmenau* in ¾ hr.; to *Themar* in 3½-4¾ hrs.

Plaue, see p. 270. The line ascends the valley of the *Zahme Gera* and beyond *Angelroda* crosses it by a lofty viaduct.

7½ M. **Elgersburg** (1790 ft.; Herzog Ernst, 80 R.; Kaiserhof, 20 R. at 2-4, P. 5½-6½ *M*; Linde; visitors' tax), a village with 1500 inhab. and porcelain factories. On a lofty porphyry rock above the village rises a restored mediæval castle. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Körnbachgrund*, etc.

From Elgersburg to the Schmücke. *A.* On foot (2¾ hrs.). We proceed viâ the *Piuttifels* (view of the Körnbachgrund) and the *Hohewartskopf*, a hill 2495 ft. high, with a view-tower, and then turn S.W. to gain the main road; after continuing along this for 1¼ hr. they turn to the left to the *Mönchshof*, where they join the road from Ilmenau (p. 273). — *B.* Two carriage-routes separate beyond (2½ M.) *Arlesberg* (hotel), the one leading viâ the Mönchshof (see above), while the other ascends the valley of the *Gera* to (1½ hr.) *Gehlberg* (Dahcim, 10 R. from 2¼, P. 6-8 *M*; railway, see p. 270), whence we follow the high-road to the (3 M.) Schmücke (p. 274).

12 M. *Ilmenau*, see p. 273. The town lies to the W.

From Ilmenau to Gross-Breitenbach, 12 M., branch-railway in 1¼ hr. — 1¼ M. *Grenzhammer*, an iron-foundry at the mouth of the pretty *Schorte-Tal*. — 2½ M. *Langewiesen*. — 4½ M. *Stadt Gehren* or *Amtgehren* (1585 ft.; Hotel Hirsch; Stadthaus), a small town (pop. 2900) with a plain Schloss in the Renaissance style. Hence to Schwarzburg, see p. 269. — 5 M. *Bahnhof Gehren*; to Paulinzella, see p. 270. — 12 M. *Gross-Breitenbach* (2180 ft.; Zum Wilden Mann, 25 R.; Göhring, 20 R.), a small town (3500 inhab.) with porcelain factories.

The Schleusingen line bends to the S. — 13 M. *Ilmenau-Bad*; 15 M. *Manebach* (see p. 273); 18 M. *Stützerbach*. — We now ascend to (21 M.) *Rennstieg* (2450 ft.; p. 266) and descend to (22 M.) *Schmiedefeld* (Hotel Post), 3 M. to the S. of which is the Stutenhaus (p. 274). We traverse the pretty valley of the *Nahe*.

31½ M. **Schleusingen** (1215 ft.; Grüner Baum, 12 R. at 2-4 *M*), with 4300 inhab., was once the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, who became extinct in 1583. In the Markt is a fountain with a statue of Countess Elizabeth, the foundress of the Rathaus. A chapel in the church contains eleven monuments of the counts and countesses (1444-1583). Branch-line to Suhl, see p. 271.

37 M. *Vessra*, with an abbey-church (1131; now a barn). — 39 M. *Themar*, see p. 261.

Gotha
Friedrichroda
Schmalkalden
Ernstroda
Schönau
Catterfeld
Engelsbach
Alten-berg
Finstel-bergen
Herrnhof
Nauendorf
Gebreuthal
Die Heide
Grifenhain
Gothardsmühle
Gothardsschloß
Gothardsberg
Gothardsthal

Plaue
Schloß Liebenstein
Liebenstein
Rippersroda
Angelroda
Xeusiss
Heyda
Veronika-B.
Der Sand
Langerasen
Martinroda
Ober Pörlitz
Unter
Gräfenroda
Die Burg
Frauenbach
Geschwenda
Gera
Rohla
Ilmenau
Grossbreitenbach
Kl. Ehrenberg
Gr. Ehrenberg
Wald-B.
Auleburg
Arlesberg
Kühlsberg
Kniebis-B.
Kisersburg
Spiegel-B.
Schmidtberg
Sturmheide
Floss-B.
Hinderer
Oberhof
Schiessberg
Siegleite
Kl. Buch
Gr. Buch
Almebach
Kickelhahn
Hohe Sandkuppe
Gehlberg
Gabelbach
Gabelbachskopf
Hirschkopf
Gr. Rödel
Kl. Rödel
Hohe Tanne
Rosen-K.
Schmücke
Schneekopf
Pfanneberg
Gr. Beer-B.
Kl. Beer-B.
Spitziger-B.
Pfanns
Schmiedefeld
Suhl
Zella St. Blasii
Geiers-B.
Heidelbach
Goldlauter
Gr. Eisen-B.
Fleck-Hr.
Schmiedefeld
Vesser
Nauer
Adlers-B.
Bocks-B.
Salz-B.
Dom-B.
Lauter Berg
Nöllberg
Schwarz Kopf
Rennsteig
Thüringerwald
Schleusingen
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Engl. Miles.

Ilmenau. — Hotels. *Tanne*, near Ilmenau-Bad station (p. 272), on the Ilm, 43 R. at 3-5, D. 2-3, P. 8½-9½ *M*, well spoken of; *Sächsischer Hof*, Post-Str. 1, 25 R.; *Löwe* (where Goethe spent his last birthday on Aug. 28th, 1831), 32 R. at 2-3, D. 1¾-2½, P. 6½-8 *M*; *Kaiserhof*; *Bahnhof-Hotel Deutscher Kaiser*, with garden, 30 R. — Garden Restaurants. *Tanne* (see above); *Felsenkeller*, on the Schleusingen road. — *Wiener Café*, Linden-Strasse. — Wine at *Rammelt's*, Linden-Str. 19.

Post Office, corner of Alexander-Str. and Moltke-Strasse.

Motor Mail viâ (3 M.) Gabelbach to (5 M., in 1 hr.) Auerhahn; to Schwarzburg (see p. 268).

Railway to Plaue, Themar, and Gross-Breitenbach, see R. 45d.

Ilmenau (1565 ft.), a town with 11,400 inhab., on the *Ilm*, with porcelain and glass factories and a technical school, is a favourite summer and winter-sport resort. Pretty walks in the valley of the Ilm, the *Sophien-Tal*, and the *Gabelbach-Tal*.

From Ilmenau to the Kickelhahn (1½ hr.). We follow Wald-Strasse from the Ilm bridge, passing (8 min.) a fountain-memorial to Friedrich Hoffmann and (20 min. farther) a medallion of the poet Scheffel, and in 20 min. more (guide-post) take the road to the right to (8 min.) the forester's cottage of *Gabelbach* (2484 ft.); close by, Berg-Hotel Gabelbach (40 R. at 2½-4½, P. 7-8½ *M*). Here we turn to the right, passing (4 min.) the *Grosser Gabelbach* (2535 ft.), a shooting-lodge where Goethe often stayed. In 20 min. more we reach the summit of the **Kickelhahn** (2825 ft.), with a view-tower (open in the afternoon only; fee; rfmts.).

About 200 paces to the N.W. stood the *Goethe-Häuschen*, a wooden hut where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which he wrote "Über allen Gipfeln ist Ruh", on Sept. 6th, 1780. The present hut was erected after the first was burned down (1870).

A still more interesting (though rather longer; ¾ hr.) way to the Kickelhahn is to cross the Ilm at Korb's Kurhaus; thence to the (20 min.) Preller Promenade, which skirts the *Hohe Schlaufe;* 5 min. farther on a footpath ascends to the left to a (7 min.) pine-wood, and soon after turns to the right. We then ascend round the *Höllkopf* to (40 min.) a fork whence we mount to the left to (¼ hr.) the *Grosser Hermannstein*, a porphyry rock surrounded by fir-trees (Goethe wrote several letters to Frau von Stein in a small cave on the N. side), and (12 min.) the Goethe-Häuschen (see above).

From Ilmenau to the Schmücke. The Road (10 M.) leads viâ *Kammerberg* (Hotel Peschke) and *Manebach* (1706 ft.; Zur Schönen Aussicht, 14 R.; railway, see p. 272), two villages separated by the Ilm, 3 M. from Ilmenau. Thence we ascend the Manebacher Grund for about 1 hr. to the Meyersgrund Inn, where we turn to the right to ascend the *Freibachs-Grund* and the *Silber-Grund* to the road from Elgersburg (p. 272), which we then follow to the Schmücke (p. 274).

The Footpath (7½ M.; 3 hrs.) diverges to the right beyond the Felsenkeller (see above; guide-post), and after 4 min. to the left, when it broadens; at the (6 min.) *Sophien-Tal* pavilion we turn to the right (guide-post); after 2 min. to the left; at the guide-post ('Schwalbenstein') 7 min. farther, we keep straight on; after a few paces farther we turn to the right (guide-post), and in 12 min. more

we pass the *Berthaquelle* (right). At the *Schwalbenstein* (2020 ft.), which lies to the left, 6 min. farther on, Goethe wrote the fourth act of 'Iphigenia', on March 19th, 1779 ("serena die, quieta mente"). We regain the main path and turn to the left; at the (5 min.) fork we keep straight on, and in 5 min. more reach the *Schöppenwiese* (2240 ft.; Schöffenhaus, 12 R.; winter sports). Soon after we turn to the left (guide-post) and ascend through woods to the (12 min.) *Bornwiese*, where a path from Elgersburg joins our route on the right. We proceed straight on to (20 min.) the *Mönchshof* (2465 ft.; inn; $1^1/_3$ hr. from Ilmenau), on the road from Elgersburg (p. 272), which we follow to the left. In 25 min. more we join the road from Manebach (see p. 273), and in another 1 hr. the road from Gehlberg ($1^1/_4$ hr.; p. 272); the Schmücke lies 5 min. to the right (4 M. from the Mönchshof).

The **Schmücke** (2990 ft.) is a popular and very fair inn (45 R. at 3-$4^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$-5, P. $8^1/_2$-10 *M;* open in winter), on the margin of the forest, with meadows stretching in front and a pretty view. — About $^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of the Schmücke, on the road to Oberhof, is a finger-post indicating the path to the right to the (20 min.) ***Schneekopf** (3210 ft.; rfmts.), the tower on which (fee) commands a magnificent survey of the plains of Thuringia (best towards evening), as far as the Brocken and Kyffhäuser, S. the Franconian and Rhön Mts., the Gleichberge near Römhild, etc.

From the Schmücke to Oberhof (2 hrs.; motor mail in $^1/_2$ hr.). At the above-mentioned Schneekopf finger-post we keep straight on to the (10 min.) cross-roads ('Adler'). Thence we may follow either the high-road or the Rennstieg (p. 266), the former skirting the N., the latter the S. side of the *Grosser Beerberg* (3220 ft.). [The Rennstieg, diverging to the left, leads to (12 min.) *Plänkner's Aussicht* (3222 ft.), whence a fine view is obtained of Suhl, the Dolmar (p. 261), the Gleichberge (p. 261), and the Rhön.] The path and road reunite at (25 min.) the point known as the *Ausspanne*, $2^1/_4$ M. from Oberhof station viâ the road to the left, and $3^1/_4$ M. from the village of Oberhof (p. 270) straight on viâ the *Rondell*.

A pleasant excursion may be made from the Schmücke to the ***Adlersberg** (2785 ft.), $2^3/_4$ hrs. S., an excellent point of view. The route to it passes the *Mordfleckswiese* (2700 ft.) and the *Stutenhaus* (2455 ft.; rfmts.). — About 3 M. from the Stutenhaus lies Schmiedefeld (p. 272).

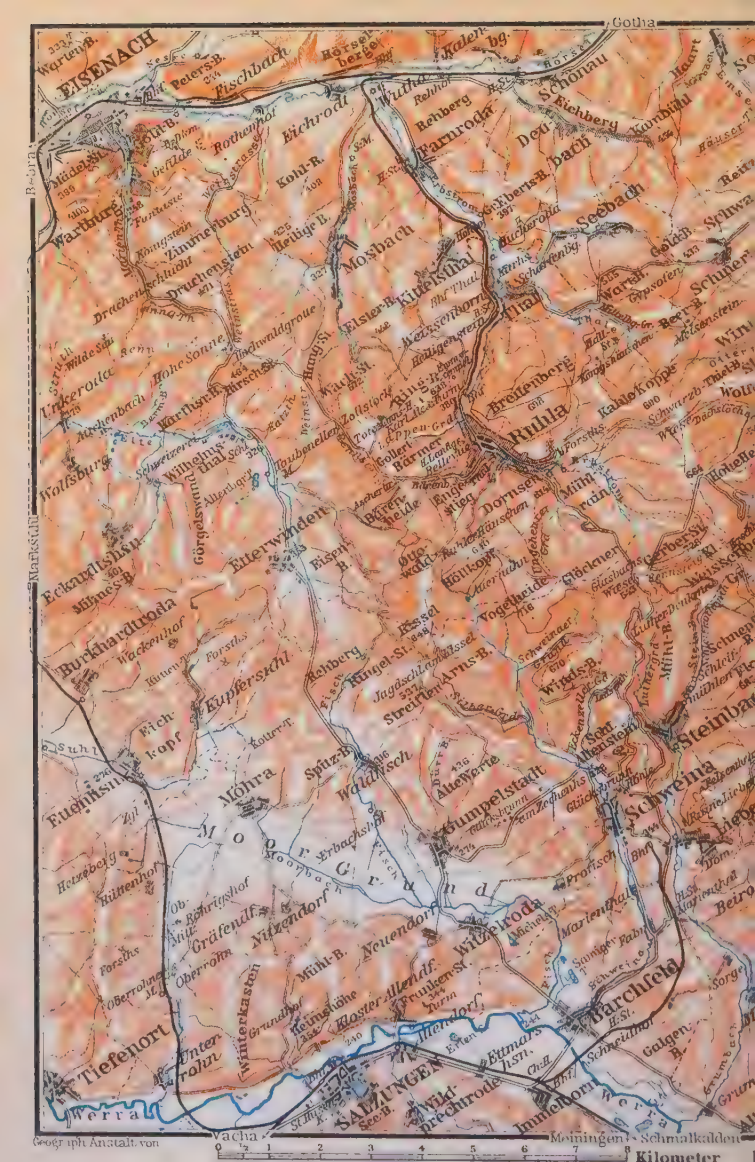
A path from the Schmücke to (2 hrs.; $6^1/_4$ M.) Suhl (p. 271) diverges to the right from the Schmiedefeld road after $^1/_2$ M., and leads viâ ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Goldlauter*.

E. From Gotha to Gräfenroda viâ Georgental.

22 M. Railway in $1^1/_2$ hr.

Gotha, see p. 254. — 4 M. *Emleben.*

8 M. **Georgental** (Schützenhof, on the Hammerteich, with restaurant, 30 R.; Deutscher Hof, near the station of Georgental-


Gotha
EISENACH
Fischbach
Rehberg
Farnroda
Dei
Schönau
Seebach
Mosbach
Kittelsthal
Thal
Wutha
Bretteberg
Dornsen
Eckardtsh.
Eiterwinden
Burkhardtroda
Kupferschl.
Fuchsstein
Möhra
Moorgrund
Gumpelstadt
Schwrena
Steinbach
Widderoda
Barchfeld
Tiefenort
Unterrohn
Winterkasten
Neuendorf
Allendorf
Immelborn
Wildprechtroda
SALZUNGEN
Werra
Vacha
Meiningen
Schmalkalden
Kilometer

Frötstädt
WALTERSH.
HAUSEN
Lauschahn
Bermbach
Cumbach
Rödchen
Kruspforoda
Schönau
Kauffeld
FRIEDRICHRODA
Tabarz
Kl. Tabarz
Gr. Tabarz
Kabarz
Finsterbergen
Allenbergen
Abts-B.
Übelb.
Hübeck
Kl. Inselsb.
Gr. Inselsb.
Gr. Jagdb.
Spiessb.
Langer Bg.
Pambach
Kalte Heide
Linsenkopf
Hohe Scharfe
Kirschbach
Streitgarten
Rosengarten
Nesselb.
Brotterode
Schmalkalden
Seimb.
Klein Schmalkalden
Leimbach
Trusen
Wahles
Hessles
Reichenbach
Struth
Schnellbach
Lichtenbachs-G.
Röder-B.
Salzkopf
Spiessflügel
Krämerpf.
Seligenthal
Floh
Kohlr.
Hohe Rod
Asbach
Weidebrunn
SCHMALKALDEN
Näherstille
Stillerstein
Rohlappen
Wernshausen
Wernshausen & Salzungen
0 1 2 3 4 Engl. Miles.
Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Zella-Mehlis

Ort, 36 R.; Thüringer Wald, Haupt-Str., unpretending). The village (1255 ft.), which lies $^3/_4$ M. to the S.W. of the station, is much frequented in summer (baths; visitors' tax). It possesses the ruins of a Cistercian abbey of the 12th cent., destroyed in 1525. Pleasant walks to the *Borkenhäuschen* (20 min.), the *Bergklause*, and the *Hammerwand* ($^3/_4$ hr.). Railway to Tambach, see below; to Friedrichroda, see R. 45 f. Motor mail to Oberhof (14 M.; p. 270) and to Friedrichroda ($5^1/_2$ M.; p. 276).

The Road to ($5^1/_2$ M.) Friedrichroda leads W. from Georgental, past the village of *Katterfeld;* we turn to the left just before the pond and pass along the N. side of *Altenbergen* (1404 ft.). About $^3/_4$ M. above it is a stone monument, 33 ft. high, in the shape of a church candlestick (hence known as the 'Candelabrum'), erected in 1811 on the site of the Johannis-Kirche. This church, which was founded, according to an erroneous legend, by St. Boniface as the first Christian church in Thuringia, collapsed in 1757 (comp. below). — Returning to the road at Altenbergen, we continue our route to *Engelsbach* (p. 276). Pedestrians may now follow the *Philosophenweg*, which, diverging to the left beyond the village, leads along the edge of the woods to Friedrichroda.

11 M. **Ohrdruf** (1255 ft.; Hotel Goldener Anker; Deutscher Kaiser, R. from $2^3/_4$ *M*) is an industrial town (8400 inhab.). It was here that St. Boniface (p. 314) founded in 724 the first church in Thuringia (comp. above). Numerous pleasant walks in the vicinity.

From Ohrdruf to Oberhof (11 M.; 4 hrs.; motor mail in $^3/_4$ hr., see p. 276). The road gradually ascends the wooded hills of Thuringia and traverses a beautiful valley with varying views. At the entrance to the (3 M.) *Ohra-Tal* is the summer resort of *Luisental* (see below). The villages of ($^1/_2$ M.) *Stutzhaus* and (1 M.) *Schwarzwald* are next passed. About 1 M. beyond the latter opens the *Stutzhäuser Grund* on the right; farther on the *Triefstein* is passed, then the ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Untere Schweizerhütte* (1886 ft.; rfmts.); the *Obere Schweizerhütte* (2352 ft.; inn) is reached $1^1/_4$ M. farther on, and finally ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Oberhof* (see p. 270).

Beyond Ohrdruf the railway runs S.E. — 13 M. *Luisental* (Lotter, 50 R., good). About 50 min. S.E. rises the *Kienberg* (2370 ft.; fine view). — 16 M. *Crawinkel.* — 22 M. *Gräfenroda,* see p. 270.

From Georgental to Tambach, $3^3/_4$ M., branch-line in 17 min., ascending the *Apfelstädt-Grund.* — 1 M. *Georgental-Ort.* — 2 M. *Rodebachsmühle.* — $3^3/_4$ M. *Tambach-Dietharz.* **Tambach** (1480 ft.; Hotel Falkenstein; Schützenhof, 24 R. at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$, P. $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ *M;* Bär; Lamm; Ratskeller; Fürstenblick, a 'Christliches Hospiz', 30 R.) is a small market town of 4000 inhab., separated by a brook from the hamlet of *Dietharz* (Zur Talsperre, Felsental, both unpretending). To Oberhof, see p. 271.

From Tambach to Friedrichroda ($2^1/_2$ hrs.). To the N.W. viâ the ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Neues Haus*, a forester's house, and thence by ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Finsterbergen* (p. 276) and the Gottlob. — To the Inselsberg (5 hrs.). From the Neues Haus (see above) to the (3 M.) *Possenröder Kreuz* (2267 ft.), whence we follow the Rennstieg to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the Heubergshaus (p. 276) and the Inselsberg (p. 277). — To Schmalkalden ($4^1/_2$ hrs.). Through the rocky *Spittergrund* to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Spitterfall*, the highest waterfall ($65^1/_2$ ft.) in the Thuringian Forest (worth seeing only after rain); then viâ the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Ebertswiese* and ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Floh.*

F. From Fröttstädt to Friedrichroda and Georgental. The Inselsberg.

Railway to *Georgental*, 12 M. in 1 hr.; to *Reinhardsbrunn* (the most convenient station for Friedrichroda) in 1/2 hr. — An electric railway from Gotha to Friedrichroda is under construction; comp. the map at p. 267.

Fröttstädt, see p. 243. — 2 1/4 M. *Waltershausen* (1066 ft.; Hotel Hirsch, 12 R.; Bahnhof; Krone), a town of 8000 inhab., manufactures dolls. *Schloss Tenneberg* (1445 ft.), 1 M. from the station, commands a beautiful view. — 3 3/4 M. *Schnepfental* (1150 ft.; Kurhaus Schnepfental, 20 R. from 1 1/2 *M*), where there is a famous school founded by C. G. Salzmann in 1784. — 5 1/2 M. *Reinhardsbrunn*, 5-10 min. from the chief hotels at Friedrichroda. — Beyond a short tunnel we reach (6 M.) *Friedrichroda* (see below); this station is farther from the chief hotels (hotel-omnibuses meet the trains). — 8 3/4 M. *Schönau-Ernstroda.* — 12 M. *Georgental* (p. 274).

Friedrichroda. — Hotels (crowded in summer). **Herzog Ernst*, in an open situation, to the W., 75 R. at 3-5, D. 3 1/2, P. 10-12 *M*; *Kurhaus*, above the town, to the N., 80 R. — *Gerth*, 35 R. at 3-5, D. 2 1/2 *M*; *Lange*, 35 R.; *Herzog Alfred*, 48 R.; *Victoria*; *Klosterberg*; *Lanz*; *Central*. — Less pretending: *Stern* (see below); *Hoffmann*; *Thüringer Hof*; *Bahnhof*, at the station. — Several Pensions. — In Reinhardsbrunn: *Schlosspark Hotel*, with a popular restaurant, 45 R.; *Klostermühle*. — *Schauenburgs-Mühle*, 20 min. S. of the Markt. — Visitors' Tax.

Restaurants. *Kurhaus*, *Gerth*, *Lange*, see above.

Post Office, Linden-Str. 4. — Band in the Kurhaus. — Summer Theatre at the *Hotel Stern*, Haupt-Strasse. — Berg-Theater, at the foot of the Gottlob. — Swimming Bath, 1/4 hr. E. of the town. — Enquiry Office, Herzog-Ernst-Platz 18.

Carriages at officially fixed tariffs.

Motor Mail viâ Georgental, Ohrdruf, and Luisental to (1 1/2 hr.) Oberhof and the Schmücke (26 3/4 M., in 2 hrs.); to Klein-Schmalkalden (8 M. in 40 min.); to Liebenstein (Kleiner Inselsberg), see p. 262. — Horse Bus in summer to the Inselsberg and back.

Friedrichroda (1411-1509 ft.), with 6500 inhab., pleasantly situated among pine-clad hills, is the most popular among the summer resorts of Thuringia, while it is also frequented for winter sports. The environs afford many pleasant excursions, and the walks in the neighbourhood are well provided with guide-posts and benches. The Kurhaus is situated on the S.W. slope of the *Reinhardsberg* (1590 ft.). — About 3/4 M. to the N. is the château of *Reinhardsbrunn* (1300 ft.), formerly a Benedictine monastery, and converted into its present form in 1827-35 (adm. 1 *M*). It stands in a charming park and possesses an extensive collection of antlers.

Walks (several of which may be combined in one excursion; comp. Map). To the *Damm-Mühle* viâ the *Reinhardsberg* and back by road, 1 1/4 hr.; to the *Gottlob* (1880 ft.), on the S., and back, 1 hr.; to *Finsterbergen* (Kurhaus Felsenstein, 50 R.) through the woods and back viâ *Engelsbach*, 3 hrs.; by the 'Herzogs-Weg' to the (3 M.) *Spiessberghaus* (inn) or to the right to the (3 M.) *Heubergshaus* (inn); to the *Abtsberg* (2285 ft.) and *Gänsekuppe* (2240 ft.) and back by the *Schauenburg* (2075 ft.), 2 hrs.; etc.

Fischbach
Wuchkopf
Jagdha
Hopfen-B.
Klauen-B.
Johannes-B.
Kabarz
Winterstein
Felsen-Keller
Kreuzwiese
Sembach
Kirchbacher Tor
Villa Abrary
Sembach-Mühle
Daten-B.
Hübelkopf
Kahlbachtal
Breiten-B.
Leuchtenburg
Schweizerhaus
Schlotstein
Gebrannter B.
Roten-B.
Schöne Leite
Scharfen-B.
Kl. Inselsb.
Inselsberg
Felsental
Gr. Inselsberg
Hotel Gotha
Preuss. Gasths.
Rabels-B.
Kl. Wagen-B.
Gr. Wagen-B.
Venetianer-stein
Reitsteine
Ob. Beer-B.
Kl. Inselsberg
Grenzwiese
Käs-B.
Pürschhs.
Weissen-B.
Unter-B.
Trocken-B.
Hör-B.
Gelber Weg
Gr. Jagd-B.
Gabelwasser
Die Gabel
Gabelwiese
Königliches Köpfchen
Hügberg
Kalte Aeide
BROTTERODE
Linsenkopf
Rot
Schützenhof
Hohe Scharte
Altenstein
Ruhla

Waltershausen
Waltershausen
Freitstadt
Schneptenthal
Eich-B.
Mittel-B.
Ziegel-B.
Rödichen
Professors-T
Finstere Tanne
Rehhügel
Quer-B.
Schwarzbach
Steinforst
Kiekenk.
Reinhardsbrunn
Reinhards-B.
FRIEDRICHRODA
Bhf.
Schiffwasser
Schorte
Abtsberg
Neustadt
Messingh.
Buchenfels
Schauenburg
Kurhausbad
Königs-Wiese
Tanzbuche
Regenstein
Regenberg
Finsterbergen
Steinbühl
Wachkopf
Rosenbach-T.
Die Struth
Spiessberghaus
Heu-B.
Spiess-B.
Brand
Kreuz

From Friedrichroda to Tabarz, 3 M. to the W., pedestrians are recommended to follow the *Oberbüchig* route, which passes the (20 min.) *Marienglas-Höhle*, a large grotto (open daily 8-1 & 3-6; 1 *M*), and the entrance of the *Ungeheurer Grund*. — *Gross-Tabarz* (1300 ft.; *Kurhaus, 70 R.; *Schiesshaus, 100 R. at 2½, D. 1½, P. 6½ *M*; Post, 45 R.) and *Klein-Tabarz* (Hotel Thüringer Wald), generally included under the one name of **Tabarz**, and *Kabarz* (Leuchtenburg, 18 R. from 2 *M*, good) are greatly frequented in summer (visitors' tax; motor mail to Fröttstädt, p. 243, in 1 hr.). — A pleasant round of 2½-3 hrs. in the **Laucha-Grund* is as follows. Passing the (5 min.) Kurhaus and the (¼ hr.) *Lutherbrunnen*, we reach (8 min.) the *Massemühle* (restaurant). After passing (7 min.; to the right, above) the Backofenloch and (4 min.) a guide-post (to the Inselsberg), we proceed straight on. After 120 paces, guide-post (left to the Aschenbergstein), our way is to the right; 18 min. farther on (halfway, to the right again) is the *Torstein* (1730 ft.; 1 hr. from Tabarz), a rock with a large opening in it (to the Inselsberg, see below). — We return to the guide-post and follow the path in the opposite direction to the (1 M.) *Aschenbergstein* (2165 ft.; view). Just before the summit two paths diverge to the left: one leading viâ the Übelberg to Tabarz; the other (which we follow) leading viâ the (20 min.) *Bärenbruch* to the (5 min.) road. About 5 min. to the left we reach a guide-post indicating the path to the (10 min.) *Gückelhahnsprung*. Thence we may return through the Ungeheurer Grund to Tabarz or to Friedrichroda.

From Friedrichroda to the Inselsberg there are various roads. One leads viâ the Heubergshaus (p. 276) and *Jagdberg;* another, through the Ungeheurer Grund (see above), joins the first near the Tanzbuche (see below); a third runs by Tabarz and the Laucha-Grund (see above).

Footpaths (2¾-3 hrs.). *A.* Viâ Tabarz and the Laucha-Grund to the (1¾-2 hrs.) *Torstein*, see above. Passing through the opening of the Torstein, we reach a small mountain-meadow, whence the Inselsberg is seen to the right. We continue to ascend by the broad path; after 15 min. we turn to the left, skirting the brook; 7 min., we turn to the right (the Kleiner Inselsberg lies a few minutes on the left); in 8 min. more we cross the high-road and in 7 min. turn to the right (on the left is a footpath from the Kleiner Inselsberg); 7 min. later we again cross the high-road and proceed straight to the (10 min.) summit (1 hr. from the Torstein). — *B.* By the 'Burgweg' to the (1½ hr.) *Tanzbuche* (2360 ft.), a large clearing, with the hunting-lodge of Jägersruh; thence we follow the road to (¾ hr.) the *Grenzwiese Inn* or *Kleiner Inselsberg* (15 R.; motor mail, see p. 262), where the road from Brotterode joins us on the left. We follow the road to the right, ascend to the left after a few paces, and reach the (½ hr.) top by the Torstein path.

The ***Inselsberg** (3005 ft.), the summit of which consists of porphyry, commands an extensive panoramic view (seldom clear in summer). At the top are two fair hotels, a larger (Gotha, 40 R. at 2-6, P. 8-10 *M*) and a smaller (Preussischer Hof).

From the Inselsberg to Ruhla (2 hrs.; return journey, see p. 278). We follow the Rennstieg to the (1 hr.) *Dreiherrenstein*, where a finger-post indicates the route (to the right) to Ruhla (see p. 278). [A path to the right of the Rennstieg (between the boundary-stones 50 & 49) leads to the *Venezianerstein*, commanding a view of the *Inselsberg-Loch*.]

From the Inselsberg to Liebenstein. The shortest way (3 hrs.) leads viâ the (1 hr.) Dreiherrenstein (p. 277). Thence we proceed to the left through the *Thüringer Tal* (2 hrs.), or continue to follow the Rennstieg for 20-25 min. and then descend to the left, passing the Luther Monument (p. 262), to the (35 min.) Ruhla and Liebenstein road, 1 hr. short of Liebenstein. The usual route (4 hrs.), however, is viâ Brotterode (motor mail, see p. 262). This descends from the smaller inn (finger-post; red marks) for 23 min.; 1/4 hr. later it quits the wood and leads through meadows; in 25 min. we reach **Brotterode** (1895 ft.; Inselsberger Hof, 20 R., well spoken of; Post, 12 R.), a village (pop. 3400) frequented as a summer and winter resort, whence a local railway runs to Schmalkalden (11 1/4 M.; p. 260), viâ (5 1/2 M.) *Klein-Schmalkalden*. Interesting excursion to the *Mommelstein* (2395 ft.), 3 M. to the S. Beyond the village we follow the high-road, skirting the *Inselsberg-Graben*, to the **Trusen-Tal*, a picturesque rocky ravine, where we turn to the right, and reach (1 1/4 hr.) an artificial waterfall (inn, 4 min.). The ravine expands; 1/4 hr. farther on lies *Herges-Vogtei* (Trusental Inn), separated by the *Truse* or *Druse* from *Auwallenburg*. [From Herges a picturesque path leads to Schmalkalden (p. 260), 6 M.] Turning to the right at the Trusental Inn, we follow the high-road to the W., viâ (3 M.) *Beirode*, to (1 1/2 M.) *Liebenstein* (p. 262).

G. From Wutha to Ruhla.

4 1/2 M. Railway in 1/2 hr. — Motor Mail, 5 1/2 M., in 50 minutes.

Wutha, see p. 243. — The train ascends the valley of the *Erbstrom*. — 1 1/4 M. *Farnroda*. — 3 M. *Thal* (1085 ft.; Kurhaus Luisenbad; Adler), a summer resort with 750 inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the ruin-crowned *Scharfenberg* (1340 ft.; view), with a stalactite cave. About 2 M. to the E. is the *Meisenstein* (1765 ft.; view), a porphyry rock. From *Winterstein* (1180 ft.; Hotel Adler; Hirsch), 1 1/2 M. to the S. of the Meisenstein, a visit may be paid to the *Sembach-Tal*. — 3 1/2 M. *Heiligenstein*.

4 1/2 M. **Ruhla** (1150-1475 ft.; Bellevue, 38 R. at 1 3/4-2 3/4, D. 2-3, P. 6-7 *M*; Forsthaus, 12 R.; Kaiserhof, 16 R. at 1 1/2-2 3/4 *M*) extends to a length of 2 M. in the valley of the Erbstrom. The occupation of the inhabitants (7500) is the manufacture of metal-ware and of wooden and meerschaum tobacco-pipes. The **Karl-Alexander-Turm*, on the *Ringberg* (2095 ft.; 1 hr. N.), commands a view of Ruhla (S.), the Hohe Rhön (W.), and Thuringia as far as the Harz Mts. (N.).

From Ruhla to the Inselsberg. Carriages make a long circuit by Winterstein and Kabarz (p. 277). The route for pedestrians occupies 3 1/2 hrs. We leave Ruhla by the Rittergasse at the S.E. end, and after a few minutes turn to the right and cross the Erbstrom; after 25 min. we cross the brook again and regain the high-road in 50 min. more; we cross the latter and proceed in a straight direction to the (35 min.) Dreiherrenstein; or follow the high-road to the right for about 400 paces and enter the wood to the left by a path leading in 20 min. to the Gerberstein (p. 262), thence back towards the E., along the top of the hill in 12 min. to a grassy clearing, and then to the right in 20 min. to the above-mentioned *Dreiherrenstein* (2460 ft.). Of the four paths diverging here, the Rennstieg, that most to the left, is to be selected, and the boundary-stones along the top of the hill followed to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit of the Inselsberg (p. 277). The Venezianerstein (p. 277) is reached by diverging to the left before the last ascent.

From Ruhla to Eisenach. The direct route (3 hrs.) leads through the *Bärenbachs-Tal*, ascends to the (1/2 hr.) Rennstieg, and follows the latter to the (1 1/2 hr.) Hohe Sonne (p. 259). — The preferable route, though somewhat longer (3 1/2 hrs.), leads to the ***Wachstein** (1875 ft.), a group of rocks commanding an extensive view. To the N. rise the Harz Mts., to the W. the Rhön. — We now follow the Anne-Marie path for 12 min., and descend to the right by a footpath leading in 40 min. to the road; turning to the right, we pass the (8 min.) Auerhahn Hotel (p. 259) and in 35 min. more reach the Hohe Sonne (p. 259). — Thence, through the Anna-Tal or the Landgrafenschlucht, to Eisenach, see p. 259.

46. From Berlin or Halle to Cassel viâ Nordhausen.

From Berlin (Silesian Station) *to Cassel*, express (viâ Dessau and Bernburg, 242 M.) in 7 3/4 hrs.; ordinary trains (viâ Güterglück and Calbe, 230 M.) in 10 1/2 hrs. — *From Halle to Cassel*, 135 M., railway in 4-7 1/2 hrs.

Berlin, see p. 28. The trains use the 'Stadtbahn' (p. 29) as far as (7 M.) *Charlottenburg* (p. 38). — 15 M. *Wannsee* (p. 39). — 55 1/2 M. *Wiesenburg.*

From Wiesenburg to Güsten, 55 M., railway in 1 1/2-3 1/2 hrs. This line is used by the expresses (see above). — 19 M. *Rosslau*, 20 M. *Wallwitzhafen*, 22 M. *Dessau*, see pp. 229, 230. — 26 M. *Mosigkau*, with a Schloss erected in 1752 and occupied since 1780 by an Adlig-Fräulein-Stift (institution for ladies of the German noblesse). The building contains a valuable picture-gallery, with works by Rubens, Van Dyck, Rombouts, Dujardin, Van Alsloot, etc. — 35 M. *Cöthen* (p. 225). — 48 M. **Bernburg** (Hotel Kaiserhof; Goldene Kugel; Leistner), a pleasant town with 34,000 inhab., a late-Gothic church, and a fine old Schloss (14-18th cent.). — 55 M. *Güsten* (see below).

76 M. *Güterglück*, junction for the Zerbst and Magdeburg line (p. 229). The train now crosses the Elbe. — 88 M. *Calbe-West* (comp. p. 225; Hotel Schwarzer Adler), a town on the Saale, with 12,100 inhabitants. Branch-line to Cönnern, see p. 284. — 98 1/2 M. *Güsten*, junction for Wiesenburg (see above), Magdeburg (see p. 225), and Aschersleben (7 1/2 M.; p. 285). — 108 1/2 M. *Sandersleben* (pop. 3000; Hotel Bär), on the right bank of the Wipper, where the Halle and Aschersleben line diverges (R. 48). — 112 1/2 M. *Hettstedt* is the junction of a light railway to Halle (27 1/2 M.; p. 226).

118 M. **Mansfeld** (Preussischer Hof), with 2300 inhab., chiefly employed in the copper-slate mines of the vicinity, lies 2 1/2 M. to the N.W. of the station (light railway in 20 min.). Luther's father was once a miner at Mansfeld, whither he removed from Eisleben in 1484. The house he occupied and the school his son attended are still extant (Luther-Str., Nos. 26 & 8). The castle of the Counts of Mansfeld (now extinct) was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War.

131 1/2 M. *Sangerhausen.* Thence to Cassel, see p. 280.

Halle, see p. 226. The train crosses the Saale. — 6 M. *Schlettau.* — 17 M. *Oberröblingen am See.* The *Salziger See* (salt-lake), the larger of the two *Mansfeld Lakes,* was drained in 1892-95.

A branch-line runs hence to (19½ M.) *Vitzenburg* viâ (9½ M.) *Querfurt* (Hotel Goldener Stern; branch-line to Merseburg, p. 237, 21½ M.), a town of 4700 inhab., with an old castle (14-15th cent.) and a Romanesque church.

23½ M. **Eisleben** (405 ft.; Goldener Löwe, Pl. c; Goldenes Schiff), a town with 22,700 inhab., surrounded by copper-slate mines, was the scene of the birth and death of Martin Luther (1483-1546). Bahnhof-Str. leads to the left from the station to the late-Gothic Peter-Pauls-Kirche (Pl. 4; 1486-1513), in which Luther was baptized. To the S. is a statue (1891) of Friedrich König (Pl. 1; born at Eisleben in 1774; d. 1833), the inventor of the power-printing-press. A little to the N., at Luther-Str. 16 (Pl. 8), is the house in which Luther was born (open all day; 50 pf.). In the Markt is a bronze statue of Luther (Pl. 7), by Siemering (1883). The late-Gothic Andreas-Kirche (Pl. 2) contains the pulpit from which he preached and some monuments of the Counts of Mansfeld. Opposite the church is the house (Pl. 9) in which Luther died (restored in 1894), containing various relics (adm. in summer 8-12 & 2-7, in winter 10-12 & 2-4; 20 pf.).

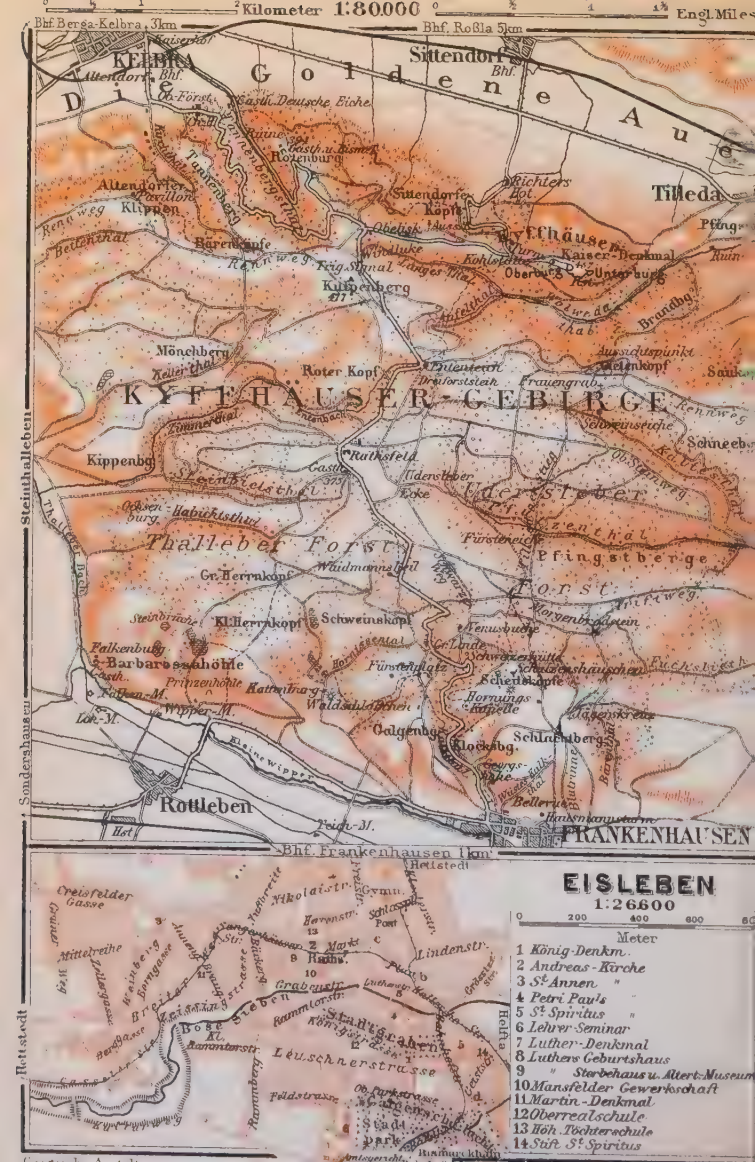
37 M. **Sangerhausen** (518 ft.; Kaiserin Augusta, 30 R. at 3½ *M,* good; Thüringer Hof), a town with 12,000 inhab., mentioned as early as 991. The choir of the St. Ulrichs-Kirche, a cruciform Romanesque basilica, is modelled on that at Hirsau in Wurtemberg. The late-Gothic Jakobs-Kirche, containing a fine carved altar, and the Rathaus date from the 15th cent., the Neues Schloss from 1612. The rose garden in the town-park is well worth a visit.

From Sangerhausen to Erfurt, 43½ M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. — The train crosses the *Helme* near (3 M.) *Oberröblingen.* — From (8½ M.) *Artern* (Hotel Goldene Sonne; Goldene Krone), on the *Unstrut,* branch-lines run to Naumburg (see p. 239) and Berga-Kelbra (see below). — 10½ M. *Reinsdorf.* — From (12½ M.) *Bretleben* a branch runs to Frankenhausen (7 M.; p. 281). — 16 M. *Heldrungen* (Hotel Thüringer Hof) has an ancient Schloss, in which Thomas Münzer (p. 281) was imprisoned in 1525. — 28 M. *Sömmerda,* junction of the Gross-Heringen and Straussfurt line (p. 240). — 43½ M. *Erfurt,* see p. 240.

The line now enters the *Goldene Aue,* a fertile plain watered by the *Helme* and extending to Nordhausen.

47 M. *Rossla* (Kyffhäuser, 20 R. at 2-3 *M;* Deutscher Kaiser, 18 R.), with 2300 inhab. and a Schloss of Prince Stolberg, is a starting-point for a visit to the Kyffhäuser (p. 281), 4¾ M. to the S. A motorbus runs from Rossla in 2½ hrs. viâ Kelbra, the Kyffhäuser, and Frankenhausen (p. 281) to the Barbarossa Cave (20 M.; p. 281).

From (49½ M.) *Berga-Kelbra* branch-lines run to Stolberg (see p. 296) and viâ (2½ M.) *Kelbra* (Kaiserhof, R. from 2½, D. from 2 *M;* Goldene Sonne, 20 R.) to Artern (18 M.; see above).


Kilometer 1:80000
Engl. Mile
Bhf. Berga-Kelbra 3km
Bhf. Roßla 5km
KELBRA
Sittendorf
Bhf.
Die Goldene Aue
Tilleda
Kyffhäuser
Kaiser-Denkmal
Oberburg
Unterburg
Kulpenberg
Mönchsberg
Roter Kopf
KYFFHÄUSER-GEBIRGE
Kippenbg.
Rathsfeld
Thalleber Forst
Pfingstberge
Gr. Herrnkopf
Kl. Herrnkopf
Schweinskopf
Barbarossahöhle
Falkenburg
Rottleben
Frankenhausen
Bhf. Frankenhausen 1km
Steinthalleben
Sondershausen
Rottstedt
EISLEBEN
1:26600
Meter
1 König-Denkm.
2 Andreas-Kirche
3 St. Annen "
4 Petri Pauls "
5 St. Spiritus "
6 Lehrer-Seminar
7 Luther-Denkmal
8 Luthers Geburtshaus
9 " Sterbehaus u. Altert.-Museum
10 Mansfelder Gewerkschaft
11 Martin-Denkmal
12 Oberrealschule
13 Höh. Töchterschule
14 Stift St. Spiritus

The Kyffhäuser is visited from Rossla or Kelbra on the N., or from Frankenhausen on the S. Motorbus, see p. 280. — A good plan is to start at Kelbra, visit the (35 min.) Rotenburg and the (1¼ hr.) Kyffhäuser, and return either viâ (1 hr.) Rossla or viâ (2½ hrs.) Frankenhausen.

From Kelbra (p. 280) a road and a footpath ascend the *Tannenbergs-Tal* to the *Rotenburg* (inn; view), a ruined castle of the 12th cent., adjoining which is a Bismarck tower. Pedestrians bound for the Kyffhäuser follow the road thence to the S. for 8 min., and turn to the left by a pleasant footpath which in ¾ hr. joins the road from Sittendorf, about 8 min. short of the *Kohlstätte* (to the right). Thence to the monument, 12 min. more. Carriages from Kelbra follow the Frankenhausen road as far as an obelisk (see the Map), whence the Denkmal-Strasse leads to the left to the Kohlstätte, where passengers alight.

The wooded **Kyffhäuser** (1500 ft.) is crowned by a ruined castle, once occupied by the Hohenstaufen, consisting of the Oberburg, with a tower 65½ ft. in height, and the Unterburg, with a chapel. According to an ancient tradition, the emperor Frederick Barbarossa slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany regains her former glory.

Adjoining the Oberburg is a ***Monument to Emperor William I.**, designed by Bruno Schmitz and erected in 1896. The total height of the structure, which rises in terraces, is 226 ft. On the middle terrace, within a small rectangular court, is a seated figure of Frederick Barbarossa, by N. Geiger. On the upper terrace is a colossal equestrian statue of William I., in copper, by E. Hundrieser, 31 ft. high; on the pedestal, a German warrior and the figure of History. Above the monument rises a tower 187 ft. high, which is ascended by a spiral staircase and commands a splendid view (fee). — About 10 min. S. is a good hotel (50 R.).

Descent to (1 hr.) *Rossla*, see p. 280. The road to Frankenhausen leads viâ the obelisk (see above). Walkers, however, take a path to the right, 2 min. beyond the Kohlstätte, which leads through woods and in ½ hr. joins the road about 1 M. to the N. of the shooting-lodge of *Ratsfeld* (1220 ft.), ¼ M. beyond which is an inn. Thence to Frankenhausen, 3½ M.

Frankenhausen (Zum Mohren, 26 R. at 2-4 ℳ; Thüringer Hof, 20 R.; Stolberg) is a small town (6500 inhab.) with salt-baths, near which Thomas Münzer (p. 282) and the rebellious peasantry were defeated in 1525. A branch-line runs hence to Sondershausen (13 M.; p. 284), viâ (2½ M.) *Rottleben*, a village 1¼ M. to the S. of the *Barbarossa Cave*, with stalactites and subterranean lakes (electric lighting; 1 ℳ). The direct route from the Kyffhäuser to the cave (1 hr.) diverges to the right from the road immediately beyond the Ratsfeld inn (see above). Motorbus from Rossla, see p. 280. — Railway from Frankenhausen to Bretleben, see p. 280.

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60 M. **Nordhausen** (Römischer Kaiser, 50 R., Weintraube, 16 R., both in the town; Friedrichskron, good, Victoria, 30 R. from 3 ℳ, Fürstenhof, 22 R., these three at the station), with 34,100 inhab., situated on the *Zorge*, on the S. slopes of the Harz Mts., possesses machine factories, breweries, and distilleries. Many traces of the old town-walls are still preserved (best seen in the Primarius-Graben). A tramway runs through the town. In Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz is a bronze statue of Emp. Frederick III., by Börmel (1901), and to the N. is a statue of Bismarck, by Schneider (1900). The *Museum of Antiquities* is open on week-days (except Mon.) 11-1 and 2-4, 15 pf.; Sun. 10.30-1, 10 pf. The *Dom-Kirche* contains a late-Gothic nave, carved choir-stalls (late 14th cent.), and a Romanesque crypt (12th cent.). In the *St. Blasius-Kirche* is a tomb on which is portrayed

the Raising of Lazarus, with Luther and Melanchthon among the mourners, by Lucas Cranach the Younger (1558). Near the Rathaus (1610) are a Roland figure (1717; p. 88) and a Luther fountain, surmounted by a bronze statue of the reformer by Schuler (1888). Pretty walk through the Gehege to the Stadt-Park.

From Nordhausen to *Wernigerode*, see R. 49 h; to *Erfurt* or *Hanover*, see R. 47.

65 1/2 M. *Wolkramshausen* (p. 284). — From (72 M.) *Bleicherode* a branch-line runs to Herzberg (25 1/2 M.; see below). — 86 1/2 M. *Leinefelde.*

From Leinefelde to Wulften, 25 M., railway in 1 3/4-2 1/2 hrs. — The principal intermediate station is (12 M.) **Duderstadt** (Deutscher Hof; Löwe, 23 R.), an ancient town with 6500 inhab., an interesting Rathaus (13-16th cent.), and other old buildings. — 25 M. *Wulften* (see below).

From Leinefelde to Gotha, 42 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. — 17 M. **Mühlhausen** (676 ft.; König von Preussen, 30 R. from 3 3/4, D. 2-4 *M*; Kaiserhof, 34 R. at 3-6, D. 2-3 1/2 *M*; Schwarzer Adler), an ancient town with 36,000 inhab., on the *Unstrut*. The Marien-Kirche, of the 14th cent., with double aisles, and the Blasius-Kirche (13-14th cent.) deserve mention. Mühlhausen was the headquarters of the fanatic Thomas Münzer (p. 281), who was executed here in 1525. Branch-lines to Treffurt (20 M.; p. 313) and Hohenebra (21 M.; p. 284). — 28 1/2 M. *Langensalza* (Hotel Mohr; Schwan, 25 R.), a busy town of 11,800 inhab. with cloth and other factories. The Hanoverians capitulated to the Prussians near here in 1866. The sulphur-baths are prettily situated on the Unstrut, 1 M. distant. Branch-line to Kühnhausen (17 M.; p. 284). — 42 M. *Gotha*, see p. 254.

From Leinefelde to *Niederhone*, see p. 313.

The *Leine-Tal* is now descended. — 96 M. *Heiligenstadt* (860 ft.; Eichsfelder Hof), on the Leine, with 8500 inhab. and two churches in the Gothic and transition styles.

106 M. *Eichenberg*, junction for Göttingen or Bebra (p. 313). Our line descends the *Werra-Tal*. — 109 M. *Witzenhausen*, with orchards, on the left bank. On the left rises the Meissner (p. 313; ascent in 3 hrs.). — The train crosses the Werra.

120 M. *Münden*, see p. 51. — 135 M. *Cassel*, see p. 43.

47. From Hanover to Erfurt viâ Nordhausen.

147 M. Railway to *Erfurt* in 5 1/4-7 1/2 hrs.

From Hanover to (55 M.) *Northeim*, see p. 54. — 64 M. *Wulften*. To Leinefelde, see above.

72 M. **Herzberg** (Hotel Hannover; Kronprinz; Deutscher Kaiser), with 4000 inhab., on the *Sieber*, is the junction for Bleicherode (see above). The Schloss was the seat of the Dukes of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (1286-1596) and the birthplace of Ernest Augustus (1629-98), the first Elector of Hanover and founder of the English House of Hanover (comp. p. 59).

From Herzberg to Seesen, 20 M., railway in 1 hr. — 8 M. **Osterode** (Kaiserhof, 20 R. at 4½ *M*; Deutscher Hof, 20 R. at 3½ *M*), on the *Söse*, a town of 7000 inhab., with many picturesque old houses, is the birthplace of Tilman Riemenschneider, the sculptor (c. 1468-1531). Handsome Rathaus (1552). On the middle gable of the Kornhaus (1718-22) are the arms of England and Hanover. Light railway to Kreiensen (p. 54). — From (12 M.) *Gittelde* a light railway runs to the picturesque summer resort of **Grund** (pop. 2200; Römer, 60 R. at 2-4 *M*; Kurhaus). About 1 M. to the N. is the *Hübichenstein* (1410 ft.). — 20 M. *Seesen* (p. 22).

From Herzberg through the Sieber-Tal to *St. Andreasberg*, see below.

75½ M. *Scharzfeld* (835 ft.; Schuster, 12 R., well spoken of) is a Prussian village with 1400 inhabitants.

From the village, ¾ M. from the station, we ascend in 10 min. to the *Steinkirche*, a grotto connected by tradition with St. Boniface (p. 314), and used as a church down to the 16th century. Hence we may proceed over the *Bremke* and to the E. to (¾ hr.) the *Einhornhöhle* (½ M. from the station; fee), another cave, 328 yds. long. To the S.E. rises the beautifully situated ruin of *Scharzfels* (1255 ft.; inn), whence we descend to Scharzfeld station in 20 minutes. — A pleasant footpath leads E. from the station viâ the Philosophenweg to (3¾ M.) Lauterberg (see below).

From Scharzfeld to St. Andreasberg, 9½ M., railway in 1 hr. — The line ascends the valley of the *Oder*.

2½ M. **Bad Lauterberg** (985 ft.; Langrehr, 50 R. from 2, D. 2, P. 6½ *M*, good; Kurpark; Kurhaus, 36 R.; Ratskeller, 15 R.; Schützenhaus, 15 R.), a small town (6250 inhab.), with pleasant wooded environs and a hydropathic establishment (visitors' tax), is frequented in winter and summer. The *Hausberg* (1385 ft.; inn) commands an extensive prospect. The view is still finer from the *Kummel* (1970 ft.; easily ascended from Lauterberg in 1 hr.). To the E. is the *Scholben* (1887 ft.). To (3 hrs.) *Sieber* (see below): through the *Gerade Lutter-Tal* to the (½ hr.) *Kupfer-Hütte*, a forester's house; then to the left and in ¾ hr. again to the left and viâ the Knollen-Tal to the summit of the (¾ hr.) *Grosser Knollen* (2253 ft.), commanding another fine view, particularly towards the Brocken. Thence to Sieber, 1 hr. — Another pleasant walk is through the *Wiesenbeeker Tal*, with the (½ hr.) picturesque **Wiesenbeeker Teich*, to the (1¼ hr.) **Ravensberg* (2165 ft.; inn, 16 R.).

3½ M. *Bad Lauterberg-Kurpark*; 5 M. *Odertal*. We ascend the valley of the *Sperrlutter*. — 9½ M. *St. Andreasberg* (Reichsbahnhof). Thence rack-and-pinion railway in 16 min. to **St. Andreasberg** (1903-2067 ft.; Schützenhaus, 45 R. at 2-3½ *M*; Rathaus, 25 R.; Bergmann, 20 R.; Tannhäuser, 20 R.; visitors' tax after 7 days), a small town with 3700 inhab., visited as a health resort and for winter sports. It is the centre of the canary-breeding industry ('Hartz mountain rollers'). Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 306; to Claustal, see p. 307. A road runs S.W. through the pleasant *Sieber-Tal* viâ (6 M.) *Sieber* (Pass, 40 R.; Krone, 12 R.) to Herzberg (12 M.; p. 282).

84 M. **Bad Sachsa** (1065 ft.; *Schützenhaus; Lindenhof, 30 R. at 2½-4 *M*; Fürst Otto von Bismarck; visitors' tax), a town and summer resort with 3200 inhab., 1 M. to the N. of the station. The Ravensberg (see above) may be comfortably ascended in 1¼ hr. — To the right of the railway rises the *Römerstein* (1132 ft.).

86 M. **Walkenried** (pop. 1500; Goldener Löwe, 25 R.), a village with the imposing ruins of a Cistercian *Abbey, comprising a church and fine early-Gothic cloisters of the 13-14th centuries (fee).

From Walkenried to Braunlage, 15 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 3 M. *Wieda* (Hotel Stadt Braunschweig). About ¾ hr. W. of (7 M.) *Stöberhai* station rises the **Stöberhai** (2356 ft.; Berg-Hotel, 30 R.), commanding a fine view. —

Beyond (10 M.) *Kaiserweg* the line reaches its culminating point (1991 ft.). — $12^1/_2$ M. *Brunnenbachsmühle* (p. 296). — 15 M. *Braunlage* (p. 296).

89 M. *Ellrich* (866 ft.; Schwarzer Adler, 11 R.), a small town. Picturesque walk hence by the *Burgberg* and the forest of *Himmelreich* to (1 hr.) Walkenried (p. 283). Another to the E., by the villages of *Werna* and *Appenrode*, to Ilfeld ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; p. 304). *Sülzhayn*, $2^1/_4$ M. to the N.E., has several sanatoria for consumptives. — Light railway from Ellrich to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Zorge* (Braunschweiger Hof, 10 R.), 1 hr. N.E. of which lies *Hohegeiss* (2106 ft.; Ebersberg, 25 R.; Harzer Hof), the highest village in the Harz.

94 M. *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (p. 304).

98 M. **Nordhausen** (p. 281).

Beyond (103 M.) *Wolkramshausen* (p. 282) the Erfurt line crosses the *Wipper*. — 105 M. *Klein-Furra*, 2 M. to the N. of *Straussberg*.

$110^1/_2$ M. **Sondershausen** (712 ft.; Tanne, 20 R. at $2^3/_4$-$3^3/_4$ *M;* Münch, 16 R.; Erbprinz; Erfurter Hof), capital of the former principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (p. 248), with a conservatorium of music and a theatre, is charmingly situated in the Wipper-Tal. Pop. 7800. On a hill, dominating the town, is the Schloss (16th cent.), the W. wing of which was added in 1840. It now houses the museum (adm. on application to the keeper), with antiquities and a natural history collection. The Trinitatis-Kirche (17th cent.) contains the princes' mausoleum (1892). Orchestral concerts are given in the Loh-Platz (in the park) on Sun. afternoons and evenings in summer. Fine view from the Bismarck Tower (20 min.) and from the *Possen* (1410 ft.), $1^1/_2$ hr. S. Branch-line to Frankenhausen, see p. 281.

115 M. *Hohenebra* (branch to Mühlhausen, p. 282). — 131 M. *Straussfurt* (branch-lines to Gross-Heringen, p. 240, and to Gotha, $27^1/_2$ M., p. 254). — $140^1/_2$ M. *Kühnhausen* (branch-line to Langensalza, p. 282). — 147 M. *Erfurt*, see p. 240.

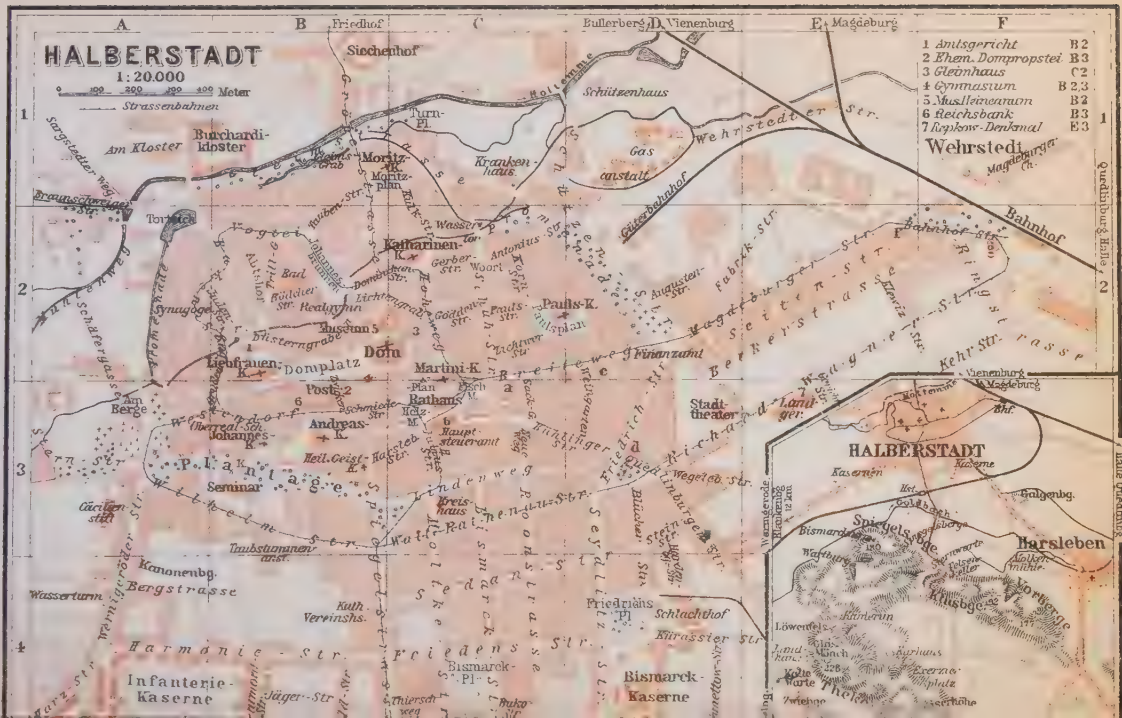
48. From Halle to Seesen viâ Aschersleben and Goslar.

101 M. Railway in $3^3/_4$-$6^1/_2$ hrs. This line passes the N. and E. side of the Harz (Ballenstedt, Thale, Wernigerode, Harzburg, Claustal).

Halle, see p. 226. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Halle-Trotha*, on the Saale.

About $5^1/_2$ M. to the W. of ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Wallwitz* (light railway in 25 min.) lies *Wettin* (Hotel Preussischer Hof), a town of 2750 inhab., with the ancestral castle (1123-56) of the former ruling houses of Thuringia (whence the English royal family is descended through Prince Albert, p. 266) and Saxony; it is now the property of an historical society (no adm.).

From ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Cönnern* a branch-line runs viâ Bernburg (10 M.; p. 279) and Calbe-West ($20^1/_2$ M.; p. 279) to Calbe-Ost ($24^1/_2$ M.; p. 225). — We cross the Saale to (29 M.) *Sandersleben* (p. 279).


HALBERSTADT
1: 20.000
100 200 300 400 Meter
Strassenbahnen
A
B
C
D
E
F
Friedhof
Siechenhof
Bullerberg
Vienenburg
Magdeburg
1 Amtsgericht B 2
2 Ehem. Dompropstei B 3
3 Gleimhaus C 2
4 Gymnasium B 2 3
5 Musikinstrumen B 2
6 Reichsbank B 3
7 Ropkow-Denkmal E 3
Wehrstedt
Magdeburger Ch.
Quedlinburg, Halle
Schützenhaus
Wehrstedter Str.
Am Kloster
Burchardikloster
Turn-Pl.
Moritz K.
Moritzplan
Krankenhaus
Gas anstalt
Güterbahnhof
Bahnhof
Bahnhof Str.
Ring
Braunschweiger Weg
Torstr.
Katharinen-K.
Gerber Str.
Wasserpfortenstr.
Antonius Str.
Fabrik Str.
Magdeburger Str.
Bad
Fischer Str.
Domänen Str.
Richtenberg Str.
Goldschmied Str.
Pauls Str.
Pauls-K.
Augusten Str.
Museum
Bäckerstr.
Dom
Liebfrauen-K.
Domplatz
Martini-K.
Finanzamt
Kehr Str.
Vienenburg
Magdeburg
Bhf.
Post
Rathaus
Stadttheater
Landger.
Am Berge
Andreas-K.
Schmiede Str.
Hauptsteueramt
Theaterpl.
Johannes-K.
Pl. Anlage
Seminar
Heil. Geist-Kasten
Lindenweg
Friedrich Str.
Richard Wagner Str.
Wegetag Str.
Bücken Str.
Steinweg
Gärtnerstift
Taubstummenanst.
Kanonenbg.
Bergstrasse
Wasserturm
Kath. Vereinshs.
Friedrichs Pl.
Schlachthof
Kürassier Str.
Harmonie Str.
Friedens Str.
Infanterie-Kaserne
Jäger Str.
Bismarck-Pl.
Bismarck-Kaserne
Thiersch. weg
Puka
Marschallstr.
Hohenzollernstr.
Sedanstrasse
Sedanstr.
Wehrstedter Str.
Quedlinburg
Halle
HALBERSTADT
Kaserne
Kasernen
Galgenbg.
Spiegelsberge
Harsleben
Bismarck Säule
Wartburg
Kriegsberg
Vorderste
Löwenfels
Lindenhof
Kaserne Platz
Kehre
Warmsroder Hohlweg
Hohlweg

36 M. *Aschersleben* (375 ft.; Deutsches Haus, 35 R.; Schmidt, 40 R.), with 28,000 inhab., the ancestral seat of the Counts of Askanien, has recently developed from an agricultural into an industrial town. Branch-line to Güsten, see p. 279.

40$^1/_2$ M. *Frose*, with a Romanesque church (12th cent.), is the junction for Ballenstedt (8 M.; p. 289) and Quedlinburg (18$^1/_2$ M.; p. 287). — 51$^1/_2$ M. *Wegeleben*, junction for Quedlinburg and Thale (see p. 292).

56 M. **Halberstadt.** — Hotels. *Prinz Eugen* (Pl. a; C, 3), 50 R. at 3, D. 2-4 *M*; *Halberstädter Hof* (Pl. g; F, 2), 40 R. at 4 *M*, good; *Weisses Ross* (Pl. d; D, 3); *König* (Pl. b; C, 3); *Bahnhof* (Pl. f; E, 2); *Thüringer Hof* (Pl. c; D, 2), R. from 2 *M*.

Restaurants. *Hackerbräu*, Fischmarkt 5 (Pl. C, 3): *Wehrstedt*, Fischmarkt 3; *Rathauskeller*; *Kaiserhaus*, Breiter Weg 37 (Pl. C, D, 2). — Wine: *Hampel*, Schmiede-Str. 30 (Pl. B, 3); *Martinsklause*, Martini-Plan 36 (Pl. C, 3, 4).

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), Dom-Platz. — Municipal Baths at the *Bade-Anstalt* (Pl. B, 2). — Tramways from the station (Pl. F, 2) to the Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 3) and thence through the streets to the W. and N.W.

Halberstadt (364 ft.), an old town with 49,000 inhab., on the *Holtemme*, possesses noteworthy mediæval churches and over 700 timbered houses of the 15-18th centuries. The episcopal see, founded as early as the 9th cent., was suppressed at the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The Markt (Pl. C, 3) is divided by the Rathaus into the (E.) Fischmarkt and the (W.) Holzmarkt. The Gothic *Rathaus* was begun in 1381, but received some Renaissance additions in the 16-17th centuries. The Roland (p. 88) here dates from 1433. — The *Ratskeller*, Holzmarkt 24, built in 1461, is the finest half-timbered structure in the town. The *Martini-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2, 3; verger at Martini-Plan 13) was rebuilt in the 13-14th cent., the *Pauls-Kirche* (Pl. C, D, 2) dates from the 12th. — The timbered building, Lichtengraben 15 (Pl. B, C, 2), is richly carved.

The ***Dom** (St. Stephen's; Pl. B, C, 2), a cruciform basilica in the Gothic style, was erected in the 13-15th cent. on the site of a Romanesque edifice of 1071 and was restored in 1850-70. The two W. towers were reconstructed in 1893-96. The W. façade was begun in 1195 and was followed by the W. part of the nave in the French Gothic manner, completed c. 1276; the choir was built in the 14th, the rest of the nave and the transepts in the 15th century. The church was finally consecrated in 1491. The cloisters are in the transition style of the 13th century.

Interior (adm. on Sun. mornings, except during hours of service, free; week-days 8-12 & 2-6, 20 pf.; verger at Dom-Platz 16a). A rich late-Gothic screen separates the nave from the choir; above it is a carved-wood *Crucifixion group (before 1220). In the choir are three Romanesque tapestries of the late 12th century. In the Lady Chapel, behind the high altar, are sculptures of the late 13th century. In the chapter-house is a sculptured group of the Crucifixion (late 15th cent.); also a Crucifixion by *J. Rap-hon* of Einbeck, of 1508, as an altarpiece; rich sacerdotal robes and various antiquities.

The *Town Museum* (Pl. B, 2; week-days 10-1 & 2-4, 50 pf.; Sun. 9-1, 20 pf.) contains prehistoric antiquities and the Heine ornithological collection.

On the W. side of Dom-Platz is the **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. B, 2; verger on the S.W. side, 50 pf.), a fine pillared basilica modelled on the church at Hirsau in Wurtemberg and erected in the Romanesque style in the 12th century. It is for the most part flat-roofed, but the choir and transepts were vaulted in the 13th century. On the choir-screens are painted *Stucco reliefs, masterpieces of the early period of Romanesque sculpture (c. 1220).

In front of the *Landgericht* (Pl. E, 3) is a statue (Pl. 7), erected in 1911, of Eike von Repkow, who compiled c. 1230 the 'Sachsenspiegel', the most important German law-book during the middle ages in Lower Germany.

The *Spiegelsberge* (see below), 1½ M. to the S., the *Gläserner Mönch*, 2 M. farther on, and the *Hoppelberg* are good points of view. The *Klus*, S.E. of the Spiegelsberge, has some fine pine-woods and sandstone rocks. Still farther S. are the *Theken-Berge* (hotel).

From Halberstadt railways run viâ (12½ M.) *Oschersleben* (comp. p. 23; pop. 12,000), an industrial town on the Bode, and (23 M.; p. 225) *Blumenberg* to *Magdeburg* (p. 23; 36 M. in 1-1½ hr.) and viâ *Halberstadt-Spiegelsberge* (3 M.; see above), (6¼ M.) *Langenstein*, and (9 M.) *Börnecke* to *Blankenburg* (p. 294; 12 M. in ¾ hr.).

Beyond Halberstadt we obtain views of the Harz to the left. — From (65 M.) *Heudeber-Danstedt* a branch-line runs viâ Minsleben (3 M.; p. 303), Wernigerode (5½ M.; p. 302), Ilsenburg (11 M.; p. 302), Bad Harzburg (20 M.; p. 300), and Oker (24½ M.; see below) to Goslar (27 M.; p. 297).

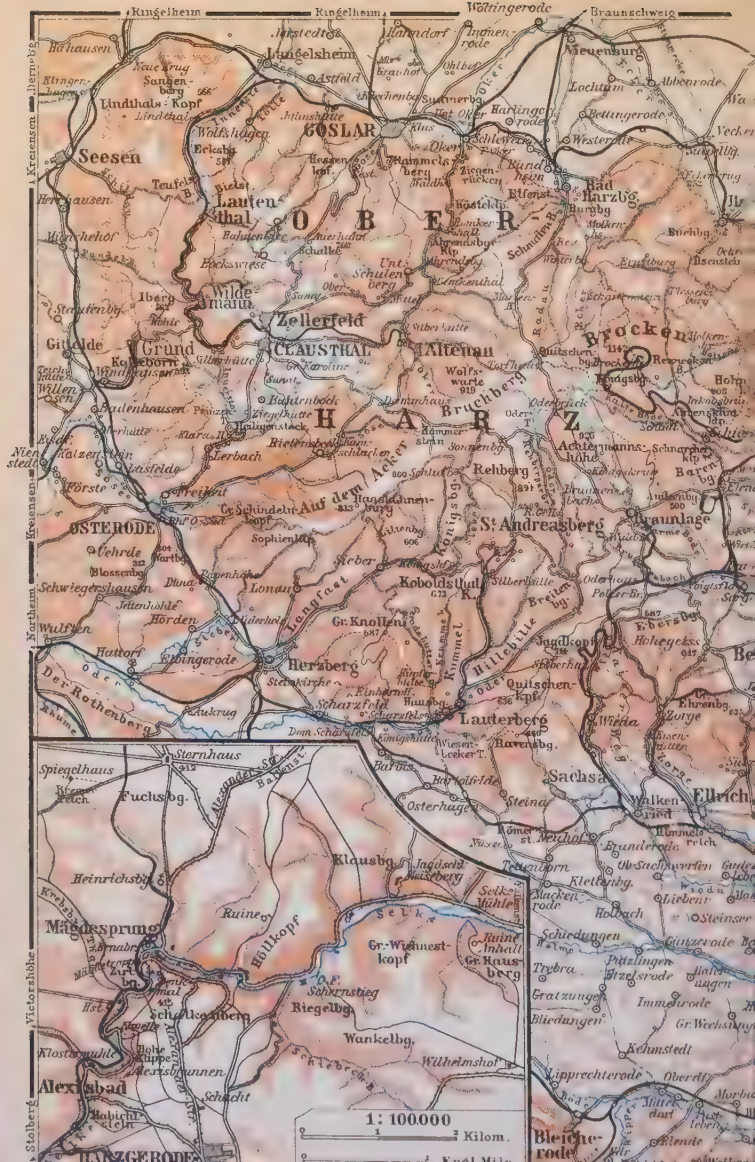
79 M. *Vienenburg*, junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg line (p. 76). — 84 M. *Oker* (p. 300).

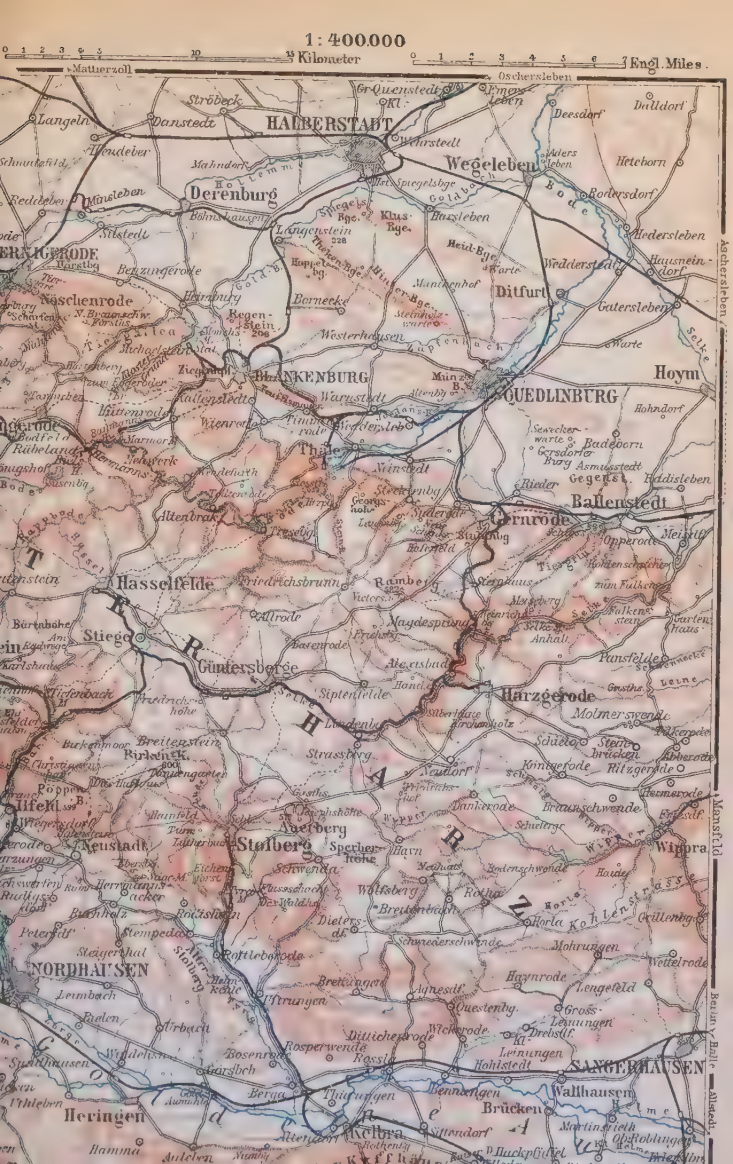
87 M. **Goslar** (p. 297).

89 M. *Herzog-Julius-Hütte;* 91 M. *Langelsheim* (p. 306); 97 M. *Neuekrug-Hahausen* (p. 22). — 101 M. *Seesen*, see p. 22.

49. The Harz Mountains.

The **Harz**, the northernmost mountain system in Germany, and a favourite summer and winter resort, is a well-wooded range, rising abruptly from the plain on every side, especially towards the N.W. The principal rock-formations are Silurian and Devonian slates and sandstone; the Brocken and Ramberg are granite. It is divided into the *Oberharz* and *Unterharz*. The first of these embraces the W. region, with the towns of Goslar, Lautental, Claustal, and Andreasberg, while the district to the E. of Wernigerode and Ellrich belongs to the Unterharz. The Brocken rises on the boundary between the Oberharz and Unterharz. The Oberharz is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The Unterharz affords a greater variety of picturesque scenery. The wild and melancholy beauty of the Harz Mts. has given rise to numerous legendary tales in German folklore, the chief of which is connected with the Brocken (comp. p. 306). Mining, see pp. 300, 306.


Kringelheim
Kringelheim
Wöttingerode
Braunschweig
Bühausen
Kringelsheim
Astfeld
Meuenburg
Lochtum
Abbenrode
Klingen-berg
Sanden-berg
Lindthals-Kopf
Wolfshagen
GOSLAR
Bettingerode
Seesen
Eckelshs.
Hessenkopf
Westerode
Bad Harzburg
Teufelsb.
Lauten-thal
O B E R
Herzhausen
Bielsteinhof
Balbenhof
Schalke
Ahrendsberg
Schmaden-Berg
Bocks-wiese
Unt. Schulen-berg
Ober-Schulen-berg
Wilde-mann
Zellerfeld
Brocken
Steinfelsb.
Iberg
Gittelde
Grund
CLAUSTHAL
Altenau
Kolkeborn
Wolfs-warte
Radau-Berg
Baden-hausen
Ziegelhütte
Bruchberg
H A R Z
Achtermanns-höhe
Nien-stedt
Katzenstein
Lerbach
Rehberg
Förste
Auf dem Acker
Schindelkopf
Handelnberg
St. Andreasberg
Braunlage
OSTERODE
Lehrde
Sophienhof
Schwiegershausen
Lonau
Kobolds-thal
Silberhütte
Wulften
Hattorf
Gr. Knollen
Ebersberg
Jagdkopf
Holzegeiss
Ebingerode
Hersberg
Der Rothenberg
Quitschen-kopf
Lauterberg
Ravensbg.
Sachsa
Walken-ried
Ellrich
Fuchsbg.
Klausbg.
Heinrichsbg.
Mägdesprung
Ruine
Hollkopf
Gr. Wichtest-kopf
Gr. Hausberg
Schürenstieg
Riegelbg.
Schulenberg
Wankelbg.
Wilhelmshof
Alexisbad
Schacht
Habichtstein
Trebra
Gratzungen
Bliedungen
Immenrode
Kelmstedt
Lipprechterode
Bleiche-rode
HARZGERODE
1: 100.000
Kilom.


1 : 400.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Mattheiszoll
Oschersleben
HALBERSTADT
Gr. Quenstedt
Langeln
Danstedt
Ströbeck
Deesdorf
Dalldorf
Wegeleben
Heteborn
Derenburg
Reddeber
Münsleben
Bodersdorf
Hadersleben
Wedderstedt
Hausneindorf
Ditfurt
Gatersleben
Aschersleben
Rosslenrode
Benzingerode
Hasserode
Regenstein
Bernecke
Westerhausen
Quedlinburger Chaussee
Blankenburg
QUEDLINBURG
Hoym
Hohndorf
Badeborn
Gegenstedt
Ballenstedt
Thale
Neinstedt
Rieder
Güntersberge
Harzgerode
Hasselfelde
Friedrichsbrunn
Rambergen
Stiege
Allrode
Magdesprung
Alexisbad
Pansfelde
Siptenfelde
Molmerswende
Ilsenburg
Strassberg
Neudorf
Ilfeld
Auerberg
Stolberg
Sperrhütte
Braunschweiger Hütte
Wippra
Mansfeld
Neustadt
Wolfsberg
Rothe Kohle
Bretleben
Dietersdorf
Rottleberode
Stempeda
Steigerthal
NORDHAUSEN
Mohrungen
Wettelrode
Hayrode
Lengefeld
Grossleinungen
Ober-Sachswerfen
Ober-Sachswerfen
Sangerhausen
Wallhausen
Heringen
Kelbra
Brücken
Sittendorf
Berga
Thürungen
Bennungen
Hohlstedt
Rosperwende
Bosenrode
Wickerode
Dittichenrode
Rossla
Sachsenburg
Auleben
Hamma
Numburg
Martinsrieth
Ob. Roblingen
Berlin-Anhalter Bahn

The Climate of the plateau of the Oberharz is apt to be somewhat inclement, even in summer; the spring is of short duration. In the places along the N. base of the mountains the summer heat is pleasantly tempered. The mean annual temperature is 41° Fahrenheit. The humidity of the atmosphere due to the prevailing W. wind is considerable. The mean annual rainfall on the Brocken is 66 inches, in the Oberharz over 47 inches, in the Unterharz 23-28 inches.

Itinerary. About ten or twelve days are required to explore the finest scenery of the Harz. The following tour, which includes nearly all the termini of the railways approaching on every side, may be begun or terminated at any one of these. 1st Day. Ballenstedt, Selke-Tal, Alexisbad. — 2nd Day. Gernrode, Suderode, Hexentanzplatz. — 3rd Day. Weisser Hirsch, Treseburg, Bode-Tal, Rosstrappe. — 4th Day. Blankenburg, Rübeland, then either Rote Hütte, Brocken, or Dreiannen-Hohne, Brocken by railway. — 5th Day. Steinerne Renne, Wernigerode. — 6th Day. Ilse-Tal, Ilsenburg, Burgberg near Harzburg. — 7th Day. Environs of Harzburg, Oker-Tal, Goslar. — The finest points in the Oberharz and Unterharz may next be visited as follows: 8th Day. To Clausthal and Andreasberg. — 9th Day. Lauterberg, Ravensberg, Walkenried, Ellrich. — 10th Day. Ilfeld, Neustadt unterm Hohnstein, Eichenforst, Stolberg. — 11th Day. Railway to Kelbra (Kyffhäuser, see p. 281).

Carriages. In many places there are tariffs fixed by the authorities, but in every case an arrangement should be made beforehand.

Hotels. In the height of the season those at the more frequented places are apt to be crowded and unsatisfactory.

The *Wanderkarte* (1:150,000; 1923) and the *Karte des Harzes* (1:50,000; 9 sheets), both published by the *Harz Club*, are recommended to pedestrians. — Many of the forest paths are marked 'Verboten' and should be carefully avoided during the shooting-season.

I. The Eastern Harz.

A. Quedlinburg.

Railway from Halle (Leipzig, Berlin) viâ Wegeleben to Quedlinburg and Thale, and viâ Frose to Ballenstedt and Quedlinburg, see R. 48.

Quedlinburg. — Hotels. *Quedlinburger Hof* (Pl. e; E, 3), 30 R. at 3-5, D. $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$, P. from $8^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Bär* (Pl. a; C, 2), an old-established house, 35 R. at $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_4$, P. $6^1/_2$-10 *M*, good; *Buntes Lamm* (Pl. b; C, 1), 22 R.; *Weisser Engel* (Pl. d; C, 2), unpretending, with stucco reliefs of the 17th cent. on the upper floor. — Restaurants. *Ratsweinkeller*, in the Rathaus; *Kaiserhof*, Pölle 34 (Pl. D, 2); *Hartung's Weinstube*, Pölle 22; *Café Gieseke*, Steinbrücke 10 (Pl. C, 2; with confectionery).

Quedlinburg (397 ft.), an old town with 28,200 inhab., now noted for its nurseries, lies on the *Bode*, overlooked by the Schloss and the abbey-church. It was founded by Henry I. and became a favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. Down to 1477 it was a fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1698 it passed into the possession of the Electors of Brandenburg. It is still an important-looking place with walls, towers, and moats, and many interesting timber houses of the 15-17th centuries.

In Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz, adjoining the station (Pl. E, 3), are (to the right) a Franco-Prussian war monument (a charging cuirassier), by R. Anders (1895), and (to the left) a bronze group (Peace

protected by arms), by Manzel (1898). — In Heiligegeist-Str. is the *Gymnasium* (Pl. D, 2), with a library (10,000 vols.) containing a MS. of the 'Sachsenspiegel' (p. 286).

The **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 2; 50 pf.), in the Markt-Platz, on the S.W. corner of which is a stone figure of Roland (p. 88), is a building first mentioned in 1310, rebuilt in the German Renaissance style in the 16th century, and enlarged in 1901. In its top story a wooden cage is shown, in which the townspeople incarcerated Count Albert of Regenstein for nine months (1337-38) for having infringed their municipal privileges.

Following Blasii-Str. from the S.W. corner of the Markt-Platz, we pass on our left, at No. 3 in the street called 'Word', a plain timbered building (Pl. Ä. II.; C, 2), the oldest house in the town and perhaps in N. Germany (14th cent.?). We now proceed along Hohe Str. and crossing the *Finkenherd* (Pl. B, 2, 3), where Duke Henry I. is said to have received the deputation announcing his election as German king in 919, reach Schloss-Platz, at the foot of the Schlossberg. The house (Pl. 3; B, 3) in which the poet F. G. Klopstock was born (1724; comp. p. 114) has a jutting story supported by two columns. In the courtyard is the *Municipal Museum*, built in 1901 (open, with Klopstock's house, free on Sun. 11-1; at other times 50 pf.), with utensils in flint and bronze, weapons, records (one of 1134), furniture, guild properties, etc.

The **Schloss** (Pl. B, C, 3), situated on a lofty sandstone rock, was once the seat of the secular and independent convent of Quedlinburg, which was founded by Otho the Great in 936 and afterwards attained to great prosperity. It was suppressed in 1803. The interior (fee) contains nothing of interest beyond some fine stucco ceilings of the early 18th cent. and portraits of the Protestant abbesses.

Adjacent to the Schloss is the ***Abbey Church**, or **Schloss-Kirche** (Pl. B, C, 3; week-days 9-12 & 3-6 or 10-12 & 2-4, Sun. 2-4; tickets obtained from the Municipal Museum, 50 pf.), now Protestant, a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica with alternate round and square pillars. The crypt was reconstructed c. 936 out of the remains of the original building, the rest of the church after the fire of 1070. The Gothic choir was completed in 1320. The church was restored in 1862-82 and the two towers were rebuilt in 1882. Fine view from the terrace near the church.

The *Treasury ('Zitter') contains objects of artistic value, such as the supposed reliquaries of Henry I. and Otho the Great; an abbess's staff (11th cent.); 'Henry I.'s comb' (11th cent.); one of the 'waterpots of Cana' (an ancient amphora); and a fragment of the 'Itala', the oldest Latin translation of the Bible and the oldest example of Christian illumination (4th cent.). On the walls is a tapestry of coloured wool (c. 1200), the finest of its kind. — The Crypt contains the tombs of Henry the Fowler (d. 936), his wife Matilda, and his grand-daughter Matilda (d. 999), the first abbess; also the chapel of Queen Matilda (10th cent.). On the vaulting are remains of Biblical wall-paintings of the early 12th century

QUEDLINBURG
1 : 17.100
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
1 Gutsmuthsdenkmal . . . D2
2 Gutsmuths'Geburtshaus . D2
3 Klopstockhs.u. Städt.Mus. B2
4 Mathildezbrunnen . . . DE2
5 Stadtbücherei C1,2
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Infant. Kas.
Aegidii K.
Der Kleers.
Kleersstrasse
Mathildis-Brunnen
Mathildisstr.
Augustinern
Bäckerstr.
Schulstr.
Bürgermädchenschule
Benedikti K.
Rathaus
Börse
Ohringerstr.
Blasii-Kirchhof
Benedikti-Kirchhof
Jüd. Kirchhof
Blasii K.
Blasiistr.
Münzenberg
Münzenberg-Strasse
Langenbergstrasse
Gebr. Dippe
Finken Herd.
Schlossberg
Schloss Kirche
Schlossstrasse
Wipertistrasse
Servatii Kirchhof
St. Wiperti Kirchhof
Kloster
Wipertigasse
Gr. Gröslyer Meile
A. Grasshoff's Garten
Dippe's Brühl
Brühlerstrasse
Brühlerthor
Wasserwerk
Rittertenkmal
Der Brühl
Klopstockdenkmal
Bad
Ritterstrasse
Ritterstr. Gebäude
Kreisl. Verfügungsgerichts
Logenstr.
Gymn.
Kaiserstr.
Kaiserstrasse
Post
Reichsbank
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhof
Sieges-Denkm.
Kaiserstrasse
Turnstrasse
Turnhalle
Seilergasse
Seiler Weg
Bismarckstrasse
Harzweg
Klopstockweg
Klopstockstrasse
Humpisburger Str.
Rauhbergerweg
Rauhbergerstrasse
Bismarckhain
Turm
Kürassier-Kaserne
Hl. Geist-Hospital
St. Johannis-Hospital
Johannis-Kirchhof
West. Bahnhof
Mette
Gelting
Schulstr. Strehnsche Mädchenschule
Bockstr.
Amtsger.
Gutsmuthsstr.
Stieg
Pölle
Ober-Real-Sch.
Magdeburgerstr.
Ziegelstr.
Lessingstr.
Reichenstr.
Gartengasse
Feldgasse
Gebr. Dippe
Schützenhaus
Turnhalle
Ehrenmal
Ehrenmal-Platz
Ehrenmal-Strasse
Stadt. Gaswerk
Gaswerk
Eisenbahnstrasse
Eisenbahnstr.
Bahnhofstrasse
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhofstrasse
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhofstrasse
Bahnhof

On the walls are old tombstones of abbesses. — In the Fürstengruft, in the middle row, is the coffin of Countess Aurora of Königsmark, mistress of Augustus the Strong (p. 160), mother of Marshal Saxe (p. 298), and abbess of Quedlinburg in 1704-18.

The *Wiperti-Kirche* (Pl. A, 3; now a farm-building) is a pillared basilica of the 12th cent., dedicated to St. Wigbert (p. 307). The crypt, with alternate round and square pillars, rebuilt in 936, ranks as the oldest preserved stone building in the Lower Saxon style. — The *Brühl* (Pl. B, 4), a wooded park, contains monuments to Klopstock (p. 288) and the geographer Carl Ritter (1779-1859; born at Steinbrücke 15, Pl. C 2). — The *Bismarck-Turm* (Pl. E, F, 4), $^1/_2$ M. to the S. of the station, commands an extensive view.

From Quedlinburg a branch-line runs to *Blankenburg* (11 M.; p. 294).

B. Ballenstedt. Selke-Tal. Gernrode. Suderode. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad.

Itinerary. 1st Day: From Ballenstedt to the Falken Inn 1$^1/_4$ hr., visit to the Falkenstein 1$^1/_2$, to the Selkemühle 1$^3/_4$, Mägdesprung 1$^1/_4$, Alexisbad 1 hr. — 2nd Day: To the Victorshöhe 1$^3/_4$, Gernrode 1$^1/_2$, Suderode $^1/_4$, Lauenburg 1, Neinstedt $^1/_2$, Thale or Hexentanzplatz 1-1$^1/_2$ hr.

Railway. From Ballenstedt to (8 M.) *Frose*, see p. 285; to (10 M.) *Quedlinburg* in $^3/_4$ hr. From Gernrode to *Harzgerode*, 11 M., in 1$^1/_4$ hr.; to *Hasselfelde*, 25 M., in 2$^1/_2$ hrs.; to *Eisfelder Talmühle*, 27$^1/_2$ M., in 3$^1/_4$ hrs.

Ballenstedt (720-855 ft.; Grosser Gasthof, at the entrance to the Schloss, 35 R. at 3-6, D. 2-5, P. 8-10 *M*, good; Stadt Bernburg, in the Allee; Dessauer Hof, Deutsches Haus, 14 R. at 3, D. 2 *M*, in the town; visitors' tax) is a prettily situated town with 5900 inhabitants. The 'Allee' ($^2/_3$ M. long) leads to the Schloss on a spur of the Harz. The beautiful park affords fine views of the mountains. About 1$^1/_2$ M. to the N. are the *Gegensteine* (restaurant), a fragment of the Teufelsmauer (p. 295).

The good *Falken Inn* (610 ft.), at the foot of the Falkenstein, may be reached by a road viâ *Opperode* and *Schloss Meisdorf* in 1$^1/_2$ hr.; or by a footpath in 1$^1/_4$ hr. viâ the forester's house of Kohlenschacht and the 'Lumpen-Stieg'.

To the left, a little above the inn, a footpath ascends to (25 min.) ***Schloss Falkenstein** (1066 ft.), situated on a rock and dating back to the 11th cent., but several times restored (adm. daily 9-12 & 1.30-6; 1 *M*); fine view from the tower. We may return by the same path, or, diverging to the left after 7 min., descend to the Selkemühle and proceed to Mägdesprung (p. 291).

From the Falken inn (see above) a road ascends the picturesque ***Selke-Tal** to the (5$^1/_4$ M.) *Selkemühle* (Burg Anhalt, 15 R.), where it unites with the direct road from (4$^1/_2$ M.) Ballenstedt. On the hill, $^1/_2$ hr. S., are the scanty ruins of the *Burg Anhalt*. The road next leads to (3$^3/_4$ M.) Mägdesprung; but a slight detour viâ the *Meiseberg*, with a forester's house (restaurant) and view, 20 min. from

the Selkemühle, is recommended; thence to Mägdesprung (p. 291) viâ the *Nagelbachs-Tal*, 1 hr.

The Railway runs from Ballenstedt viâ (3½ M.) *Rieder* to —

4½ M. **Gernrode** (705 ft.; *Stubenberg, see below, 18 R. at 3-4, D. 2½-4, P. 6½-8 ℳ; Brauner Hirsch, 27 R.; Deutsches Haus, 14 R.; Markgraf Gero, 15 R.), an Anhalt town with 3700 inhab., charmingly situated on the slope of the Stubenberg and attracting numerous visitors in summer.

The ***Abbey Church** of St. Cyriacus (verger, Burg-Str. 7; 50 pf.) belonged to a nunnery founded by Margrave Gero (d. 965) and suppressed in 1614. The original ground-plan still remains, for the most part, unaltered. The building was begun in 961, the W. choir was altered in the 12th cent., and the whole church was restored in 1858-66. It is a flat-roofed, cruciform basilica in the Romanesque style, with an irregular ground-plan, alternate round and square pillars, galleries, two choirs (the E. choir with two apses, afterwards a prevalent feature in Saxon districts), and two round towers (renovated in 1907-10). The painting of the interior is modern. Before the entrance to the E. choir is the stone tomb (1519) of Gero. On the exterior of the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre in the S. aisle are good stucco reliefs of the second half of the 12th century. On the S. side of the church is a part of the cloisters, dating from the 13th century .

The **Stubenberg** (922 ft.; hotel, see above), ¼ hr. S., above the town, affords one of the most picturesque views on this side of the Harz.

A few hundred yards to the W. of Gernrode lies —

5½ M. **Suderode** (656 ft.; pop. 2150; Kurhaus, 50 R.; Graun, 30 R. from 3 ℳ; Central; Deutsches Haus, unpretending), a favourite summer resort, with saline baths. Numerous villas and gardens extend along the wooded slope of the hill. Motor mail in summer to Friedrichsbrunn (p. 291; 5½ M. in ¾ hr.).

Several routes lead hence to Stecklenberg and the Lauenburg. Pedestrians may ascend the pretty forest-path by the Hotel Michaelis, which leads viâ the *Neue Schenke*, a forester's house (rfmts.), direct to the Lauenburg in 1 hr., or they may take the road which passes the Standesamt at Suderode, skirts the wood to the left, crosses the Quedlinburg road after 10 min., and then re-enters the wood. At the entrance to (½ hr.) *Stecklenberg* (Hotel Grüner Wald; Wurmtal) a stone post indicates the ascent to the left, passing the *Stecklenburg*, to the (25 min.) **Lauenburg** (1140 ft.), a ruined castle with a tower commanding a fine view (inn).

A good road to the N. leads from Stecklenberg to (1½ M.) *Neinstedt* (p. 292). — To Thale (p. 292), 3¾ M.; finger-posts. The route by the Georgshöhe (p. 293) to the (1¾ hr.) *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 293) is picturesque.

Beyond Suderode the railway bends sharply to the N. — 10 M. *Quedlinburg*, see p. 287.

The Railway from Gernrode to Eisfelder Talmühle (see p. 289) ascends the *Ostergrund*, past the *Heiliger Teich*, to (3½ M.) *Sternhaus* (1250 ft.), ½ M. to the N. of the forester's house of that name (rfmts.). Thence, past the ruined *Heinrichsburg* (l.), to —

6 M. **Mägdesprung** (960 ft.; Kurhaus Meves, 30 R.), with a large foundry, picturesquely placed at the junction of the Selke-Tal road with that from Ballenstedt to Stolberg. The place owes its name ('the maiden's leap') to the tradition that a giantess once sprang across the valley here (comp. p. 293), leaving her footprints, the *Mägdetrappe*, on the height behind the inn. — By the Selke-Tal to the Falkenstein and Ballenstedt, see p. 289. — The footpath to (3 M.) Alexisbad mostly follows the right bank of the Selke.

9 M. **Alexisbad** (1065 ft.; Hotel Försterling; Goldene Rose, 20 R.; visitors' tax after 5 days) is a small summer resort with chalybeate baths, surrounded with wooded heights.

The footpath to the (1¾ hr.) Victorshöhe quits the road to the left short of the Erholungsheim Klostermühle (a holiday home) and leads viâ the *Russisches Haus* to the (1¼ hr.) Güntersberge and Gernrode road, which we follow for ¼ M. towards the right, and then quit by a path leading to the left past massive blocks of granite *(Grosse* and *Kleine Teufelsmühle)* to the (10 min.) **Victorshöhe** (1910 ft.), a summit of the *Ramberg* (rfmts. at the forester's house). Extensive prospect from the tower.

A stone post by the Teufelsmühle indicates the descent to the right to (¾ hr.) *Friedrichsbrunn* (Kurhaus; Jung; Schwarzer Adler; motor mail to Suderode, see p. 290), Alexisbad, Tanzplatz, Treseburg, and Thale; to the left to the Sternhaus (railway station, see above), Mägdesprung, and Gernrode. The latter leads in 5 min. to the above-mentioned road from Güntersberge, which leads past the Stubenberg (p. 290) to (4½ M.) Gernrode (p. 290).

The direct road from Alexisbad to (12 M.) Stolberg (p. 296) is by *Strassberg* and the Auerberg (p. 297). Or the railway may be taken to (2 M.) *Harzgerode* (Schwarzer Bär, 20 R. from 2 *M*), a small town with a Schloss, built c. 1550; thence to (11 M.) Stolberg by the high-road as far as the (7½ M.) Auerberg Inn, and then over the (20 min.) Auerberg.

The train ascends the Selke-Tal. — 13½ M. *Lindenberg* (1200 ft.; Buchmann, 12 R.). — 17 M. *Güntersberge* (1325 ft.; Hotel Goldener Löwe; Schwarzer Bär), pleasantly situated (890 inhab.). — Farther on the train quits the valley and traverses a plateau. — 22 M. *Stiege* (1581 ft.; Burgstieg, 10 R.; Schloss-Brauerei), with 1600 inhab. and an old castle (now a sanatorium).

From Stiege a branch-line runs to (3 M.) *Hasselfelde* (1516 ft.; König von Schweden, 15 R.; Krone), a town (2800 inhab.) belonging to Brunswick. To Treseburg, see p. 294. A pleasant route leads hence through the *Behre-Tal* or viâ *Karlshaus* and *Sophienhof* (rfmts.) to Ilfeld (p. 304; 3½-4 hrs.). Motorbus from Hasselfelde to Blankenburg, see p. 294.

From Stiege our line goes on to (26½ M.) *Unterberg* and (27½ M.) *Eisfelder Talmühle* (p. 304).

C. Bode-Tal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg.

Itinerary (7-8 hrs.). From Reichsbahnhof Thale ascend the Bode-Tal to the Teufels-Brücke, 1/2 hr.; ascend the Rosstrappe, 1/2 hr.; inn, 10 min.; by the Herzogshöhe and Wilhelmsblick to Treseburg, 1 3/4-2 hrs.; by the Weisser Hirsch to the Hexentanzplatz, 2 1/2 hrs.; back to the station, 3/4 hr. — Or from the station to the Tanzplatz, 50 min.; Dambachs-Haus, Weisser Hirsch, and Treseburg, 1 1/2 hr. (Wilhelmsblick and back 3/4 hr. more); through the Bode-Tal to the Jungfern-Brücke, 2 hrs.; then retrace steps for a few minutes and ascend the Rosstrappe, 1/2 hr.; to the station, 40 minutes.

From Halberstadt to Thale, 17 1/2 M., railway in 1 hr. — *Halberstadt*, see p. 285. — Beyond (4 1/2 M.) *Wegeleben* (p. 285) the line diverges to the S. from that to Halle. — 11 1/2 M. *Quedlinburg* (p. 287); 15 M. *Neinstedt*. — 17 1/2 M. *Thale* (Reichsbahnhof).

From Quedlinburg to Thale, 7 1/2 M., railway in 1/2 hr. — *Quedlinburg*, see p. 287. — 3 1/2 M. *Wedderstleben*. — 6 M. *Thale* (Nord, see below); 7 1/2 M. *Thale* (Bodetal).

From Blankenburg to Thale, 7 M., railway in 25 minutes. — *Blankenburg*, see p. 294. — 5 1/2 M. *Thale* (Nord). — 7 M. *Thale* (Bodetal).

The ***Bode-Tal,** a wooded gorge enclosed by precipitous banks of granite, between which the roaring torrent of the Bode rushes down from the Brocken, is the finest point in the Harz and presents a strikingly wild and picturesque scene.

Thale. — Hotels. Near the station: **Ritter Bodo* (Pl. b), 45 R. at 2 1/4-5 1/2, D. 2-4, P. 7-12 *M*; *Heimburg* (Pl. c), 30 R. at 2 3/4-4 1/2, D. 2-3, P. 7-9 *M*, good; *Bodetal* (Pl. d), 24 R. from 2 1/4, D. 2-3, P. 6-9 *M*; *Prinzess Brunhilde* (Pl. e), 32 R.; *Rose* (Pl. f), 40 R., P. 8-12 *M*, well spoken of; *Wilder Jäger* (Pl. g); *Gebirgs-Hotel* (Pl. h). — In the Bode-Tal: *Hubertusbad*, with saline bath, on an island in the Bode, 50 R. from 2, D. 2, P. 7 *M*; **Waldkater*, prettily situated, 72 R., P. 8-10 *M*.

Restaurants at the hotels; at the *Reichsbahnhof*; at the *Kurhaus* (rooms also); at the *Aktien-Brauerei* (Pl. A. B.), 1/4 M. from the station. — Open Air Theatre, see p. 293.

Thale (574 ft.), a frequented summer and winter-sport resort with saline baths, crowded on Sun. afternoons in summer, consists of the hotel and villa quarter to the S. of the state railway on the right bank of the Bode, and the town to the N. of it on both banks, with 14,000 inhab. and a large foundry founded in the 16th century.

From the Aktien-Brauerei (Pl. A. B.) we follow the road to the (1/2 M.) *Waldkater Hotel* (see above), which may also be reached by a path from the *Hubertusbad* on the left bank of the stream. From the Waldkater we follow the path through the picturesque Bode-Tal to the *Jungfern-Brücke*, and the (1/2 M.) *Zur Königsruhe* inn, on the left bank (to the La Vières-Höhe, see p. 293). About 6 min. farther on we reach the *Schurre*, a steep stony slope over which a zigzag path ascends to the (1/2 hr.) Rosstrappe (p. 293). A few paces farther we cross to the right bank by the *Teufels-Brücke* at the entrance to the **Bodekessel*, a wild basin of granite rocks.

From Thale to the Rosstrappe. The above route from Thale to the Rosstrappe by the Bode-Tal and the Schurre may be taken, or the direct path (1 hr.) may be preferred. In the latter case we

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

pass the 'Hüttenwerk' (foundry) to the bridge across the Bode, beyond which we turn first to the right, then, just before Bodetal station, to the left, and at the beginning of the wood, ascend to the right. The easier route hence leads straight on viâ the (40 min.) *Bülowshöhe* to the (5 min.) Hotel Rosstrappe (30 R. at 2-3 *M*).

The ***Rosstrappe** (1320 ft.; imposing view), 10 min. S.W. of the hotel, is a granite rock projecting like a bastion into the valley of the Bode, and rising precipitously to a height of 645 ft. above the stream. The name ('horse's hoof-print') is derived from an impression in the rock resembling a gigantic hoof, said to have been left there by the horse of a princess, who, when pursued by a giant, leaped across the valley. To the N. (5 min.) is the Schurre (p. 292).

Proceeding to the N.W. from the Rosstrappe Hotel, we may descend in 1/4 hr. to the road from Thale, which leads by the (3/4 M.) *Herzogshöhe* (view) and the (2 1/4 M.) Wilhelmsblick (p. 294) to (3/4 M.) Treseburg (p. 294).

From Thale to the Hexentanzplatz (50 min.). We proceed from the station through the Eisenbahn-Park and almost opposite the church ascend Kleine Heimburg-Str. to the right. After 6 min. we ascend to the left (at the 'Bergtheater' finger-post), and in 8 min. more take the winding 'Sachsenwallweg', mounting through woods to the right. About 25 min. later we reach the Walpurgis-Halle Restaurant, close to the *Berg-Theater*, an open air theatre (view of the Steinbach-Tal). From the restaurant a few paces more will bring us either to the *Bismarck-Fels* (view of the Bode-Tal) or to the *Walpurgis-Halle* (fee), a reproduction (1901) of an ancient German log-hut, with paintings by Hendrich representing local legends and scenes from Goethe's 'Faust'. In 10 min. more, skirting the mountain, we reach the Hexentanzplatz.

A less frequented route leads through the *Steinbach-Tal*, and thence either up the *Kleine Hexentreppe* (300 steps) or viâ the *Jägerstieg*. — The road diverges at the top of the hill from the high-road ascending the Steinbach-Tal to Friedrichsbrunn.

The ***Hexentanzplatz** ('witches' dancing place'; 1480 ft.; hotel, 30 R.) is a rocky plateau opposite the Rosstrappe, commanding a similar view. In the distance rises the Brocken; to the right lies Quedlinburg.

From the Hexentanzplatz to Treseburg by the Weisser Hirsch (1 1/2 hr.). To the S. of the hotel we enter the wood and at the (1/2 M.) stone guide-post keep to the left (to the right to the *La Vières-Höhe*). In about 13 min. we reach the road and 1/4 hr. farther on a monument to the head-forester Pfeil (d. 1859; a recumbent stag), surrounded by fine beeches. About 1/4 M. farther on is the *Dambachs-Haus*, a forester's house (rfmts.), where a footpath descends to the left viâ the (25 min.) Weisser Hirsch (p. 294) to (1/4 hr.) Treseburg (p. 294).

From Thale to Suderode (p. 290) and Gernrode (p. 290), 2 hrs. (5 1/2 M.), a pleasant road, passing (3 3/4 M.) Stecklenberg, etc. (comp. p. 290). — The circuit by the Georgshöhe, 1 hr. from Thale, and thence to (1 1/4 hr.) Stecklenberg is recommended. At the junction of the road from the station with that from the town of Thale a direction-post indicates the forest-path to the *Georgshöhe* (1266 ft ; inn), the tower on which commands a

survey of the plain. A footpath descends hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. we reach a road; we then pass (1/2 M.) a cross-way with a finger-post near a plaster-mill, and reach Stecklenberg 3/4 M. farther on. — From the Hexentanzplatz to the Georgshöhe 1 hr.: we follow the road descending from the inn to the S.E. to the high-road, cross the latter, and ascend a road to the left.

From Thale to Treseburg. The route through the Bode-Tal as far as the (1/2 hr.) *Bodekessel* has been described on p. 292. The road (closed in winter) then leads through beautiful woods to (1 3/4-2 hrs.) —

Treseburg (875 ft.; Forelle, 60 R. at 2-5, D. 2 1/2-5, P. 6-10 *M*, Weisser Hirsch, 40 R. at 1 1/2-3, D. 1 1/2-3, P. 5-8 *M*, both good; Deutsches Haus, 20 R.), a village beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bode and the Luppbode. The **Weisser Hirsch* (1253 ft.), an eminence opposite Treseburg, commands a charming view.

Motorbus viâ Altenbrak (see below; 3 M.), Armes Feld (5 M.), and Cattenstedt (p. 295) to Blankenburg (see below; 9 1/4 M.).

From Treseburg to Rübeland viâ the Bode-Tal, 4 1/2 hrs. (motorbus to Altenbrak, see above), an attractive trip. From the bridge we follow the old road ascending the right bank of the Bode (main road on the left bank); at (2 M.) a gate we descend to the right, cross a (3/4 M.) bridge, and reach (1 M.) **Altenbrak** (1015 ft.; Weisses Ross, 30 R.; Brauner Hirsch, 35 R.; Waldfrieden, 25 R. from 1 3/4, P. 6 *M*, well spoken of; Schöneburg). Thence we skirt the right bank of the stream to (3 M.) **Wendefurth** (Grasshoff, 25 R. from 2, P. 6-7 *M*), where we cross the Blankenburg and Hasselfelde road (see below). We next (1 3/4 M.; finger-post) cross the *Rappbode* and after ascending and descending proceed along the right bank to (2 1/2 M.) *Neuwerk* (hotel; 22 R.). Hence to *Rübeland* station (p. 295), 1 M.

From Treseburg to Blankenburg, 7 1/2 M. (motorbus, see above). The road ascends the left bank, passing (1/4 hr.) a tunnel leading to the *Wilhelmsblick* (view of the Bode-Tal). Pedestrians may turn to the left about 10 min. beyond the tunnel and proceed through the wood by the forester's house of *Todtenrode* (rfmts.) and *Wienrode* to (1 3/4 hr.) Blankenburg (see below).

From Treseburg to Hasselfelde, 7 1/2 M. The footpath leads through beech-woods. In about 1 hr. we reach a stone finger-post, indicating the way to Stiege (p. 291; left) and Hasselfelde (p. 291; right).

D. Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode. Braunlage.

Blankenburg, the Regenstein, and the Ziegenkopf 4-5 hrs., thence to Rübeland 1 3/4 hr., Baumannshöhle 1 1/2 hr.; from Rübeland to Elbingerode 1 hr.

Blankenburg. — Hotels. *Weisser Adler*, Lange Str. 16, 36 R. at 3 1/2-5 1/2, P. 8-10 *M*, with fine garden; *Kaiser Wilhelm*, Bismarck-Str. 1, 40 R. at 2-6, D. 3 1/4-3 1/2, P. 7 1/2-10 *M*; *Fürstenhof*, Mauer-Str. 9, with theatre, 15 R.; *Gebirgs-Hotel*, Schnappelberg 9; *Bestehorn*, Grefe-Str. 14, 18 R. at 2-4 *M*, with garden; *Stadt Braunschweig*, Tränke-Str. 20, 25 R. at 1 1/2-3 *M*, well spoken of.

Restaurants. *Kurhaus; Damköhler*, in the Markt. — Cafés. *Ley*, Tränke-Str. 5; *Prochnow*, Mauer-Str. 5.

Baths. *Blankenburger Badeanstalt*, Markt 7; *Municipal Baths*, on the Thie.

Post Office, Löbbecke-Strasse.

Motorbus from the station viâ Armes Feld and Altenbrak (see above; 6 3/4 M.) to *Treseburg*, see above; viâ Armes Feld and Wendefurth (see above) to *Hasselfelde* (p. 291; 10 1/2 M. in 70 min.); viâ the Regenstein (p. 295)

to *Wernigerode* (p. 302; 10½ M.). — Railway to *Halberstadt* and *Wernigerode*, see p. 286; to *Tanne*, see below; to *Thale*, see p. 292; to *Quedlinburg*, see p. 289.

Blankenburg (650 ft.), a town with 11,900 inhab., and a favourite summer resort, is surrounded by hills on three sides and commanded by the lofty Schloss. In the Markt are the Rathaus (16th cent.) and the Bartholomäi-Kirche (13th cent.). The Schloss (1106 ft.; week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 9-1, 1 *M*) contains armour, pictures, and drinking-vessels and is adjoined by a park (fee; pleasant walk to the Ziegenkopf).

To the N. of Blankenburg (½ hr.) rises the ***Regenstein** (970 ft.), a precipitous sandstone cliff, 245 ft. above the plain, on the E. side of which a castle was erected by Henry the Fowler in 919. The castle, captured by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War, was demolished by Frederick the Great. Little of it now remains except the vaults and embrasures hewn in the rocks. Entrance by the Raubgrafen-Tunnel, on the E. side. Admirable view, especially towards Blankenburg (good tavern at the top). About ¾ hr. W. lies Michaelstein (see below).

The ***Ziegenkopf** ('Goat's Head'; 1340 ft.), another good point of view, is reached by ascending the Rübeland road for 20 min., thence by a footpath (10 min.) to the right. At the top are an inn and a view-tower. To Hüttenrode (see below) 40 min. more. — The *Eichenberg* (1400 ft.; view-tower) rises ¾ hr. W. of Blankenburg.

About ½ hr. S.E. of Blankenburg, on the road to Thale, are the huge sandstone masses of the *Teufelsmauer* ('Devil's Wall'), at the N. base of which is the Hotel Heidelberg (30 R., good). View from the *Grossvater* (1046 ft.; inn at its foot).

From Blankenburg to the Rosstrappe (2¼ hrs.). The road to Treseburg is followed viâ *Cattenstedt* and *Wienrode* (¾ hr.); beyond Wienrode we enter beech-woods and after ¾ hr. ascend to the left and cross the high-road from Thale to Treseburg; hence to the Rosstrappe (p. 293), ¾ hr. — To Hüttenrode (see below) through the *Schöttal*, 1 hr. — To Wernigerode (p. 302) viâ the foresters' houses (rfmts.) of *Eggeröder Brunnen* and *Hartenberg*, 4½ hrs.

Railway from Blankenburg to Tanne, 19 M., in 2½ hrs. (partly rack-and-pinion system). Best views to the left. — Near (3½ M.) *Bast-Michaelstein* is the former monastery of *Michaelstein* (Waldmühle, good). — A long tunnel (¼ M.) under the Ziegenkopf is traversed before we reach (5½ M.) *Braunesumpf*. — Then we ascend steeply to (6 M.) *Hüttenrode* (1565 ft.). The train descends to the Bode-Tal.

8½ M. **Rübeland** (1240 ft.; Hermannshöhle, 32 R. at 1½-3, D. 2½, P. 6-8 *M*; Bodetal; Grüne Tanne, 30 R.) is a Brunswick village with foundries, lying in the valley of the Bode, visited chiefly for its ***Stalactite Caves** (May 1st-Oct. 15th, 8-12 & 2-6; in winter on request; 1½ *M* for both). On the right bank is the *Hermannshöhle*, with a small museum containing a skeleton of a cave-bear; on the left bank, 150 ft. above the stream, is the *Baumannshöhle*, entered as early as the 17th century. The visit to each cave takes ¾ hr.

Beyond the Rübeland foundries the train quits the Bode-Tal and ascends a valley with curious rock-formations.

11 M. **Elbingerode** (1450 ft.; Waldhof; Goldener Adler), a mining town with 2600 inhabitants. Branch-line to Dreiannen-Hohne (Brocken), see p. 304; on foot to the Brocken, see p. 305. — The railway reaches its highest point (1650 ft.) on the plateau of Elbingerode.

15 M. *Rotehütte-Königshof* (1415 ft.), near the confluence of the *Warme* and the *Kalte Bode*, with the keep of an old castle. Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 305.

19 M. *Tanne* (1509 ft.; Tanne, 10 R.; Harzbahn).

From Tanne to Braunlage, $7^1/_2$ M., railway in 50 minutes. — 2 M. *Sorge*, with another station on the Wernigerode and Nordhausen line (R. 49 h). — 5 M. *Brunnenbachsmühle*, junction for Walkenried, see p. 283.

$7^1/_2$ M. **Braunlage.** — Hotels. *Brauner Hirsch; Blauer Engel*, 36 R.; *Berg-Hotel*, 58 R. from 6, D. $2^1/_2$-4, P. 9-12 *M*; *Victoria*, 25 R.; *Central-Hotel*, 26 R. at $1^1/_2$-3, D. $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 6-9 *M*; *Zum Achtermann*, 20 R.; *Deutsches Haus*, 20 R. at $1^1/_2$-3, D. $1^1/_2$-2, P. 6 *M*. — Post Office, Herzog-Wilhelm-Strasse. — Visitors' Tax. — Motorbus to Elend (p. 304; $3^3/_4$ M. in 20 min.); to Harzburg, see p. 301.

Braunlage (1969 ft.), a Brunswick village on the Warme Bode, with 3000 inhab., is a frequented mountain and winter-sport resort, situated at the S. base of the Wurmberg (see below) in a valley opening on the S.

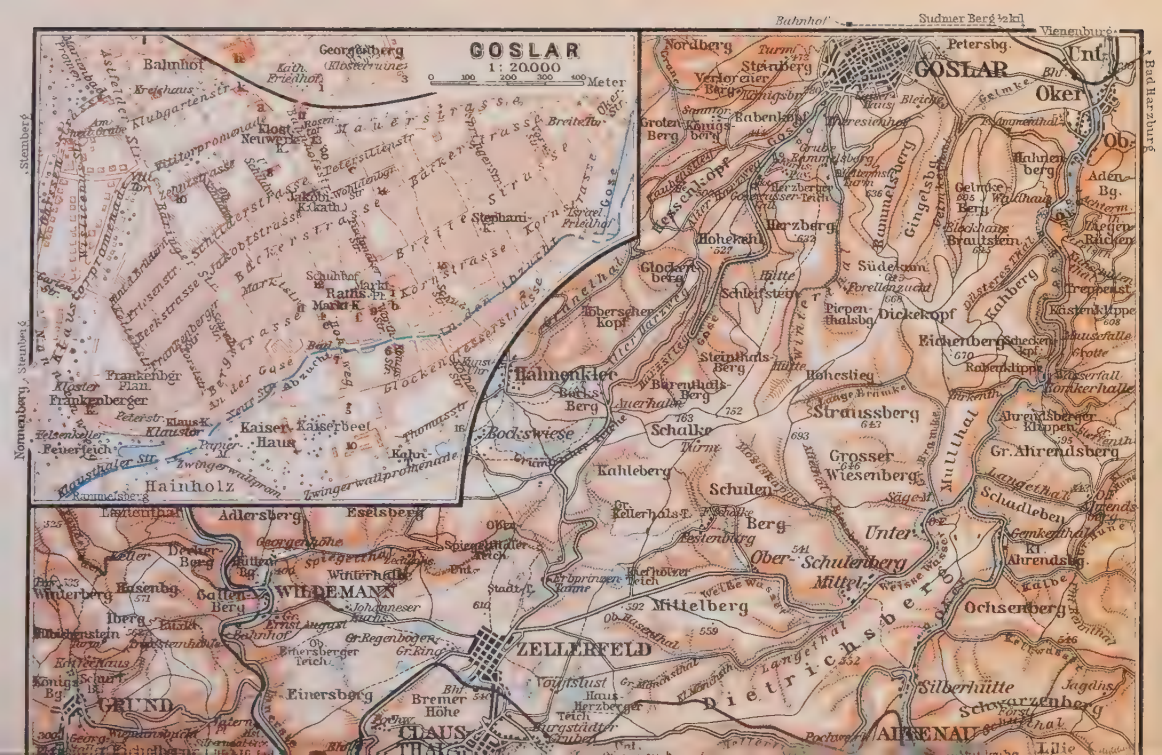
Fine views are obtained from the *Adamsblick* (20 min. S.), the *Jermerstein* (2274 ft.; 40 min. N.W.), the *Wurmberg* (3186 ft., the highest point in Brunswick; 2 hrs. N.), and the *Achtermannshöhe* (3038 ft.; $1^3/_4$ hr. N.W.). The *Bodefälle* (to the N., $1^3/_4$ hr. there and back) is a waterfall worth visiting for its pretty surroundings.

E. Stolberg. Neustadt unterm Hohnstein.

From *Stolberg* viâ (3 M.) Eichenforst and the (3 M.) Ebersburger Sägemühle to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Neustadt*, $3^1/_2$ hrs.

Railway from Berga-Kelbra (p. 280) to Stolberg (9 M. in $^3/_4$ hr.). — 3 M. *Uftrungen* (Hotel Heimkehle). About 25 min. W. is the *Heimkehle*, a cave of Permian limestone, over 1 M. long, with dome-shaped compartments and lakes (adm. 7 a.m.-7 p.m.; electric lighting). Rfmts. near the entrance. — 6 M. *Rottleberode* (700 ft.; Hotels Chausseehaus, Post), whence the railway follows the picturesque, wooded *Tyra-Tal* (also a pleasant journey on foot) to —

9 M. **Stolberg** (985 ft.; Kanzler, 25 R. from 2, D. 2-3, P. 6 *M*, good; Eberhardt, 21 R. at $2^1/_2$-5 *M*, well spoken of; Preussischer Hof, 21 R. from $1^1/_2$ *M*; Weisses Ross, 20 R.), a place with many quaint old houses, charmingly situated at the convergence of four small valleys. On an eminence (1230 ft.) rises the *Schloss* (gratuity) of Count Stolberg, with a valuable library (50,000 vols.) and a small armoury, surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Good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Frankenberger Kloster
Frankenberger Plan
Hainholz
Bockswiese
Zwingerwallpromenade
Nonnenberg
Steinberg
Nordberg
Turmberg
Steinberg
Petersbg.
Unt. Oker
Verlorener Berg
Hengstberg
Gr. Königsberg
Babenhaus
Gruben Hammerthal
Ob. Oker
Hahnenberg
Aden Bg.
Kesselkopf
Herzberg
Hohekeh
Gelmke
Walkmühle
Blackhaus
Brautstein
Hirsch Rücken
Glockenberg
Hütte
Schleifstein
Südeskam
Forellenquell
Pieper Hulsberg
Dickenkopf
Kahlberg
Trespenhut
Kästenklippe
Eichenberg
Scheerenkopf
Rabenklippe
Wasserfall
Bärenthalsberg
Hohestieg
Steinthalsberg
Bärenthal
Bahnhof
Sudmer Berg ½ km
Wienenburg
Bad Harzburg
Steinberg
Nonnenberg
Hahnenklee
Bocksberg
Auerhahn
Strassberg
Schalke
Thurm
Grosser Wiesenberg
Kahleberg
Schulen
Gr. Ahrensberg
Ahrendsberger Klippen
Ahrendsberg
Gr. Kellerhals T.
Kellerhals
Eschenberg
Berg
Unter-Schulenberg
Ober-Schulenberg
Mittel-Schulenberg
Schuldenberg
Gemkenthal
Kl. Ahrendsb.
Mühlthal
Langethal
Lautenthal
Adlersberg
Eselsberg
Georgshöhe
Spiegelthaler Teich
Ober
Winterhalde
Winterberg
Rosenbg.
Galgen-Berg
WILDEMANN
Johanneser Kurhaus
Ernst August
Bahnhof
Ibergstein
Ibergsteinhütte
Gr. Regenbogen
Gr. Ring
Ob. Ehrsberger Teich
Ehrsberger Haus
Königs Schacht
GRUND
Einersberg
Bremer Höhe
ZELLERFELD
Voigtslust
Haus Herzberger Teich
Burgstätter Teich
Mittelberg
Ob. Rosenthal
Weiche Wasser
Ochsenberg
Dietrichsberg
Silberhütte
Jagdhs.
Schwarzenberg
Forsthaus
Bachthal
AHRENAU
Lilie
CLAUS-THAL

views from the *Drei Stühle* and from the (1/4 hr.) *Luther-Buche*, a beech under which the reformer is said to have sat in 1525.

Pleasant excursions to the N. to (1 hr.) the *Tannengarten;* and to the S.W. to *Eichenforst* (rfmts.).

From Stolberg to Harzgerode and Alexisbad, road, see p. 291. Pedestrians should quit the road, 1 1/2 M. from Stolberg, by a path leading to the right (just short of telegraph-post 39) to the (1/2 hr.) summit of the *Auerberg*, or *Josephshöhe* (1900 ft.; inn; extensive view). Thence by Strassberg and Lindenberg (p. 291), and down the Selke-Tal, to (3 hrs.) Alexisbad (p. 291).

From Stolberg the direct route to Neustadt unterm Hohnstein leads viâ *Hainfeld* in 2 1/2 hrs. (7 M.); but the longer route (3 1/2 hrs.; 8 1/2 M.) viâ (1 hr.) Eichenforst (see above) and the (1 1/4 hr.) *Sägemühle Inn*, at the foot of the ruin of *Ebersburg*, is preferable.

Neustadt unterm Hohnstein (855 ft.; Hohnstein, with baths; Ratskeller, 10 R.; Schmidt) is a hamlet of 800 inhab., commanded by the extensive ruins of the castle of *Hohnstein* (1150 ft.), the seat of the counts of that name, who became extinct in 1593.

From Neustadt a road (2 1/2 M.) viâ the village of *Osterode*, and a footpath (3 hrs.) skirting the *Poppenberg* (1969 ft.; view) from the ruin of Hohnstein, lead to Ilfeld (p. 304).

II. The Western Harz.

F. Goslar. Hahnenklee. Oker-Tal.

Itinerary. 1st Day: Goslar. — 2nd Day: Walk to the Waldhaus Restaurant (or by train to Oker) and through the valley to (2 hrs.) Romkerhalle, and by the Feigenbaum-Klippe and Kästen-Klippe to Silberborn and (3 1/2 hrs.) Harzburg.

Goslar. — Hotels. **Der Achtermann*, beside the Pauls-Turm (Pl. 11), with garden, 120 R. (6 with baths) at 4 1/2-6, D. 3-5 1/2, P. 9-12 1/2 *M*; *Hannoverscher Hof* (Pl. a), at the station, 40 R. at 4-6, D. 3-5 *M*, *Kaiserworth* (Pl. 9; p. 298), Markt 3, 30 R., *Klause* (Pl. e), 25 R. at 2 1/2-4, D. 2-4, P. 6 1/2-10 *M*, these three good; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. g), 30 R. at 1 1/2-3 1/2, D. 1 3/4-3 1/2, P. 6-7 1/2 *M*; *Römischer Kaiser* (Pl. b), 20 R. from 2 1/2, D. 2-3, P. 7-8 1/2 *M*, well spoken of; *Bahnhof* (Pl. h); *Niedersächsischer Hof* (Pl. k), 25 R.; *Vogel* (Pl. f), 20 R. — Pensions. *Kloster Frankenberg*, at the foot of the Steinberg, 60 R.; *Steckhan*, Claustaler Str. 4.

Restaurants. *Der Achtermann* (see above); *Zum Brusttuch* (p. 298); *Schöner Garten; Klus; Bürgergarten.*

Post Office (Pl. 13), Bahnhof-Strasse. — Enquiry Office at *L. Koch's*, Fischmäker-Str. 13.

Carriage and Pair to Auerhahn; Hahnenklee; Harzburg viâ Romkerhalle; Steinberg and back; Waldhaus viâ Oker. — Motorbus viâ Auerhahn and Bockswiese to (10 1/2 M.) Hahnenklee in 1 hr.

Times of Admission. *Dom-Kapelle* (p. 299). The custodian is present in summer. At other seasons apply at Jakobi-Str. 14; fee. — *Kaiserhaus* (p. 299). Visitors are conducted in parties on week-days 9-12.30 & 2-7 (in winter till dusk), Sun. 11.15-1 & 2-6 (in winter till dusk); fee. Custodian in the N. wing. — *Municipal Museum* (p. 299), free on Sun. 11-1, on other days 50 pf. — *Neuwerk-Kirche* (p. 298), free on Sun. 11-12; on week-days 11-12 & 5-6 by applying at the old convent on the left. — *Rathaus* (p. 298), Mon.-Fri. 8-1 & 2-4, Sat. 8-1, Sun. 11-12; fee.

Key to Plan. 1. Amtsgericht. 2. St. Annen-Haus. 3. Bismarck Monument. 4. Brusttuch. 5. Domkapelle. 6. Municipal Museum. 7. Grosses Heiliges Kreuz. 8. Gymnasium. 9. Kaiserworth. 10. Barracks. 11. Pauls-Turm. 12. Police Station. 13. Post Office. 14. Synagogue. 15. Girls' School. 16. Zwinger.

Goslar (855 ft.), an ancient town with 20,500 inhab., lies on the *Gose*, on the N. side of the Harz, at the foot of the Rammelsberg (p. 300). The Kaiserhaus, the imposing towers, especially those of the early 16th cent., and numerous dwelling-houses of the same period impart a charming air to the place.

Goslar probably owes its origin to the silver-mines in the Rammelsberg, which were worked under Otho the Great (p. 24). It became a favourite residence of the Saxon and Salic emperors, one of whose most extensive palaces was situated here. The attachment of the citizens to Henry IV., who was born at Goslar in 1050, involved the town in the misfortunes of that monarch. In 1206 the town, which adhered steadfastly to the Hohenstaufen, was taken and destroyed by Otho IV., the rival of Philip. Goslar joined the Hanseatic League (p. 128) about 1350 and reached the zenith of its prosperity at the beginning of the 16th century. In 1802 it was annexed to Prussia. From 1816 to 1866 it belonged to Hanover, before finally reverting to Prussia. — Marshal Saxe (Count Maurice of Saxony, 1696-1750; p. 289) was born at Goslar. Wordsworth lived here in 1798-99, where he began the 'Prelude' and wrote poems to Lucy.

Near the station (right) is the **Neuwerk-Kirche** (adm., see p. 297), a late-Romanesque basilica, founded c. 1186, completed in the middle of the 13th cent., with transepts, arcaded apse, and two W. towers. The half-column mouldings of the middle pillars show curious bendings of the shafts, with heads of monsters, a wreath-like snake, etc. The Romanesque pulpit dates from the early 13th century. The mural paintings in the choir-niche, of the same date, were drastically restored in 1875. — The *Achtermanns-Turm* or *Pauls-Turm* (Pl. 11) is the sole relic of the Rosen-Tor. Fischmäker-Str., continuing Bahnhof-Str., leads to the quaint Markt-Platz, with the Rathaus and Kaiserworth; in the centre is the *Markt-Becken*, a fountain dating from the 13th cent. and placed here in 1546.

The **Rathaus** (adm., see p. 297) is a simple Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with an arcade on the ground-floor.

The so-called **Huldigungs-Zimmer* (Hall of Homage) is adorned with late-Gothic carvings (c. 1500) and with paintings (freely restored) by a Lower Saxon master. Book of the Gospels (early 13th cent.), charters, and other curiosities are exhibited in glass-cases; also two late-Gothic silver goblets. — Near the staircase is the 'Beisskatze', a cage in which shrewish women used to be incarcerated. Fine chandeliers (13th and 15th cent.).

The *Kaiserworth* (Pl. 9), formerly a guildhouse, now an hotel (p. 297), with an arcade below, dates from 1494, and is adorned with statues of eight German emperors (17th cent.). — To the W. of the Rathaus is the *Markt-Kirche*, of the 12th and 13th cent., enlarged in the 15th (towers rebuilt after a fire in 1844). The **Brusttuch* (Pl. 4; restaurant), opposite the W. portal of the church, a dwelling-house of 1526, is adorned with uncouth wood-carvings. The adjacent *Bakers' Guildhouse* dates from 1557.

At No. 7 Hoher Weg, a street leading S. from the Markt-Kirche, is the *Grosses Heiliges Kreuz*, or *St. John's Hospital* (Pl. 7), now an almshouse. A little to the E., at Klapperhagen 1, corner of König-Str., is the *Municipal Museum* (Pl. 6; adm., see p. 297), with objects of ecclesiastical art, living-rooms of the 18th cent., and natural history collections.

At the S. end of the Hoher Weg is the KAISERBLEEK, or Kaiserbeet, a large open space where two venerable buildings still bear testimony to the ancient grandeur of Goslar. On the W. side are equestrian statues of Frederick Barbarossa and William I., by Toberentz and Schott (1900).

The so-called **Dom-Kapelle** (Pl. 5) was once the N. vestibule of the cathedral of SS. Simon and Jude, which was consecrated under Henry III. in 1050, and taken down in 1819. The portal has a richly adorned central column, with three grotesque heads encircled with dragons. Above are painted stucco figures: Henry III., Henry IV., and SS. Matthew, Simon, and Jude; and on top are the Virgin with the Child and two angels. In the interior (adm., see p. 297) are relics of the ancient cathedral. Straight in front are the stone screens of the imperial throne (see below).

The ***Kaiserhaus** is the largest extant Romanesque palace in Germany. It was rebuilt under Emp. Henry III. (1039-56), reconstructed in 1065 and 1132, and handed over to the town in 1290 after a destructive fire. A thorough restoration took place in 1867-78. Adm., see p. 297.

The Kaiserhaus consists of the Saalbau, the N. wing (renovated in 1576), and the chapel of St. Ulrich, connected by an arcade with the upper floor of the Saalbau. The *Reichs-Saal* (52 yds. long, 17 yds. wide, 35 ft. high) looks towards the Kaiserbleek, with massive round-arched windows. It is adorned with frescoes by H. Wislicenus (1877-97) representing the brilliance and decline of the old empire from Charlemagne to Charles V. In front of the central picture, the foundation of the new German Empire, is the imperial throne (12th cent.) from the cathedral. — The *St. Ulrichs-Kapelle* (11th cent.) was the domestic chapel of the imperial court; the upper story is octagonal, the lower (with the painted tomb of Henry III., formerly in the cathedral) is cruciform.

The *Zwinger* (Pl. 16), about $^1/_4$ M. to the E. of the Kaiserhaus, is a round tower of 1517, affording a fine view of the town (fee). — At the end of Glockengiesser-Strasse (No. 65) is the *St. Annenhaus* (Pl. 2), a monastery converted into an almshouse in 1494; it contains an embroidered pulpit-cover illustrating the history of St. Margaret (14th cent.).

The *Frankenberger Kirche*, at the W. end of the town, is a cruciform Romanesque basilica, founded in the 11th cent. and altered c. 1250. On the N. transept is a relief, Christ between SS. Peter and Paul. Over the W. gallery is a freely restored wall-painting of the early 13th century. — To the N.E. of the Marktplatz, at the end of Breite Strasse, is the *Breites Tor* (1443).

The *Farbensümpfe*, ponds fed by streams from the Rammelsberg, yield the ochre dye of this neighbourhood. — On the slope of the Petersberg is the *Klus*, a sandstone rock in which a chapel (fee) is hewn. On the top of the *Petersberg* (900 ft.; view of the town) are a few relics of the Abbey of St. Peter, founded by Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Henry III.

The *Rammelsberg* (2085 ft.), dominating the town, 1½ M. to the S., has for ten centuries yielded copper and lead, besides smaller quantities of gold, silver, zinc, and sulphur. Visitors are not admitted.

To the N.W. of Goslar rises the **Steinberg** (1570 ft.; good inn), easily ascended in ¾-1 hr. from the Viti-Tor (view-tower, fee). — A picturesque path leads through the *Gose-Tal*, with the (½ hr.) *Gose Waterfall*, to the (2 hrs.) *Auerhahn* (2100 ft.; inn, 12 R.), ½ hr. W. of the *Schalke* (2505 ft.; view). About 2¼ M. to the W. of the Auerhahn lies Hahnenklee (see below).

Railway from Goslar to *Hildesheim*, see p. 68; viâ *Clausthal* to *Altenau*, see R. 49j; to *Halle* or *Seesen*, see R. 48; viâ *Harzburg* and *Ilsenburg* to *Wernigerode*, see p. 286.

A pleasant footpath (road 10 M.) leads from Goslar viâ the *Grane-Tal* to (2¼ hrs.) **Hahnenklee** (1903 ft.; Hahnenkleer Hof, 65 R. at 2-3½, D. 3-4½, P. 8½-11 *M*; Deutsches Haus; Schwenzel, 56 R., well spoken of; Waldgarten), a favourite summer and winter resort (visitors' tax; motorbus to Goslar, see p. 297). We may proceed hence viâ (1½ M.) *Bockwiese* (Hotel Ludwigslust) to (4¼ M.) Wildemann (p. 306).

From Goslar to Romkerhalle, 5 M. (2¼ hrs). Starting from the St. Annenhaus (Pl. 2) we proceed S.E.; after 11 min. we keep to the left (to the right the Restaurant Bleiche, 6 min.) and in ¾ hr. reach the Waldhaus Inn (12 R. at 2-3 *M*) at the entrance of the wild ***Oker-Tal**, in which a high-road ascends to Altenau. [The village of *Oker* (Wolf, 40 R. at 1-3 *M*) lies 1¼ M. to the N.] We now ascend the Oker-Tal to the (1 hr.) Romkerhalle Hotel (60 R. at 2-4½, P. 8 *M*), either by following the footpath which crosses from the left to the right bank to join the road, then returns to the left bank, and finally recrosses, or by crossing the bridge and following the high-road along the right bank. Both routes afford fine views of the precipitous cliffs. Opposite the hotel is the *Romkerhalle Waterfall*.

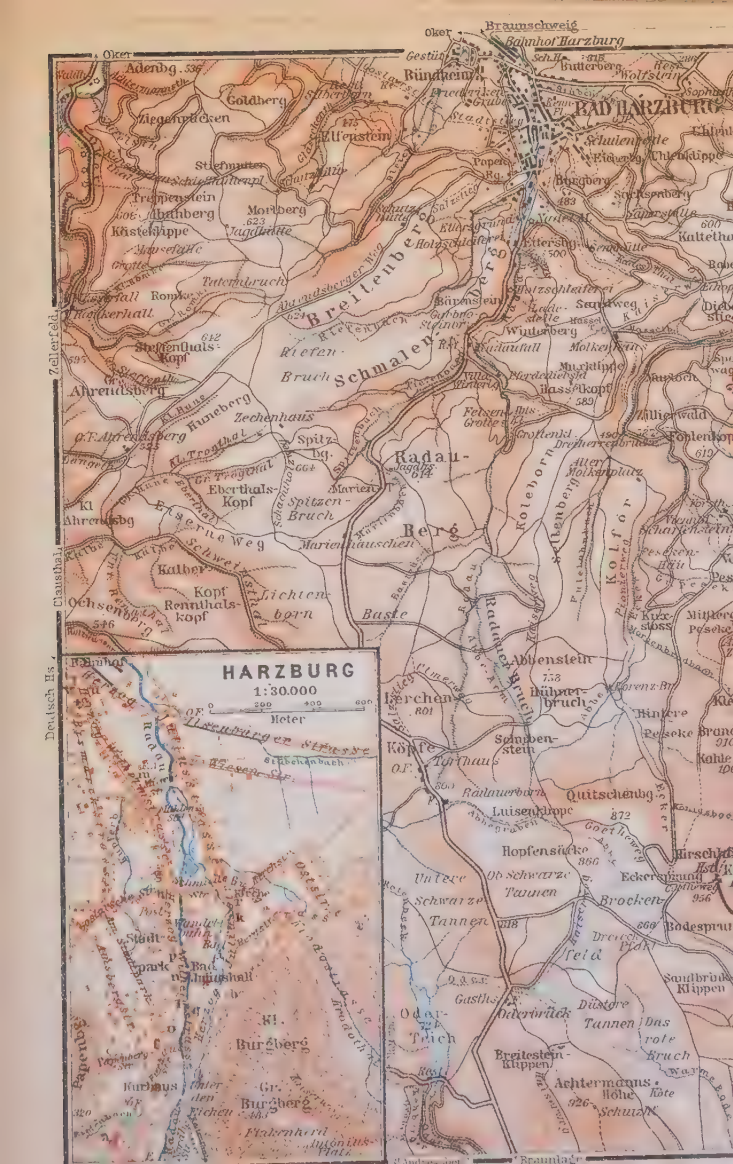
From Romkerhalle on foot to Harzburg, see p. 301.

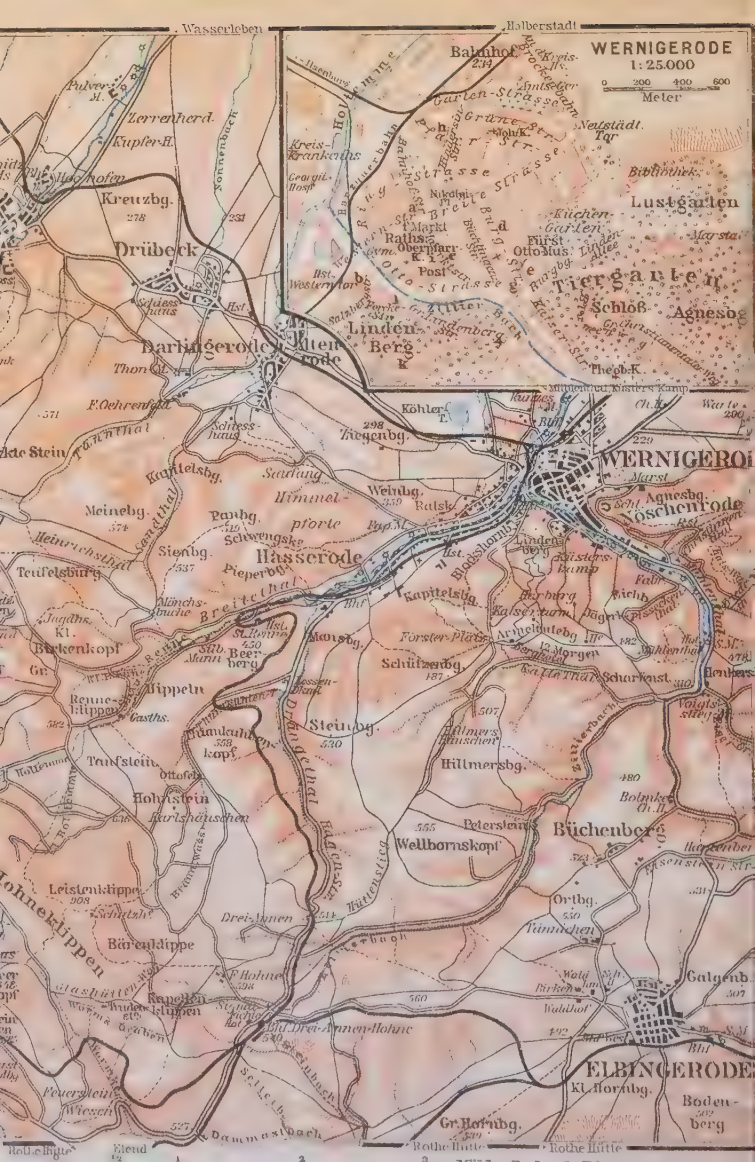
The high-road (footpath on the right bank) goes on to (6 M.) Altenau (p. 307). A finger-post to the left, 200 yds. from the inn, indicates the route to the (¾ hr.) Ahrendsberger Klippen (p. 302).

G. Bad Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode.

Railway from *Harzburg* to *Heudeber-Danstedt* (p. 286), viâ *Ilsenburg* and *Wernigerode*, in 1¼-1½ hr., to Ilsenburg in ½ hr.; comp. pp. 302-303; to *Oker* and *Goslar*, see p. 286; to *Brunswick*, see p. 76. — The following is a pleasant Walk of two days (including the Brocken, three days): Harzburg and environs 5-6 hrs.; by the Rabenklippen to Ilsenburg 3 hrs.; Ilsenstein and waterfalls 2½ hrs.; by the Plessenburg and through the Steinerne Renne to Wernigerode 4 hrs.; environs of Wernigerode 4 hrs.

Bad Harzburg. — Hotels. In the upper part of Harzburg, near the Kurhaus grounds and the mountains: **Harzburger Hof* (Pl. a), commanding a view in every direction, 200 R.; **Waldpark-Hotel Südeknm* (Pl. b), 90 R. at 4-7, D. 4-5, P. 9-12 *M*; **Palast-Hotel Kaiserhof* (Pl. c),


HARZBURG
1:30.000
Meter
Braunschweig
Bahnhof Harzburg
Oker
Adenbg.
Goldberg
Ziegenrücken
Ellenstein
Rinnkrem
BAD HARZBURG
Schuienkopf
Schuienklippe
Stiefmutter
Trogenstein
Abtsberg
Kästeklippe
Mordberg
Jagdhütte
Burgberg
Sophienhöhe
Kattetha
Bretlenberg
Schmalenberg
Ahrendsberg
Runeberg
Zechenhaus
Spitz-Dg.
Eberthals-Kopf
Marien-Spitzen-Bruch
Radau-Berg
Kolborn
Kolbor
Ahrensberg
Kalber
Kopf
Rennthals-kopf
Ochsenberg
Mariehäuschen
Baste
Ablenstein
Lerchenberg
Sonnenstein
Köpke
Quitschenberg
Luisenklippe
Hopfensücke
Hirschkopf
Eckersprung
Brocken
Bodesprung
Sandbrücke
Klippen
Gasthaus Odertal
Oderbrück
Oder-Teich
Breitesteinklippen
Achtermanns Höhe
Schulzenhaus
Burgberg
Kurhaus
Hakenhorst
Antonius-Platz
Deutsch Hs.
Zollerfeld
Clausthal


WERNIGERODE
1:25.000
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Meter
Wasserleben
Halberstadt
Bahnhof
Lustgarten
Tiergarten
Schloß
Agnesbg.
Kreuzbg.
Drübeck
Darlingerode
Lindenberg
Thonbg.
Kohlerbg.
Ziegenbg.
WERNIGERODE
Agnesbg.
Meinebg.
Paulbg.
Sienbg.
Hasserode
Weinbg.
Teufelsburg
Birkenkopf
Rabenklippen
Lippeln
Steinbg.
Schützenbg.
Schurkost
Hillmersbg.
Tanzstein
Hohnstein
Petersteine
Wellbornskopf
Büchenberg
Ohrtbg.
Leistenklippe
Bärenklippe
Hohneklippen
Galgenb.
ELBINGERODE
Gr. Hornbg.
Rothe Hütte
Rothe Hütte

80 R. (20 with baths) from 3, D. 3, P. from 9 *M*; **Bode's Hotel* (Pl. f), 60 R. from 4, D. 5, P. 9-12 *M*, open in winter; *Kur-Hotel Juliushall* (Pl. e), 80 R.; **Schmelzer* (Pl. i), 48 R., open in winter; *Herzog Ernst August* (Pl. k), 60 R., P. 7½ *M*, well spoken of, open in winter; *Radau* (Pl. l), 50 R. at 3½-5, P. 9-12 *M*, well spoken of, open in winter; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. n); *Berliner Hof* (Pl. o); *Rebstock* (Pl. p), 20 R., P. 8 *M*, open in winter. — In the village: *Löhr* (Pl. g), 70 R. at 3-6, D. 3-4, P. 8½-12 *M*, good; *Victoria* (Pl. h), 70 R. (20 with baths), *Central* (Pl. m), 36 R., both open in winter. — Near the station: *Lindenhof* (Pl. u), 25 R. from 3, D. 2½, P. 8 *M*, *Stadt Hamburg* (Pl. v), 20 R. at 2-4, D. 1½, P. 6-9 *M*, both open in winter. — On the Burgberg, with view: *Burgberg*, 30 R., open in winter. — Apartments also to be obtained in numerous villas (pensions): *Annenburg*, P. 6-9 *M*; *Eysell*, 15 R.; *Hermannsburg*, 16 R.; *Luginsland*, 32 R.; *Marie Luise*; *Rosenau*; *Ulrich*, 12 R.

Restaurants in the hotels; **Kurhaus*; *Unter den Eichen*; *Kaiser*. — *Wiener Café Juliushall*; *Peter's Café*.

Post Office, Herzog-Wilhelm-Strasse.

Enquiry Office at E. Lueders' bookshop, opposite the post office. — Swimming Baths, Herzog-Julius-Str. 16.

Motorbus from the station viâ Torfhaus, Oderbrück, Königskrug, and Braunlage to *Schierke* (24 M., in 2½ hrs.).

Concerts thrice daily (in the afternoon and evening at the restaurant Unter den Eichen or at the Kurhaus). — Visitors' Tax.

Bad Harzburg (800 ft.), the most fashionable summer resort in the Harz, has pleasant promenades extending far into the *Radau-Tal*, at the entrance to which it lies, and up the adjoining heights. It is also visited in winter. Pop. 6000. — Opposite the Juliushall salt baths, 1 M. to the S. of the station, are a covered promenade and the Krodo-Quelle (used for drinking). At the foot of the Papenberg, ⅓ M. farther on, is the Kurhaus. A bridge crosses to the pleasant grounds known as the Eichen (oaks), with a café-restaurant (see above), a band-stand, and shops.

The finest point in the environs is the ***Grosser Burgberg** (1585 ft.; hotel, see above), crowned with the scanty ruins of the Harzburg, a castle built in 1066 by Emp. Henry IV., and commanding an admirable prospect.

From the Kurhaus we may proceed S.W., through the *Riefenbach-Tal* and past the *Bärenstein*, to (1 hr.) the **Radau Fall** (hotel), a pretty artificial cascade. Hence we may return to Harzburg (2½ hrs.) by a zigzag path over the *Winterberg* (view), then past the (¾ hr.) *Molkenhaus* (1705 ft.; inn and good restaurant; to the Brocken, see p. 305), beyond which we follow the Kaiserweg (p. 302) to (35 min.) the ***Rabenklippe** (hotel; view of the Ecker-Tal and the Brocken), ¾ hr. from the Burgberg (see above).

From Harzburg to Romkerhalle (Goslar). *A*. Viâ the Kästenklippe, 3 hrs. We ascend Papenberg-Str. and after 6 min. turn to the right to (¼ hr.) where the road forks, whence we may proceed either by the upper road to the left, past the (2½ M.) chalet to the (1½ M.) Kästenklippe (see below), or to the right by the forest-road to the (1 M.) *Hotel Silberborn*, ascending thence past the (1 M.) *Elfenstein* (1552 ft.) and the (1 M.) chalet to the (1½ M.) **Kästenklippe*, with a view of the Oker-Tal. Thence viâ the *Hexenküche* ('witches' kitchen'), the *Mausefalle* ('mouse-trap'), the *Feigenbaum-Klippe*, and the *Grotto* to (1½ M.) Romkerhalle (p. 300). —

B. Viâ the Ahrendsberger Klippen, 3 hrs. From Papenberg-Str. we ascend the *Breitenberg* to the (2 hrs.) *Ahrendsberger Forsthaus* (1805 ft.; good tavern). We proceed hence N. to the (1/2 hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* (1852 ft.) and descend thence to (3/4 hr.) Romkerhalle.

From Harzburg to Ilsenburg by the Rabenklippe, 3 hrs. A few minutes before the top of the Burgberg is reached, at a stone finger-post, the broad 'Kaiserweg' diverges E. from the road. This road leads to the (1/4 hr.) *Säperstelle,* where direction-posts indicate the way straight on to the *Kattnäse* (55 min.), to the right to the Molkenhaus (50 min.; p. 301) and the Rabenklippe (35 min.; p. 301). From the Rabenklippe we descend N.E. to the (20 min.) *Ecker-Tal,* through which a road leads to (2 1/4 M.) *Eckerkrug* (inn). Thence to Ilsenburg, 2 1/4 M.

From Harzburg to the Brocken, see p. 305.

The Railway runs from Harzburg through the *Schimmerwald* and along the base of the mountains. — 6 1/2 M. *Stapelburg.*

8 3/4 M. **Ilsenburg** (780 ft.; Rote Forellen, 60 R. at 4-6, D. 4-6, P. 8-12 *M;* Deutsches Haus; Ilsetal; Bahnhof; Waldhöhe, Blauer Stein, 30 R., both near the woods; visitors' tax) is a summer resort and village of 4900 inhab. at the mouth of the Ilse-Tal, with ironworks formerly belonging to Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, where artistic and other objects in cast iron are manufactured (shop in the Markt). The Romanesque *Schloss* of the Counts, on an eminence to the S.E., originally a Benedictine abbey founded in 1003, was rebuilt in 1861. — Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 305.

The ***Ilse-Tal** presents a succession of picturesque rock and forest scenes, enlivened by miniature cascades. Pedestrians follow the left bank from the (10 min.) bridge and reach the (25 min.) high-road about 200 yds. from the *Ilsenstein* (40 R.) and *Prinzess Ilse* hotels, near which are several paths leading to the (3/4 hr.) summit of the *Ilsenstein,* a precipitous buttress of granite, 590 ft. above the valley. An iron cross has been erected here to the fallen warriors of 1813-15 (fine view).

In descending from the Ilsenstein a footpath leads to the (3/4 hr.) *Plessenburg* (1736 ft.), a forester's house (restaurant). Road from the Plessenburg to the (1 1/2 M.) Wernigerode road, which ascends to the right to (1 1/2 M.) the Steinerne Renne (p. 303). — Another road from the Plessenburg to Wernigerode leads viâ *Altenrode.*

From the Prinzess Ilse Hotel we follow the high-road, then (6 min.) take the path to the right past the *Ilse Falls,* rejoining the road 11 min. farther on. In 20 min. more we follow the 'Bremer Weg' to the left, past the upper falls, and then (1/4 hr.) cross the high-road to the Brocken path (stone guide-post; p. 305).

Between Ilsenburg and Wernigerode the railway passes (11 1/4 M.) *Drübeck.*

14 1/2 M. **Wernigerode.** — *Plan,* see p. 301. — Hotels. **Essener Hof* (Pl. l), 16 R. at 3 1/2-8, D. 3-6, P. 10-15 *M; Weisser Hirsch* (Pl. a), 34 R. at 2 1/2-4, D. 2 1/4-5 *M; Deutsches Haus* (Pl. d), 30 R. at 2-3 1/2, D. 1 1/2-2 1/2, P. 6-8 *M; Gotisches Haus* (Pl. f), 40 R. at 2-3, D. 2-3, P. 6 1/2-8 1/2 *M; Wernigeröder Hof* (Pl. h), 24 R.; *Preussischer Hof* (Pl. g), 23 R.; *Kasten,* Burg-Str. 39; *Wiener Hof* (Pl. i); *Reichshof* (Pl. c), 30 R.; **Kurhotel Lindenberg* (Pl. k),

on the Lindenberg, near the town, with view, 40 R. at 2½-5, D. 2½-4, P. 6½-8 *M; Continental*, Salzberg-Strasse. — *Küster's Kamp*, 50 R., *Storchmühle*, 50 R., both at Nöschenrode. — PENSIONS. *Villa Silvana*, 12 R.; *Haus Blume*, 15 R. — RESTAURANTS. *Ratskeller; Bothe; Schultheiss.* — *Ahrends Café*, Breite Str. 25.

POST OFFICE, Markt-Strasse. — ENQUIRY OFFICE, Nikolai-Platz.

MOTORBUS from the station viâ Blankenburg (p. 294), Cattenstedt (p. 295), Armes Feld, and Altenbrak (p. 294) to (20 M. in 3 hrs.) Treseburg (see p. 294). — RAILWAY to *Nordhausen*, see R. 49 h.

Wernigerode (768 ft.), a town with 20,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on the N. slopes of the Harz, at the confluence of the *Zillierbach* and the *Holtemme*. The *Fürst Otto Museum* (free on Sun. 11-2; week-days 10-1 & 3-5, 25 pf.) contains historical and natural history collections, portraits, etc. The pretty stone and timber façade of the *Rathaus* was built in 1494-98, the W. annexe c. 1470. The *Schloss* (no adm.), which crowns a wooded height (394 ft.), was first mentioned in 1213 and extended in 1862-64; the terrace (20 pf.) commands a fine view of Wernigerode and the Brocken. The *Lustgarten*, containing a library, with 129,000 vols. (Wed. & Fri. 2-4, 20 pf.), the *Tiergarten* (a wooded park), and the *Lindenberg* (hotel, see above), to the S. of the town, the *Armeleuteberg* (1617 ft.; with the Kaiser-Turm), and the *Harburg* (1444 ft.; restaurant) afford beautiful walks.

The most attractive excursion from Wernigerode is to the STEINERNE RENNE (railway to Steinerne Renne station, 30 min.; thence on foot ¾ hr.). The road ascends the valley of the Holtemme to (2¾ M.) Hasserode (p. 304). At the entrance to the village a finger-post indicates the road to the left to Dreiannen-Hohne, Schierke, and the Brocken, and to the right to the Steinerne Renne. Pedestrians may quit the road a little farther on by a path to the left, past the inn Zur Steinernen Renne. The road now ascends the deep, wooded valley of the Holtemme, here called the ***Steinerne Renne**, passing (22 min.) Steinerne Renne station (p. 304), and the (12 min.) simple hotel *Silberner Mann*. A little beyond the hotel we ascend to the left, and in ½ hr. more we cross to the left bank, on which is (8 min.) the *Hotel zum Wasserfall* (15 R.). A broad path to the left leads to Hohne (see below), and one to the right to the Plessenburg (p. 302) in 1 hr. Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 305.

From the Wasserfall Hotel we may ascend the (¾ hr.) *Hohnstein* (1916 ft.; view), and return by the road through the *Thumkuhlen-Tal* to Wernigerode; or we may proceed viâ the forester's house of *Hohne* to the Schierke road or the path through the Jakobsbruch to the Brocken. An ascent of the *Hohneklippen* (2955 ft.; panorama) may be combined with the latter route.

Beyond Wernigerode the railway goes on to (17 M.) *Minsleben* and (20 M.) *Heudeber-Danstedt* (p. 286).

H. From Wernigerode to Nordhausen.

37½ M. Railway in 3¾ hrs.

Wernigerode, see p. 302. — The trains start from a local station opposite the Reichsbahnhof and ascend the valley of the *Holtemme*. — 2¾ M. *Hasserode* (920 ft.; Hotels Ebecke, Zum Hofjäger), a village visited as a summer resort. — 3½ M. *Steinerne Renne* (p. 303). We now skirt the slopes of the *Beerberg* and ascends the *Dränge-Tal*. — From (9 M.) *Dreiannen-Hohne* (1772 ft.; Dreiannen-Hohne, 60 R., good) a branch-line runs to Elbingerode (3¾ M.; p. 296). Railway hence up the Brocken, see R. 49 i.

12 M. **Elend** (1705 ft.; St. Hubertus, 50 R. at 2¾-4½, D. 2½-4, P. 6½-9 ℳ; Waldmühle, 50 R. at 2½-3½, P. 6-8½ ℳ; Hampe, 35 R.; Waldhöhe, 27 R., P. 5½-8 ℳ) is frequented in summer and winter. Motorbus to Braunlage, see p. 296. Schierke (see below) lies 2¼ M. to the N. — We cross the Kalte Bode and pass under the line from Tanne to Braunlage (p. 296). — 16 M. *Sorge* (p. 296). — 19 M. *Benneckenstein* (1740 ft.; Herzog, 10 R. at 2½ ℳ; Frentzel, 12 R.), a summer resort (2600 inhab.). About 2½ M. to the W. is Hohegeiss (p. 284); 8 M. to the S. is Ellrich (p. 284). — 25½ M. *Tiefenbachmühle;* 27 M. *Eisfelder Talmühle*, junction for Gernrode (see p. 291); 29 M. *Netzkater* (inn).

31 M. **Ilfeld** (835 ft.; Tanne, 15 R.; Krone; Linde), a prettily situated summer resort (pop. 1800). The Premonstratensian abbey founded here in 1196 was converted in 1546 into a school. The *Eichenberg* (1004 ft.) rises ¾ M. to the E., and the *Burgberg* (1024 ft.), with a ruined castle, ¾ M. to the W.

Pleasant excursions to the (¾ hr. N.E.) *Herzberg* (1572 ft.); to the (1 hr. E.) *Kaulberg* (1673 ft.) and, viâ the *Bielsteine*, to the (1½ hr.) Poppenberg (p. 297). — From Ilfeld to *Neustadt unterm Hohnstein*, see p. 297.

33¼ M. *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (Harzquerbahnhof-Hotel; comp. p. 284). — We cross the *Zorge*. — 37½ M. *Nordhausen* (p. 281); station close to the main line station.

I. The Brocken.

Railway from Dreiannen-Hohne to the Brocken, 12 M., in 1 hr. Maximum gradient 1 : 30; best views to the left. The service is suspended from Oct. 16th to April 30th.

Dreiannen-Hohne, see above. The Brocken line diverges W. from the Nordhausen line, and crosses the *Wormke-Schlucht*.

3 M. **Schierke.** — Hotels (frequently crowded). **Fürst zu Stolberg*, in Unter-Schierke, 200 R. (40 with baths) at 3-6, D. 4-4½, P. 10-20 ℳ; **Fürstenhöh*, near the Kurhaus, 120 R.; *Kurhaus*, in Ober-Schierke, 60 R.; *Burg-Hotel*, in Unter-Schierke, 60 R. at 2½-6, D. 2½-5, P. 7-12 ℳ, good; *Waldfrieden*, 70 R. at 3-6, D. 2½-4½, P. 8½-12½ ℳ; *König; Hoppe*. On the right bank of the Bode, outside Schierke: *Barenberger Hof*, 70 R. at 4-6, D. 3-6, P. 10-14 ℳ; *Goethe-Haus; Köthner*, unpretending. — Post Office, near the Fürstenhöh Hotel. — Visitors' Tax after 3 days. — Motorbus viâ Braunlage to Harzburg, see p. 301.

Schierke (church 1950 ft., station 2247 ft.), a village with 600 inhab., is the most fashionable mountain health-resort in the Harz, frequented throughout the year (winter sports). Lying at the S.E. foot of the Brocken, on the left bank of the *Kalte Bode*, in a verdant valley bestrewn with granite blocks and enclosed by fir-clad heights, it is open towards the S. but is sheltered from the N. and E. winds. Nervous patients derive benefit from the pure, ozonic air.

The prettiest view of Schierke is gained from the *Helenenruhe*, a rocky promontory, 20 min. S. Other natural view-points are afforded by the lofty granite cliffs in the vicinity, e.g. the *Schnarcher* ('snorers'; 2235 ft.; 25 min. S.), the *Ahrensklint* (2697 ft.; 40 min. N.), and the Hohneklippen (40 min. N.E.; p. 303). Ascent of the Brocken on foot, see below.

Farther on (*View) we intersect the old and new Brocken roads, cross the Schluftwasser in the Eckerloch, traverse the Brocken moor, touch at (8 M.) *Goethe-Weg* (3135 ft.), and skirt the mountain to the terminus (3705 ft.) on the E. side, 3 min. below the hotel (p. 306).

Ascent of the Brocken from Schierke, $2^1/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. At the N.W. exit of the village the road forks; the route straight on is easier but longer than the old road to the right. The routes unite after crossing the Brocken railway. After about 1 hr. (by the old road) a granite sign-post is reached at the union of this road with that from Ilsenburg. To the top $1^1/_4$ hr. more.

From Harzburg (p. 300), $3^3/_4$ hrs. Road from the Eichen through the Kaltes Tal to (1 hr.) the Molkenhaus (p. 301). We ascend thence by the broad, straight path, past the *Muxklippe*, a projecting rock (on the left) commanding a view of the Brocken and the Ecker-Tal, finally descending to the (20 min.) *Dreiherrn-Brücke* across the *Ecker;* then follow the stream (right bank) to the finger-post indicating the way to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) forester's cottage of *Scharfenstein* (inn), near which is the *Scharfenstein-Klippe* (view). Farther on the path crosses the (12 min.) road and proceeds straight on to (20 min.) a stone guide-post, where we join the path from Ilsenburg (left); our route leads straight on by the *Bismarck-Klippe* (view) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Braunschweiger Hütte;* turning here to the left, we cross the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Brocken railway and reach ($^1/_4$ hr.) the Brocken Hotel (p. 306).

From Ilsenburg (p. 302), $3^1/_2$-4 hrs., recommended for the descent. To the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) upper Ilse waterfalls, see p. 302. We take the foot-path beginning opposite the junction of the Bremer Weg and the high-road, going straight on at the first fork; after $^1/_4$ hr. it reaches the road, which we follow to the right, avoiding (8 min.) the route to the left over the bridge, and in 2 min. more reach a stone guide-post, indicating the route to the right viâ the Hermannsklippe. Beyond (25 min.) another guide-post we follow to the left the path from Harzburg (see above) to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the Brocken Hotel.

From Wernigerode (p. 302), through the Steinerne Renne, $4^1/_2$ hrs. (also road viâ the Piessenburg). — To the Wasserfall Hotel, at the upper bridge, see p. 303; thence we ascend by the road which passes above this bridge to the left; after 6 min. turn to the left; 3 min., keep straight on (avoiding paths to the left) for $^1/_2$ hr.; then ascend a steep and stony path (to the left) to the top of the *Renneckenberg* (40 min.); after 10 min. the Brocken road is reached, and the summit is attained in $1^1/_4$ hr. more. — An easier route ($5^1/_2$ hrs.) leads by the *Glashütten-Weg*, through the *Jakobsbruch*.

From Elbingerode (p. 296), $3^1/_4$-4 hrs. We follow the road to the W. viâ the 'Drei Birken' and 'Signal-Fichte' to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) forester's house of Hohne (p. 303), beyond which we join the above route.

From Rothehütte-Königshof (p. 296), 11 M. Railway from Dreiannen-Hohne and Schierke to the Brocken, see pp. 304-305. We follow the road

viâ (1½ M.) *Mandelholz* and (2 M.) Elend (p. 304) to (2¼ M.) Schierke. Thence to the Brocken, see p. 305.

From St. Andreasberg (p. 283), 4½-5 hrs. The road leads viâ *Oderhaus*, Braunlage (p. 296), Elend, and Schierke (p. 304); the footpath, more attractive, by the (1 hr.) *Rehberger Grabenhaus* (p. 307) to the (1¼ hr.) Oderteich (p. 307), and then by *Oderbrück* (inn) to the (2 hrs.) top (path marked by blocks of granite).

The **Brocken** (3745 ft.), a huge mass of granite, is the highest mountain in N. Germany after the Saxon and Silesian ranges. On the rounded treeless summit are the large *Brocken Hotel* (80 R. at 5-6, D. 3½-5 *M;* rooms should be reserved in the height of the season), with a post and telegraph office and a relief map of the Harz (fee); also a meteorological station and the terminus of the Brocken railway (p. 305). — The tower (fee) commands an extensive *View in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Halle, Leipzig, Erfurt, Cassel, Brunswick, Hanover, and Stendal being visible (unclouded sunrise rare). The traveller should reach the summit before sunset, in order to have two opportunities of obtaining a view.

Several grotesque blocks of granite to the S. of the tower have received the names of Devil's Pulpit, Witches' Altar, etc. Tradition points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on Walpurgis Night, the eve of May Day. Goethe's use of this tradition in 'Faust' is well known. — The 'Spectre of the Brocken', an optical phenomenon whereby the shadow of the observer is projected on the mists about a mountain-top, derives its name from the Brocken, where it was first observed, but is of rare occurrence here.

J. Lautental. Clausthal. Altenau.

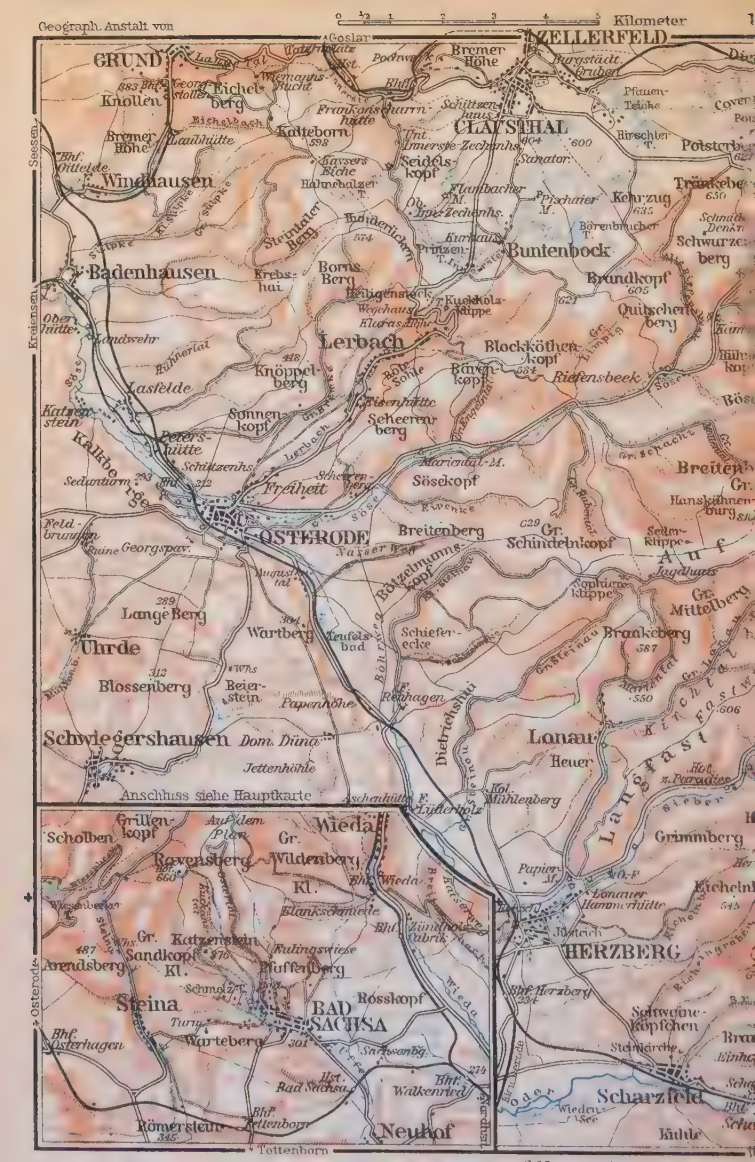
From Goslar to Altenau, 25 M., railway in 1¾ hr.

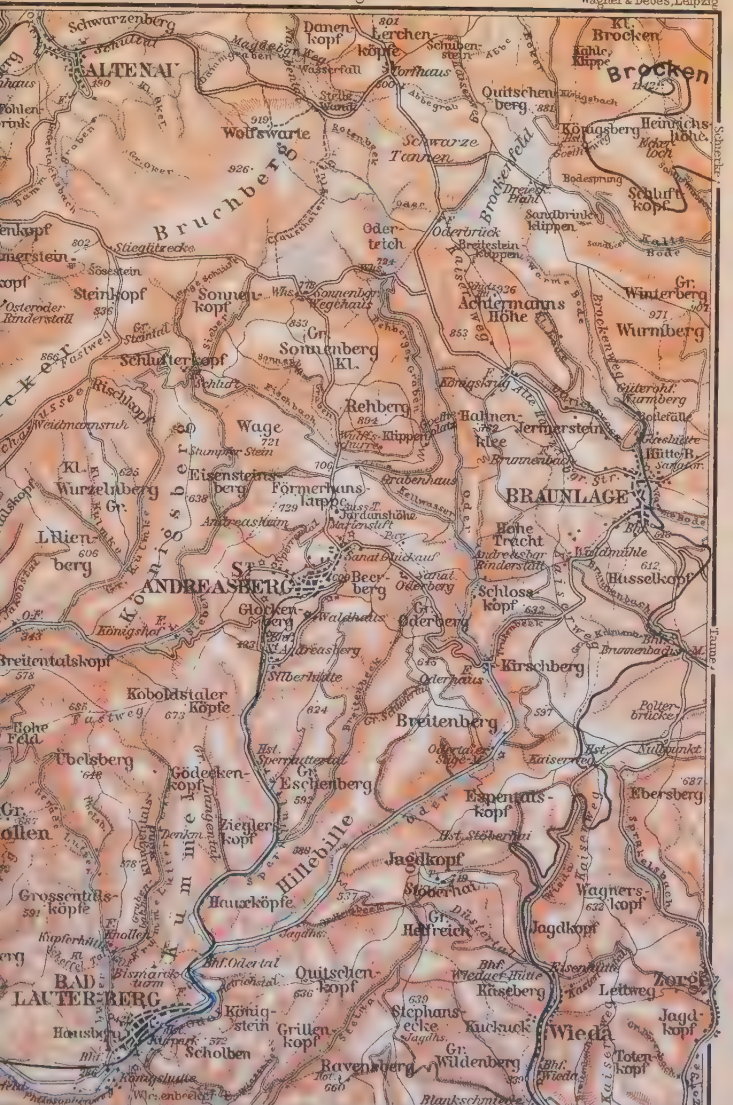
From Goslar to (4 M.) *Langelsheim*, see p. 286. — The train ascends the valley of the *Innerste* to (10½ M.) **Lautental** (1000 ft.; Princess Caroline, 10 R.; Waldschlösschen, 41 R.), a summer resort (pop. 2300; visitors' tax) with baths and silver mines. — 15 M. *Wildemann* (1385 ft.; Kurhaus; Rathaus, burnt down in 1925; visitors' tax), another summer resort (pop. 1600), whence a road runs through the *Spiegel-Tal* to Zellerfeld (see below). — 17½ M. *Frankenscharrn-Hütte*, with silver-smelting works.

19½ M. *Clausthal-Zellerfeld.* **Clausthal** (1755-1985 ft.; Rathaus, 15 R. at 2¾, D. 2, P. 7½ *M;* Krone, 12 R. at 2½, D. 2, P. 7½ *M;* Deutscher Kaiser, 16 R.; Glückauf), the most important place in the Oberharz, forms with *Zellerfeld* (Deutsches Haus; Schützenhaus), which is separated from it by the Zellbach, a single town of 13,000 inhab., chiefly miners. Winter sports. The Berg-Akademie (Mining Academy), in the market-place at Clausthal, contains models and minerals (Tues. & Fri. 10-12, in winter 12-1; fee).

Motorbus from the station to *Osterode Station* (10½ M.; p. 283) in 1 hr.

The important lead and copper mines in the environs of Clausthal are drained by means of the *Ernst-August-Stollen* (16 M. long) and the *Georg-Stollen* (12 M.), which terminate near Gittelde (p. 283) and Grund (p. 283). The Wilhelm II. mine is 3280 ft. deep.


Geograph. Anstalt von
Goslar
Kilometer
ZELLERFELD
GRUND
Knollen
Eichelberg
Bremer Höhe
Frankenscharrn
Schützenhaus
CLAUSTHAL
Kahleborn
Windhausen
Seesen
Badenhausen
Kreb shai
Borns Berg
Buntenbock
Brandkopf
Quitschenberg
Schwurzeberg
Kehrzug
Tränkebe
Lerbach
Knöppelberg
Lasfelde
Blockköthen
Riefensbeek
Sonnenkopf
Scheerenberg
Kalkberg
Freiheit
OSTERODE
Breitenberg
Söseköpf
Gr. Schindelnkopf
Breiten
Lange Berg
Uhrde
Wartberg
Teufelsbad
Schieferecke
Blossenberg
Papenhöhe
Schwiegershausen
Dom. Düna
Jettenhöhle
Lonau
Heuer
Dietrichsthal
Grimmberg
Eichelnb
HERZBERG
Wieda
Grillenkopf
Ravensberg
Wildenberg
Arendsberg
Sandkopf
Steina
BAD SACHSA
Rosskopf
Wartebera
Römerstein
Neuhof
Walkenried
Scharzfeld
Anschluss siehe Hauptkarte
Tettenborn



Anschluss siehe Beikarte

From Clausthal to St. Andreasberg (p. 283), 13½ M. in 4¾ hrs. The road crosses the bleak lofty plateau of the Oberharz. The conduit on the (2 hrs.; 5 M.) *Sperberhaier Damm* (1870 ft.) supplies the reservoirs of Clausthal with water. A finger-post on the right, ¾ hr. farther on, indicates the route to the (¼ hr.) *Hammerstein*, commanding a view of the Söse valley. At the (1 hr.) *Sonneberger Wegehaus* (2560 ft.; inn) the high-road turns S., while the road to the E. leads to Braunlage (p. 296). Pedestrians may here follow the latter road to the (½ hr.) reservoir known as the *Oderteich* (2375 ft.), whence a pleasant road leads to St. Andreasberg in 2 hrs., skirting a conduit called the *Rehberger Graben*, and passing the Rehberger Grabenhaus (inn).

25 M. **Altenau** (1608 ft.; Stadthaus, 40 R., good; Waldgarten, 40 R.; Kurhotel, 30 R.; Rathaus, well spoken of; Stephansruh, a hospice; visitors' tax), a straggling little town of 1800 inhab., is a summer and winter resort.

50. From Cassel to Frankfort.

124 M. Railway. Express in 3½-4 hrs.; ordinary trains in 6½ hrs. — Expresses from Berlin to Frankfort run either viâ Magdeburg, Kreiensen, and Cassel (R. 3, 6; 361 or 367 M. in 11 or 12 hrs.) or viâ Dessau, Güsten, Sangerhausen, and Cassel (R. 46; 366 M. in 12½ hrs.).

Cassel, see p. 43. — From (2½ M.) *Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 50) a branch-line runs to (29 M.) *Waldkappel*. — To the left, farther on, flows the *Fulda*. — 8½ M. *Guntershausen* (p. 243). The train now skirts the Fulda and then the *Eder*. — 10½ M. *Grifte*. — Near (17 M.) *Gensungen* the wooded *Heiligenberg* (1289 ft.) rises to the left, and the lofty tower of the ruined castle of *Felsberg* (1375 ft.) to the right; farther on, at the confluence of the *Schwalm* and the Eder, stands the *Altenburg* (1415 ft.).

21 M. *Wabern* (540 ft.), with a hunting-lodge (1704; now a penitentiary) of the landgraves of Hesse.

From Wabern to Corbach, 35½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (to Wildungen in ¾ hr.). — The railway ascends the valley of the *Eder* to (4 M.) **Fritzlar** (820 ft.; Hotel Kaiserpfalz), an old town (3850 inhab.), situated on the Eder. It owes its origin to the Benedictine abbey founded c. 732 by St. Boniface (p. 314). The *Collegiate Church of St. Peter (verger, Friedhof No. 25; fee) was re-erected c. 1100; of this building the crypt and the four lower stories of the tower still remain. In 1200-33 it was converted into its present form of a vaulted basilica. The vestibule ('Paradies') dates from c. 1250. The two S. aisles were reconstructed in the Gothic style at the beginning of the 14th century. Above the treasury is a half-timbered story of 1560, now containing the library. The ridge-turret dates from the 18th century. The church was tastefully restored with limited means in 1912-20. The crypt contains the late-Gothic cenotaph of St. Wigbert, the first abbot (d. 747), an Anglo-Saxon monk, whose remains were translated by St. Lullus (p. 313) to Hersfeld. Handsome Gothic cloisters and interesting interior. The Protestant church of the Minorites dates from the 14th century. At *Geismar*, above Fritzlar, 1½ M. to the N.W., St. Boniface is said to have felled in 723 the sacred oak dedicated to Wotan. — To the E. of (7 M.) *Ungedanken* is the *Büraberg*, the oldest episcopal see in Hesse, founded by St. Boniface in 738, but suppressed towards the end of the 8th century. — 10½ M. *Wildungen Station*, ½ M. from the town (p. 308).

Bad Wildungen (748 ft.; *Fürstenhof & Göcke, 200 R., 40 with baths, at 3-11, D. 4, P. 10-25 *M.*; *Fürstliches Bade-Hotel, 140 R., these two with mineral baths; *Kaiserhof; *Park Hotel, 55 R. at 3½-6, D. 4, P. 9½-12 *M.*; Quellenhof, 70 R. at 4-6, D. 3½-5, P. 10-14 *M.*; *Westend, 60 R. at 3-7, D. 3½-5, P. 9½-14 *M.*; Victorquelle, 52 R. at 2-4, D. 2-3, P. 7-10 *M.*; Europäischer Hof; *Post, 65 R. at 3-4½, D. 3-4, P. 7½-9½ *M.*, and many others; numerous lodgings) is a frequented watering-place (pop. 5400). The Stadt-Kirche (verger, Kirch-Str. 1) contains the marble monument of Count Josias of Waldeck (died in Crete, 1669), an antagonist of the Turks; the winged *Altarpiece, painted by Conrad von Soest in 1414, is the only authentic work of the leading master of N. German painting of this period, who has here happily combined a vividly expressed realism with the pious idealism of his age. — The springs, which contain chalk, magnesia, iron, and carbonic acid and are beneficial for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, etc., lie a little to the S.W. The most important is the *Georg-Viktor-Quelle*. At *Alt-Wildungen*, to the N., 164 ft. higher up, is *Schloss Friedrichstein* (994 ft.); pretty view of Wildungen from the terrace. — Pleasant walks to the *Katzenstein* and back in ¾ hr.; to *Reinhardshausen*, 1¼ M. to the W. of the Georg-Viktor-Quelle; ascent of the *Homberg* (1700 ft.; view-tower) and back, 2 hrs. — A road diverging to the left from Brunnen-Str. as we quit the town leads to the (1½ M.) Helenen-Quelle, the second in importance of the springs (restaurant). Pleasant walk thence to the Tal-Quelle and the Stahl-Quelle, from which we may return to the town by the high-road (2 hrs.), passing the Georg-Viktor-Quelle. — About 7½ M. to the N. of Wildungen (railway, see below) is *Schloss Waldeck* (1380 ft.; first mentioned in 1120, since 1906 an hotel), which commands an admirable view of the valley of the Eder. The *Auenberg* (2005 ft.), 6 M. to the S., is another point of view.

To the W. of (18 M.) *Buhlen* is the ***Eder** or **Waldeck Dam** (820 ft.; hotel near the wall), constructed in 1910-14, the largest in Europe (156 ft. high and ¼ M. long), confining a reservoir 16¾ M. long and 4½ sq. M. in area. The water of the reservoir serves for maintaining the level of the Weser and for the feeding of the Ems and Weser Canal (p. 55). Motor-boat from the wall to Herzhausen in 2 hrs. — 20 M. *Waldeck*, 1¼ M. from the Schloss (see above). — 35½ M. *Corbach* (p. 43).

38½ M. *Treysa* (781 ft.; Hotel Wettlaufer) is the junction for Niederhone (p. 313) or Hersfeld (37½ M.; p. 313). About ¼ M. from the station is the 'Toten-Kirche', a ruined church begun in the late-Romanesque style c. 1235. — From (55½ M.) *Kirchhain* a branch runs viâ (2½ M.) the little town of *Amöneburg*, where the first monastery in Hesse was founded in 722 by St. Boniface (comp. p. 275), to Burg-Gemünden (12½ M.; p. 311). — We cross the *Lahn*. — 62 M. *Cölbe* (p. 310).

65 M. **Marburg.** — Hotels. *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. a), 35 R. at 3-5, D. 2-3, P. 8½-15 *M.*; *Ritter* (Pl. b), 40 R. at 3-4, D. 1¾-3, P. 7-8 *M.*; *Bahnhof-Hotel* (Pl. e), 22 R. at 4-7, D. 1½ *M.*; *Schäfer* (Pl. g); *Waldecker Hof*, Bahnhof-Str. 23; *Freidhof*, near the university. — Restaurants. *Bopp*, Reitgasse; *Zum Haspel*; *Hessischer Hof* (Pl. f). — *Café Markees*, Reitgasse 6.

Tramway from the Haupt-Bahnhof viâ Wilhelm-Platz to the Süd-Bahnhof. — Post Office, Bahnhof-Strasse.

Times of Admission. *Botanic Garden* (p. 309), open free on week-days 8-12 & 1-6. — *St. Elisabeth-Kirche* (p. 309), open on week-days in summer 9-12 & 2-6, in winter 10-12 & 2-4. Ring for the verger at the W. entrance or enquire at Steinweg 46, 2nd floor. — *Schloss* (p. 309), temporarily closed. — *University* (Aula; p. 309), open free on Mon. 2-3, on other days 25 pf. — *University Library* (p. 309), week-days 9-1 & 2-7, Sat. in the morning only.

MARBURG
1:25.000
0 200 400 600 Meter
Marbach
Augustenruhe
Elisabeth
Kliniken
Frauenklinik
Botanischer Garten
Schüler-park
Kaiser Wilhelm Turm
Spiegelslust
366
Orten-berg
Haseenkuppel
Stadt-Park
Schloss
Dammelsberg
Universität
Univ. Bibliothek
Weidenhausen
Festhalle
Ob. Sieche
Gebrannte B.
Hansenhäuser
Förstere
Am Gericht
Gr. Spitzberg
Kl.
Ockershausen
Schwanenfeld
Südbahnhof
Kreisbahnhof
elektr. Bahn
Irrenheilanstalt
Richtsberg
Schwedenschanze
Glaskopf
Mooseiche
Bismarckturm
Schanzkopf
Elisabethbrunnen 2 km
Bauerbach

Key to Plan. 1. Amtsgericht. 2. Landgericht. 3. Roman Catholic Church. 4. Lutheran Church. 5. Remains of the Chapel of St. Elizabeth. 6. Anatomical Institute. 7. Ophthalmic Hospital. 8. Chemical Institute. 9. Hygienic Institute. 10. Mineralogical and Geological Institute. 11. Physiological Institute. 12. Zoological Institute. 13. Synagogue. 14. Rathaus.

Marburg (577-942 ft.), a town with 23,300 inhab., on the *Lahn*, is charmingly situated in a semi-circle round the precipitous Schlossberg. — William Tyndale, translator of the Bible, was protected here by Landgrave Philip the Generous in 1528 and 1530.

The ***St. Elisabeth-Kirche**, a cruciform 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv), was, with the possible exception of the Liebfrauen-Kirche at Trèves, the earliest building to be erected in Germany on purely Gothic lines. Founded in 1235 as the church of the Teutonic Order (p. 335) and the centre of pilgrimages in honour of St. Elizabeth (p. 258; d. 1231 in her 24th year), whose mortuary chapel originally stood on the site of the present N. transept, it was completed in 1283, the towers in 1360. The sculptures on the W. door should be noticed.

The interior (adm., see p. 308), restored in 1854-60, is almost entirely preserved in its original state. The screen was originally erected c. 1330-40. The choir-stalls below the crossing date from the end of the 13th century. — North Transept. The *Mortuary Chapel of St. Elizabeth* was erected c. 1290. — Choir. The *Stained Glass originates from the 13th and the second quarter of the 14th century, the Gothic high altar from the end of the 13th cent.; above is a carved-wood *Statue of St. Elizabeth (15th cent.). — Sacristy. The **Shrine of St. Elizabeth*, now empty, was plundered by the French in 1812-14 and damaged by burglars in 1920. It is a work of the Aix-la-Chapelle school (c. 1249) and is composed of gilt copperplate, with silver-gilt statuettes and reliefs. — South Transept. *Monuments of Hessian Princes* (13-16th cent.); note the double tomb of the brothers Landgrave John (d. 1311) and Landgrave Otho (d. 1328), of 1345-50, also that of Landgrave Henry I. (d. 1308), of 1326, both the work of the master who made the screen (see above).

Emil von Behring, the discoverer of the diphtheria serum (1893) and the antidote for tetanus, worked at the *Hygienic Institute* (Pl. 9) from 1895 till his death in 1917. To the S. is the *Botanic Garden* (adm., see p. 308).

Opposite the S. end of the Reitgasse is the ***University** (2150 students), founded by Philip the Generous in 1527, the first without Papal privileges. The present early-Gothic sandstone building was erected by K. Schäfer in 1874-78, the Aula in 1887-91 (adm., see p. 308). — The *University Library*, at Universität-Str. 25, built in 1900, contains 290,000 volumes (adm., see p. 308). — The *Lutheran Church* (Pl. 4), on a terrace commanding a fine view, a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) of the 13-14th cent., contains several monuments of landgraves and other princes.

There are a number of interesting old buildings in the Steinweg, in the Wettergasse, in the Markt, in which is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 14; 1512-24), and elsewhere.

The ***Schloss** (940 ft.; adm., see p. 308) consists of the main edifice, which is one of the most important early-Gothic castles in

Germany, and the isolated 'Wilhelmsbau' on the E. side. Erected in the 13-15th cent., it was in the 15-16th cent. the usual residence of the Landgraves, and from 1815 to 1869 it was used as a prison. The Schloss was restored in 1866-84 and has contained since 1870 the Hessian archives, and also the *Collections of the Hessian Historical Society.*

The fine Gothic *Chapel (1288) and the Rittersaal (c. 1320) are worthy of inspection. In this Schloss the famous disputation between Luther and Melanchthon on the one side and Zwingli and Oekolampadius on the other took place in 1529. They met, on the invitation of Philip the Generous, to adjust their differences regarding the Eucharist, but the attempt proved abortive owing to Luther's tenacious adherence to the precise words, "Hoc *est* corpus meum".

Beautiful views from the N. grounds. On the plateau, a little to the W., is the *Stadt-Park.*

Good paths, provided with finger-posts, lead to a number of beautiful points of view. The *Spiegelslust* (1220 ft.), a height above the station (to the E.), is ascended in 40 minutes. From the *Elisabeth-Brunnen* near *Schröck*, 4½ M. distant, another good view, towards Amöneburg, may be obtained; the building covering the spring was built in 1596. — On the left bank of the Lahn is the (¾ hr.) *Frauenberg* (1214 ft.), with a ruined castle (c. 1250). On the right bank, above the church of St. Elizabeth, rises the *Kirchspitze* (1055 ft.).

From Marburg to Creuztal, 58 M., railway in 4 hrs. The line traverses the upper *Lahn-Tal.* — 2½ M. *Cölbe* (p. 308). — From (5 M.) *Sarnau* a branch diverges to Warburg (see p. 43). — 18½ M. *Biedenkopf* (pop. 3000; Bahnhof, 18 R.), with a Schloss (late 13th cent.). — 24½ M. *Laasphe*, with *Schloss Wittgenstein* (18th cent.). — 39½ M. *Erndtebrück*, junction for Altenhundem (p. 15) or (12 M.) *Berleburg.* — At (44 M.) *Lützel* begins the most beautiful part of the line, which crosses the ridge of the Rothaar-Gebirge and then descends in great curves. — 58 M. *Creuztal* (900 ft.; p. 15).

We follow the fertile valley of the *Lahn.* — From (71½ M.) *Niederwalgern* a branch-line runs to (26½ M.) *Herborn* (see Baedeker's 'Rhine'). — We cross the Lahn beyond (74 M.) *Fronhausen.* — Near (76½ M.) *Friedelhausen* is the modern Schloss of Baron Nordeck zur Rabenau; farther on, also to the left, are the ruins of *Staufenberg.* — Beyond (78 M.) *Lollar*, junction for (11 M.) *Wetzlar* (see Baedeker's 'Rhine'), the ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Vetzberg* are seen to the right. Beyond Giessen, 3 M. to the S.E. of the town, rises the former Augustine monastery of *Schiffenberg*, now state property (inn).

83 M. **Giessen.** — Hotels. *Köhler*, West-Anlage 39 (Pl. A, 2); *Victoria* (Pl. b; A, 3), 25 R. at 2½-5, D. 2-3 *M*; *Schütz* (Pl. d; A, 2); *Prinz Karl* (Pl. e; B, 2), 35 R.; *Kuhne* (Pl. a; A, 3). — Restaurants. *Hindenburg*, Seltersweg 68 (Pl. A, B, 2); *Augustiner*, Ludwigs-Platz 15 (Pl. C, 2). — *Café Hettler*, Frankfurter Str. 1 (Pl. A, 3); *Café Ernst-Ludwig*, Neuenbäue 22 (Pl. B, 2).

Post Office (Pl. A, 3), opposite the station. — Enquiry Office, Kirchen-Platz 9 (near the Stadt-Kirche; Pl. B, 1).

Cabs. Fares officially fixed; previous arrangement advisable. — Tramway through the town.

Times of Admission. *Ethnological Museum* (p. 311), Sun. 11-1, 1 *M*; free on the 1st Sun. of the month. — *Liebig Museum* (p. 311), free

Gleiberg
Marburg
Neuer Friedhof
Wallfor
Amtsgericht
Gericht
Landgr. Philipp-H.
Stadt-K.
Bahnhof
Post
Botan. Gärten
Kreuz
Lieb
Gas- & Wasserwerk
Stadt-Theater
Johannes
Gymnas.
Ludwigs-Pl.
Kaiserallee
Universitäts-Bibl.
Kaiserplatz
Kliniken
Kaiserstr.
Ludwigstr.
Bismarckstr.
Wilhelmstr.
Stephanstr.
Schützenstr.
Fulda
Lahn
GIESSEN
1:21.500
Meter
1 Altes Rathaus B12
2 „ Schloss B1
3 Neues Schloss B1
Strassenbahn

Golf-Pl.
Wasserwerk
Grosser Teich
Teichhaus
Kleiner Teich
Kurhaus
PARK
Kolonnade
Park-Str.
Rathaus
Wilhelms-Pl.
Ernst-Ludwig-Pl.
Post
Bonifatius-K.
Gradierwerk
Kinder-Heilanst.
Bismarck-Pl.
Gas-Anst.
Ernst-Ludwiggarten
Homburger Str.
Kurhaus-Str.
Elisabethen-Str.
Bahnhofs-Str.
Lindenallee
Ring
Friedrich-Str.
Luisen-Str.
Schiller-Str.
Bad Nauheim
1:21.500
Meter
I-IX Badehäuser
Quellen
1 Karlsbrunnen B3
2 Kurbrunnen B3
3 Ludwigsbrunnen C4
4 Siedhausquelle B4
5 Russ. Kirche B3

on Sun. at 12; at other times 2 *M.* — *Museum of Antiquities* (see below), Sun. 11-1, 1 *M.*; every 1st Sun. of the month free. On week-days apply at Sonnen-Str. 2 (Pl. B, 2); 2 *M.* — *University Library* (see below), week-days 9-1 & 3-6, Sat. and during vacation in the morning only. — *War Museum* (see below), same adm. as for the Ethnological Museum.

Giessen (541 ft.), the chief town of Upper Hesse, on the Lahn, with 32,800 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (1600 students), and an important railway-junction. It sprang up round a castle of the 12th century.

A little to the E. of the station (Pl. A, 3) is the *Liebig Museum* (adm., see p. 310), the former laboratory where Justus von Liebig (1803-73), the celebrated chemist, worked from 1824 to 1852. Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. A, 2, 3) and Seltersweg (Pl. B, 2), the chief business thoroughfare, lead N.E. to the Altstadt. In the Markt-Platz (Pl. B, 1, 2) are the *Altes Rathaus* (Pl. 1) and the Hirsch-Apotheke (No. 11), a timber structure of the 16th century.

In the Brand (Pl. B, 1), an open space dating from a fire in 1560, stands the *Altes Schloss* (Pl. 2; about 1550), containing the *Museum of Antiquities* (adm., see above). Farther on are the *Neues Schloss* (Pl. 3; 1537), with the *Ethnological Museum* and the *War Museum* (adm., see above), and the *Arsenal* (Zeughaus; 1586).

The *Botanic Garden* (Pl. B, C, 2) was founded in 1609 (main entrance adjoining the Altes Schloss). From the N. entrance, in Senckenberg-Str., we reach the Ost-Anlage, with a monument to Liebig (see above). — In the S. part of the town are the *New University* (Pl. B, C, 3), erected in 1889, and the university library (Pl. C, 3; 321,000 vols.; adm., see above).

From Giessen to Fulda, 66 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 24 M. *Burg-Gemünden* (p. 308). — 37½ M. *Alsfeld* (5000 inhab.; Hotel Krone) has several half-timbered buildings of the 15-16th cent., among which the late-Gothic Rathaus is the most important. — 53½ M. *Bad Salzschlirf* (Neuer Badehof & Kurhaus, 220 R., first-class; Hoppstaedter; Kaiserhof, and many others) is a watering-place with mineral springs. — 66 M. *Fulda*, see p. 314.

From Giessen to Gelnhausen, 43½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 9½ M. *Lich* (see below). — 34 M. *Büdingen* (Fürstenhof, Stern, 10 R., both well spoken of), a prettily situated little town of 3300 inhab., partly surrounded by walls, which afford an excellent example of the art of fortification at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century. The Schloss dates mainly from the 15-17th cent.; its chapel contains some fine carved stalls (1499). To the S. of Büdingen is the *Ronneburg*, a castle of the 16th century. — 43½ M. *Gelnhausen* (p. 315).

Railway from Giessen to *Cologne* or *Coblenz*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

87 M. *Grossen-Linden*, with a Romanesque church (10th cent.). — 94½ M. *Butzbach* (pop. 4650; Hessischer Hof, 17 R.), a small town in the fertile Wetterau.

From Butzbach to Lich, 12 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5½ M. *Münzenberg*, with the ruins of ***Burg Münzenberg** (view), a castle founded in the middle of the 12th cent. and rivalling in size and artistic importance the Kaiserpfalz at Gelnhausen (p. 315). — 9 M. *Güll*, near which is the ruined monastery of *Arnsburg*, founded in 1174, a daughter-house of the Cistercian abbey of Eberbach in the Rheingau. — 12 M. *Lich* (see above).

100½ **M. Bad Nauheim.** — *Plan*, see p. 311. — HOTELS (generally closed in winter). **Jeschke's Grand-Hotel* (Pl. h; B, 3, 4), 200 R.; **Kaiserhof* (Pl. a; C, 2), 160 R.; *Metropole* (Pl. g; C, 3), 100 R. (30 with baths); **Park* (Pl. d; B, 3), 180 R. (30 with baths) at 6-12, D. 5, P. 12-20 *M.*; *Autor* (formerly Prince of Wales; Pl. s, C 2), 50 R. (12 with baths) at 4-6, D. 4½, P. 10-16 *M.*; **Augusta Victoria* (Pl. c; C, 3), 150 R. (35 with baths); **Carlton Palast-Hotel* (Pl. q; C, 2), 100 R. (20 with baths) at 6-10, D. 4, P. 12-16 *M.*; *Excelsior-Hotel Hohenzollern* (Pl. t; C, 2); **Bristol* (Pl. b; C, 2), 70 R. (12 with baths); **Sprudel* (Pl. e; B, 3), 70 R., open in winter; *Imperial* (Pl. f; C, 2), 42 R. at 4-6, D. 3, P. 8½-10 *M.*; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. i; B, 3), 60 R.; *Nord Hotel* (Pl. k; A, 2); *Müller*, Bismarck-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 2, 3), 20 R., open in winter; *Eisenbahn* (Pl. l; C, 2); *Reichshof* (Pl. m; C, 2). — Numerous LODGINGS and PENSIONS. *Eleonoren-Hospiz* (Pl. o; B, 2), 80 R.; *Häberle*, Luisen-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 3), 19 R.; *Hubertus*, Goethe-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 3); *Imperial*, Bahnhofs-Allee 10 (Pl. C, 2); *Irene*, Park-Str. 38 (Pl. B, 3); *Ketteler-Heim* (Pl. p, C 3; Rom. Cath.); *Kurbrunnen*, Kur-Str. 23 (Pl. B, 3); *Victoria*, Park-Str. 34, 24 R. from 4, P. from 10 *M.*; *Wartburg*, Küchler-Str. 3 (Pl. C, 2), 28 R.

RESTAURANTS. *Kurhaus* (see below); *Teichhaus* (see below); *Burk*, Reinhard-Str. 2 (Pl. B, 3); *Gambrinus*, Reinhard-Str. 10. — *Café Rumpelmayer.*

VISITORS' TAX after 5 days. — ENQUIRY OFFICE in Bath House VIII (week-days 9-12 & 3-5). — GOLF COURSE, see below.

POST OFFICE (Pl. B, 3, 4), corner of Ernst-Ludwig-Ring and Kur-Strasse. ENGLISH CHURCH (*St. John's;* Pl. A, 2); services in summer.

Bad Nauheim (472-558 ft.), a town with 11,000 inhab., situated on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., possesses regular streets, shady avenues, and gardens. The warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, are world-famous for the treatment of heart-disease and beneficial also for spinal troubles. At the W. end of the Kur-Park is the handsome *Kurhaus* (Pl. B, 2), with a large concert hall and a fine terrace.

The *Teichhaus* (Pl. B, 1) is much visited. To the N.W. is a golf-course (9 holes; Pl. A, 1). The *Johannisberg* (Pl. A, 2, 3; restaurant), a wooded height, commands a fine view. Excursions may also be made to *Schloss Ziegenberg* (1½ hr.), *Forsthaus Winterstein* (1½ hr.), *Münzenberg* (p. 311; 3 hrs.), *Arnsburg* (p. 311), or *Homburg* (2 hrs.; see Baedeker's 'Rhine').

The train crosses a long viaduct to —

103 M. **Friedberg** (492 ft.; Deutsches Haus, good; Trapp, 40 R.), a town with 11,000 inhab., a free imperial city from 1257 till 1535. The Gothic *Liebfrauen-Kirche*, built in 1250-1410, illustrates the concluding phase in the development of the 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) in Hesse. Interesting interior (verger, Augustinergasse 29). The *Museum* has an extensive collection of prehistoric and Roman antiquities excavated in the locality, etc. The *Judenbad* (Jews' Bath), in the Judengasse, was built in 1260. A flight of 70 steps descends to the basin, 80 ft. below the street; the water has a temperature of 42-48° Fahrenheit. Within the walls of the *Burg* are a rococo watch-house (1772); a late-baroque fountain (1738); a church in the Empire style (1808); the Schloss, the N. part of which is in the late-baroque, the S. part in the Renaissance style (1604-10); and the Adolfs-Turm (1347), 164 ft. high.

124 M. *Frankfort*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

51. From Göttingen to Frankfort viâ Bebra.

153½ M. Railway in 4¼-8¾ hrs.

Göttingen, see p. 52. — The train ascends the wide Leine-Tal. — 12 M. *Eichenberg* is the junction of the Nordhausen and Cassel line (p. 282). A picturesque walk may be taken hence to (1½ hr.) the ruins of **Hanstein* (restaurant) and (½ hr.) the *Teufelskanzel* (view); Allendorf (see below) may be reached in 1½ hr. more.

Burg Arnstein is seen on the right. The train enters the valley of the *Werra* and passes through two tunnels; to the right rises *Burg Ludwigstein*, on the left the above-mentioned Hanstein. — 21 M. *Allendorf-Sooden*, station for *Allendorf* (Werratal, 20 R.) and *Sooden* (Gundlach, 48 R.), a village with salt baths. — 26 M. *Albungen* (Hotel Heiligenstein); the castle of (1 M.) *Fürstenstein* is beyond the Werra, to the left.

The *Meissner* (2460 ft.), a hill well known in German traditionary lore, may be ascended from Albungen in 2½ hrs. The best point of view is the **Kalbe* (2362 ft.).

The train again crosses the Werra. — 28 M. *Niederhone.*

From Niederhone to Leinefelde, 30½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — 2 M. **Eschwege** (Koch, 35 R.), an industrial town with 13,000 inhab., on the Werra. The Schloss, built in 1386 and 1581, is occupied by the district court. The 'Schwarzer Turm' is the sole relic of a Benedictine nunnery, established before 1038. The Bismarck tower on the *Leuchtberg* affords a fine view. Excursions may be taken to the *Silberklippe* (1½ hr.), the *Hörnekuppe*, the *Greifenstein*, and the *Hülfensberg* (resort of pilgrims). To Eisenach, see below. — 30½ M. *Leinefelde*, see p. 282.

From Niederhone to Eisenach, 40 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 2 M. *Eschwege* (see above). — The line ascends the valley of the Werra. — 13½ M. *Heldra*, near the foot of the **Heldrastein* (1650 ft.; view; inn). — 15 M. *Treffurt* (Stern, 14 R.; branch-line to Mühlhausen, p. 282), with the ruined castle of *Normannstein* (partly restored). — 50 M. *Eisenach*, see p. 256.

From Niederhone another line runs viâ (25½ M.; p. 243) *Malsfeld* and (37 M.) *Homberg* to *Treysa* (50 M.; p. 308).

The train now quits the Werra. — 31 M. *Reichensachsen*, 2½ M. to the E. of which rises the *Blaue Kuppe* (1112 ft.). — 33 M. *Hohen-eiche.* About 2½ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of *Boyneburg.* — The train now ascends the valley of the *Sontra.*

50 M. *Bebra* (p. 243), junction for Leipzig, Halle, or Cassel (R. 38).

The Frankfort line ascends the valley of the *Fulda* to (58½ M.) **Hersfeld** (665 ft.; Stern, 18 R.), with 10,500 inhab. and saline springs. The Romanesque collegiate church was founded c. 769 by Abp. Lullus, an English missionary, who succeeded St. Boniface (p. 314) in the see of Mayence. It was rebuilt in 1037, consecrated 1144, and destroyed by the French in 1761, but imposing remains still to be seen. Railway to Treysa, see p. 308.

The train now ascends the valley of the *Haune.* — 66½ M. *Neu-hen*, at the foot of the *Stoppelsberg* (1719 ft.), which bears the castle of *Hauneck.* To the left rise the hills of the *Rhön.*

85 M. **Fulda.** — Hotels. *Kurfürst,* Schloss-Str. 2, a good, old-established house, 35 R. at 3½-5½, D. 1½-3 *M.; Park Hotel,* Niesiger Str. 11, 32 R. — Restaurants. *Hauptwache,* Bonifatius-Platz 2; *Stadtsaal,* in the Orangerie; *Pult,* Markt-Str. 13. — Post Office, in the Markt.

Fulda (856 ft.), an ancient town on the Fulda, with 25,100 inhab., owes its origin to the once celebrated abbey founded by St. Boniface in 744. The monastery early became famous as a seat of learning, and in 968 its abbot became the primate of all the abbeys in Germany. Fulda was made the seat of a bishop in 1752. Under the abbots of the 18th cent. Fulda became quite typical of baroque architecture. An episcopal congress takes place here annually. P. J. de Loutherbourg, the painter (1740-1812), was a native of the town.

The **Schloss,** formerly the bishop's palace, the front wing of which was built after 1720, is occupied by the municipal authorities. On the N. side of the Schloss garden is the *Orangerie,* one of the most attractive baroque structures in Germany. — The *Paulus-Tor* was built in 1771. — Opposite the Schloss, to the W., is a bronze statue of St. Boniface (see below), by Henschel (1842).

The **Dom** (verger, Hinterburg 4), originally erected in 744-751 and rebuilt in 792-819 as a double-choired basilica, was transformed in 1704-12 in the baroque style with two E. towers and a dome.

The *Interior, dominated by the dome, is one of the finest examples of the German baroque style. Near the E. entrance is a 15th cent. figure of Charlemagne. The ancient crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface, beneath the choir, was restored in 1892. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (Winfrid or Winfrith), the apostle of Germany, born at Crediton in Devonshire in 680, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dokkum in Holland in 755. The alabaster altar-front, with the half-recumbent figure of the saint, is of the 18th cent.; his martyrdom is depicted in relief.

To the N. of the cathedral is the *State Library,* with three Codices Bonifatiani, a Gutenberg's 42-line Bible (1450-55), and other treasures (daily 10-12.30 & 4-6; 20 pf.).

The small **St. Michaels-Kirche,** to the N. of the cathedral, one of the few churches still preserved from Carlovingian times, was built in 820-822 and restored in 1855. Adjoining the nave (11th cent.) are an earlier circular building with an inner gallery, a dome-like structure on eight columns, and a crypt.

The late-Gothic *Nonnen-Kirche* was built in 1668-78. — In the Markt is the *Pfarr-Kirche* (1770-85).

Fine views from the basaltic *Frauenberg* (1085 ft.) and from the *Petersberg* (1316 ft.); on the former is a Franciscan friary (1760), on the latter a church with a crypt of the 9th century.

From Fulda to Gersfeld, 17 M., railway in 1 hr., through the valley of the *Fulda.* — *Gersfeld* (1580 ft.; Adler, 42 R., good; Krone, 32 R.), with a Schloss, is a summer and winter resort and the best starting-point for excursions in the *Rhön-Gebirge,* a group of hills, 55 M. long and 30 M. broad, between the Upper Fulda, the Upper Werra, and the Franconian Saale. The most attractive are (to the N.) to the *Wachtküppel* (2315 ft.), and thence by the *Eube* (2670 ft.) and the *Pferdskopf* (2861 ft.) to the

***Grosse Wasserkuppe** (3115 ft.; view; hotel), the highest summit of the group, where glider contests have taken place since 1921. At the foot of the Wasserkuppe lies the village of *Abtsroda* (2290 ft.; Hotel Hirsch), whence we may return to (8 M.) Gersfeld by the road viâ *Sieblos*, *Tränkhof*, and *Poppenhausen*. To the S.W. of Gersfeld rises the (1½ hr.) *Grosser Nallen* (2515 ft.). Hence we may visit the picturesque *Ottersteine* and the *Dammersfeld* (3050 ft.) by way of the *Ziegel-Hütte* and *Rommers*, returning either E. by the *Eierhauck*, *Kippelbach*, *Rengersfeld*, and *Sparbrod*, in 2½ hrs., or N.W. by (2¼ M.) *Dalherda* (Dammersfelder Hof) to (4¼ M.) *Schmalnau* (Hotel Lamm), on the railway from Fulda to Gersfeld. — A road leads from Gersfeld to (7 M.) *Bischofsheim vor der Rhön* (Hotel Rhönlust; Adler; Stern), a Bavarian town of 1300 inhab. at the N. foot of the basaltic ***Kreuzberg** (3045 ft.), the highest but one of the Rhön hills, which may be ascended viâ *Haselbach* in 1¾ hr. About 200 ft. below the top are a Franciscan convent (quarters for both sexes) and Braun's inn. Extensive view of the Rhön (N.), to the W. as far as the Taunus, to the E. and S. as far as the Thuringian Forest, the Fichtelgebirge, and the Steigerwald. A railway runs from Bischofsheim to (12 M.) Neustadt an der Saale (p. 261).

From Fulda to Tann, 25½ M., railway in 1½ hr., through the valley of the *Bieber*, affording another access to the Rhön district. — From the station of (14½ M.) *Milseburg* (Hotel Milseburg) we may visit the ***Milseburg** (2740 ft.; an interesting basaltic cliff) and the *Teufelsstein* (2392 ft.) and *Steinwand* (2123 ft.). — 20 M. *Hilders* (1510 ft.; Hotel Engel), on the *Ulster*, at the base of the wooded *Auersberg* (2485 ft.). From Hilders to Kalten-Nordheim and Salzungen, see p. 260. — 25½ M. *Tann* (1250 ft.; Münzel, 12 R.), with 1200 inhab., lies 7½ M. to the W. of Kalten-Nordheim (p. 260).

The Road from Hilders to Bischofsheim (see above), 13½ M., leads through the centre of the Hohe Rhön, viâ (5½ M.) *Wüstensachsen* (Hotel Adler).

Railway from Fulda to *Giessen*, see p. 311.

96 M. *Flieden* is the junction of a branch-line to (35 M.) *Gemünden* (see Baedeker's 'Southern Germany').

The train threads a long tunnel and enters the valley of the *Kinzig*. — 111 M. *Steinau*, a small town (pop. 2250) with a Schloss of the 16th century. — 115 M. *Salmünster-Soden*. About ¼ hr. N. of the station are the salt-baths of Soden, overlooked by the ruin of *Stolzenburg*.

126 M. **Gelnhausen** (463 ft.; Deutsches Haus, 20 R.; Hessischer Hof), once a town of the empire, with 4850 inhab. and extensive remains of its old walls, is situated on a red soil, which contrasts picturesquely with the green vineyards. It is the birthplace of Christoffel von Grimmelshausen (c. 1625-76), author of 'Der Abenteuerliche Simplicissimus', an autobiographical novel, in which German life during the Thirty Years' War is most faithfully described. On an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, ½ M. from the station, are the ruins of the ***Kaiserpfalz**, artistically the noblest of the imperial palaces of the Hohenstaufen, built c. 1200 or, earlier, by Frederick Barbarossa and destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War (1635; key at Burg-Str. 18). On passing through the gate (with the ruined chapel over it) we see (left) the ivy-clad remains of the palace proper, with a few traces

of the fine sculpture which adorned it. The window-arches rest on richly decorated double columns.

In the Untermarkt is a bronze bust, by Rumpf (1885), of Philip Reis (1834-74), a native of Gelnhausen and inventor of the first electric telephone (1860). Adjacent is the *Romanisches Rathaus*, the oldest preserved town-hall in Germany (c. 1170), freed from surrounding buildings in 1881, but disfigured by alterations. — The ***Marien-Kirche** or **Pfarr-Kirche**, a cruciform basilica, is a gem of the Transition style. The W. building is the relic of a basilica of the end of the 12th century. The flat-roofed nave dates from c. 1220. Ten years later a new master erected the transepts and choir, combining German Romanesque and French early-Gothic forms in the most successful manner. In the interior (verger, Höfchen No. 5; fee) note the capitals of the columns, the screen (13th cent.), and the stained glass (13th cent.) in the choir.

Railway from Gelnhausen to *Giessen*, see p. 311.

The line now intersects the *Lamboywald*, where in 1813 Napoleon on his retreat from Leipzig with 80,000 men defeated 40,000 Bavarians and Austrians, who had tried to intercept the fugitives.

139 M. **Hanau** (*Adler; Riese; Lindenhof, 20 R.), an industrial town with 36,600 inhab., near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and *Main*, lies in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The quaint Altstadt contains the former Rathaus (1537-52), behind which is the Gothic *Marien-Kirche*, containing a magnificent organ-case of 1696. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Protestant exiles from the Netherlands. Their industries, the manufacture of gold and silver wares and diamond-cutting, still flourish here. Hanau was the birthplace of the celebrated philologists Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm (1785-1863, 1786-1859; comp. p. 53), to whom a monument, by Eberle, was erected in 1896.

On the Main, near the town, are situated the *Wilhelmsbad* (restaurant), with a fine park, and *Schloss Philippsruhe* (1701-13), with conservatories, the property of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The train crosses the Main. — 143½ M. *Mühlheim am Main.*

147 M. **Offenbach** (Degenhardt, 50 R.; Stadt Cassel), with 76,900 inhab., the most important manufacturing town in Hesse, owes its prosperity to French refugees in the 17-18th centuries. Its fancy leather goods have a world-wide renown. The Schloss of Prince Isenburg (1564-78) has a noteworthy façade; the adjoining building (1910-12) contains an interesting collection of leather articles. (See Baedeker's 'Southern Germany')

At (151 M.) *Frankfurt-Süd* the train again crosses the Main.

153½ M. *Frankfort*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

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52. From Berlin to Danzig viâ Stettin.

313 M. Railway (express) to Danzig in 10 hrs.; to Stettin, 82 M., in 2-3¾ hrs. — From Berlin to Danzig viâ Dirschau, see R. 54. — A Polish Visa (not required by travellers entering Danzig direct by sea) is obtainable at the Polish Consulate in Berlin, Kurfürsten-Str. 137; another Polish visa is also necessary on leaving Danzig. — The German Customs and Passport Examination takes place at *Gross-Boschpol* (on express trains during the journey between Lauenburg and Gross-Boschpol), the Polish at *Neustadt* and *Gdingen* (on express trains during the journey between Zoppot and Strebielin). — Some trains running between East Prussia and the W. part of Prussia have a locked portion when crossing the 'Polish Corridor' (no customs examination). A circuitous method of reaching Danzig without a Polish visa is by utilizing these trains as far as Marienburg, and thence proceeding by motorbus (2 hrs.), by narrow-gauge railway (56½ M., in 7 hrs.) viâ Simonsdorf and Tiegenhof, by steamer (67 M., in 8 hrs.), or by aeroplane (comp. p. xviii).

Berlin (Stettin Station), see p. 28. — 14 M. *Bernau* (Hotel Schwarzer Adler; Gesellschaftshaus), with 9300 inhab., was gallantly defended by its inhabitants against the Hussites in 1432. The late-Gothic Marien-Kirche (early 16th cent.) has an interesting interior.

STETTIN
1:18.680
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Elektr. Strassenbahn
Bredow
Gas-Anstalt
Unt.-Bredow
Lucas K.
Grünhof
Grünhofer Marktplatz
Waisenhof
Gymnas.
Bismarck Ob.-Real-Sch.
Altlutherische Kirche
Friedens
Grabow
Turnhalle Arndt Pl.
Intendantur
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz
Botanischer Garten
Parkhaus Gesträuch
Ober-Präsidium
Sack
Denkmal Stein
Zentral-Hallen
Augusta-Staats Pl.
Staats Archiv
Bismarck Platz
Real-Gymn.
Regierungs-
Hindenburgstrasse
Kaiserstrasse
Friedrich-Karl-Strasse
Preussische Strasse
Lange Strasse
Neue Strasse
Gartenstrasse
Wrangelstrasse
Gutenberg-Str.
Bugenhagen-Str.
Kronenhirschstrasse
Dreibergen
Pomm. Park
Kirchhofsgang
Königgrätzer Str.
Grabower Strasse
Alexander Str.
Mühlenstrasse
Mühlenstr.
Werder Str.
Quistorp-Park
Eckerberg
Ückermünde
Nemitz
Johannistal
Torgelower Wald
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4

Danzig
Freihafenbezirk
Die Lastadie
Die Speicherinsel
Die Radaune
Die Mottlau
Die Speicherinsel
Die Parnitz
Die Silberwiese
Die Bastion
Die Bastion
Die Bastion

28 M. **Eberswalde** (Hotel Pinnow; Central), a busy town on the *Finow Canal*, with 26,800 inhab. and a 14th cent. church, has a school of forestry.

A branch-line runs hence viâ (11 M.) *Werbellinsee* and (41 M.) *Lychen* to *Fürstenberg* (48½ M.; p. 145).

From Eberswalde to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 53½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 12 M. *Freienwalde* (Brunnen-Hotel & Kurhaus; Schertz, 16 R.), with 8800 inhab. and chalybeate springs, is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the Mark of Brandenburg. Railway to Angermünde, see below. — 19 M. *Wriezen* (pop. 6900; Hotel Kronprinz von Preussen), a town on the *Alte Oder*. — 35½ M. *Werbig* (p. 325). — 53½ M. *Frankfort-on-the-Oder*, see p. 344.

Beyond Eberswalde the line passes under the *Berlin-Stettin Ship Canal* (Hohenzollern Canal; completed in 1914 and accommodating vessels of 600 tons), 60 M. long, beginning at Plötzensee and joining the Oder at Hohensaathen. — Near (36 M.) *Chorin* are the ruins of a Cistercian monastery (13th cent.), the *Church of which is in the purest early-Gothic style (adm. daily in summer 8-8, in winter from 9 till dusk; 20 pf.). — We skirt the *Paarsteiner See* (right).

44 M. **Angermünde** (Hotel Drei Kronen), an ancient town of 8200 inhab., with a Gothic church of the 13th and 15th centuries. Railway to Stralsund, see R. 25b.

Branch-lines run hence to (14½ M.) *Schwedt* and to *Freienwalde* (18½ M.; see above).

Beyond (56 M.) *Passow* we enter Pomerania.

82 M. **Stettin.** — Air Service, comp. p. xviii. — Hotels. **Preussenhof* (Pl. a; C, 5), 150 R. (20 with baths) at 5½-8, D. 5 *M; Deutsches Haus* (Pl. d; C, 5), 40 R. at 3½-5, D. 2-3 *M; Metropole* (Pl. b; C, 6), 90 R. at 4-5½, D. 2¾ *M; Bellevue* (Pl. f; B, 6), 77 R.; *Central* (Pl. k; B, 6), 90 R.; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 5), 50 R. from 5, D. 1½-2½ *M; Gust* (Pl. h; B, 6), 40 R.; *Gutke* (Pl. g; C, 6); *Timm*, Bollwerk 9 (Pl. C, D, 6).

Restaurants. Wine: *Preussenhof*, see above; *Rückforth*, Königs-Platz 1a (Pl. C, 4, 5); *Kettner*, Breite Str. 13 (Pl. C, 5, 6); *Kemp*, Bollwerk 32 (Pl. C, D, 6). — Beer: *Zum Franziskaner*, Berliner Tor 1 (Pl. B, 5); *Ratskeller*, in the Neues Rathaus (p. 320); *Kulmbacher Bierstuben*, Breite Str. 59 (Pl. C, 5, 6); *Kronprinz*, Bismarck-Str. 29 (Pl. B, 4); *Zum Tucher*, Königs-Platz 3 (Pl. C, 4,5).

Cafés. *Preussenhof*, see above; *Monopol, Roland*, Königs-Platz.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 5); *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 8). — *Central-Hallen* (Pl. B, 4).

Tramways, comp. the Plan.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Steamers (departure from the Bollwerk; Pl. E, 5) to *Rügen*, see p. 148; to *Swinemünde, Heringsdorf, Misdroy, Wollin, Cammin*, and *Dievenow*, see pp. 322, 324. Also to *Stockholm* (agent, Mundt & Schütt, Stettin), *Copenhagen* and *Oslo* (Christiania; agent, Gustav Metzler, König-Str. 5, near the Nikolai-Kirche, Pl. C 6), and other Baltic ports. — Motor Boats from the Baum-Brücke (Pl. D, 6) to the Freihafen (circular trip in ¾ hr.) and to Waldow's Hof.

Post Office (Pl. C, 6), Grüne Schanze 20.

Swimming Baths. *Schwimmbad* (Pl. C, 5), Rossmarkt 15; *Schwimm-Anstalt* (Pl. B, 8), Silberwiese.

Consulates. British, Augusta-Str. 20 (Pl. C, D, 4, 5). American, Behr-Negendank-Str. 4 (Pl. D, E, 4).

Enquiry Office, Am Berliner Tor 13 (Pl. B, 5).

Chief Attractions (3 hrs.). Rathaus-Platz, Parade-Platz, Königs-Platz, Schloss, Haken Terrace. — The steamer-trip to Gotzlow (p. 323) is recommended.

Stettin, the capital of the province of Pomerania, with 241,000 inhab., originally belonged to the Dukes of Pomerania, who became extinct in 1637, then to Sweden from 1648 to 1720, and has since been Prussian. It is a commercial and manufacturing town of great importance, with few traces of antiquity, situated on both banks of the *Oder*, the principal part being on the left bank (Altstadt, Neustadt, and newer suburbs), while on the right bank lie the districts of *Lastadie* and *Silberwiese*.

The Oder at Stettin is sufficiently deep (29½ ft.) for vessels of substantial size. The chief imports are iron ore, paving-stones, and herrings. Stettin is also the most important manufacturing place in Pomerania, the staple products being sugar, ships, cement, machines, and fire-proof bricks. On the right bank of the Oder are the *Free Harbour* (Pl. E, F, 6), 150 acres in extent, constructed in 1893-98 (motor-boat, see p. 319), and the Steinbruch-Hafen and Reiherwerder-Hafen (both opened in 1918).

A little to the N.E. of the railway station (Pl. B, 7) is the post office (Pl. C, 6), opposite which is the *Neues Rathaus* (Pl. B, 6; 1875-79). Between the two is the Sedina (Stettin) fountain, by L. Manzel, in copper (1898).

In Parade-Platz (Pl. B, C, 5) is the *Berliner Tor*, which (like the *Königs-Tor*, Pl. C 5) is a baroque structure of the time of Frederick William I. (1725). Outside the Berliner Tor are the *Bugenhagen Church* (1908) and a monumental fountain (1902), and between Parade-Platz and Königs-Platz is an equestrian statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. C, 4), by K. Hilgers (1894). Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5) is further adorned with a bronze copy of a statue of *Frederick the Great by Schadow, erected in 1794. The original, in marble, is in the Provinzial-Landhaus (Pl. C, 5). In front of the Theatre (Pl. C, 5) is a marble statue of King Frederick William III., by Drake (1848). — Hard by is the *Peter-Pauls-Kirche* (Pl. D, 5), built at the beginning of the 15th cent., with the W. façade rebuilt in 1901. — The *Haken Terrace* (Pl. D, E, 4, 5) commands a good view of the town and the Oder valley. The buildings here include the *Provincial Insurance Office* (1903-5), the *Provincial Finance Office* (1914-21), the Municipal Museum (see below), and the *Government Building* (1905-11).

The **Municipal Museum** (Pl. D, E, 4), built in 1908-13, contains Pomeranian antiquities, palæontological and natural history collections, copies of classical sculptures, old and modern paintings, and industrial art and ethnographical collections. There is also a section dealing with the history of shipbuilding (collection of models from the Vulcan Co., p. 323). The museum is open free on Sun. 10-2, Wed. & Sat. from April to Sept. 4-6, Oct. to March 2-4; at other times 1 ℳ

The **Schloss** (Pl. D, 5; entrance in Pelzer-Str.) was begun in 1503, the N. and W. wings were completed in 1577, and the building was altered in the 18th cent. and 1874. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, and is now occupied by courts of justice. The clock-tower commands a good view; the dial represents a human face. The church contains the burial vault of the dukes.

The oldest part of the *St. Jakobi-Kirche* (Pl. C, 5, 6) dates from the 13th cent.; the rich decoration of the interior is of the late 17th century (sexton, Jakobi-Kirchhof 2). The fine pulpit dates from 1690. — In front of the church is a statue, by Glümer (1898), of Karl Löwe, the composer, who worked at Stettin in 1822-66.

From Stettin to Reppen, 80 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. — 13½ M. *Greifenhagen.* — 34½ M. **Königsberg in der Neumark** (Deutsches Haus, 20 R.), with 6100 inhab., is surrounded by a low brick wall (14th cent.) and contains numerous mediæval buildings. The Marien-Kirche is a late-Gothic edifice, with a tracery frieze below the gutter and a W. tower of 1857. The Rathaus, with a fine E. gable (late 14th cent.), the Augustine Convent (14th cent.), the Schwedter Tor (15th cent.), and the Bernickower Tor (15th cent.) may be mentioned also. — 62½ M. *Cüstrin,* see p. 325. — 80 M. *Reppen* (p. 345).

From Stettin to *Lübeck,* see R. 22; to *Swinemünde, Heringsdorf,* and *Misdroy,* see R. 53.

On quitting Stettin the train crosses the valley of the Oder (3½ M. wide) and then, near (88 M.) *Finkenwalde,* the *Reglitz,* an arm of the Oder. — 90 M. *Altdamm* (Hotel Deutsches Haus; pop. 9100), on the *Dammscher See,* junction for Misdroy and Swinemünde (see p. 324).

Beyond (97½ M.) *Karolinenhorst* we pass near the *Madü-See* (10 M. long and 1¾ M. broad), the largest lake in Pomerania, famous for its lampreys.

105 M. **Stargard** (Hotel Pommerscher Hof; Kaiserhof; Prinz von Preussen; Norddeutscher Hof, 30 R.), on the *Ihna,* with 32,200 inhab., is surrounded by a well-preserved wall, with handsome towers and gateways. The Marien-Kirche, one of the most important Gothic churches in Pomerania, of the 14-15th cent., has a triforium, a rarity in E. Germany; the Gothic Johannis-Kirche (15th cent.) has a late-Gothic high altar and a Renaissance pulpit. The Rathaus is of the 16th century.

A railway runs from Stargard viâ (21½ M.) *Arnswalde* (10,200 inhab.), with a Gothic church of the 14th cent., to *Kreuz* (56 M.; p. 326) in 3 hrs.; and another, viâ (68 M.) *Deutsch-Krone,* to *Schneidemühl* (82½ M.; p. 326) in 5-8½ hrs. — From Stargard to *Cüstrin,* see p. 325.

From (133 M.) *Ruhnow* a railway (54½ M., in 2½-3 hrs.) runs to *Neu-Stettin* (Hotel Keun), a commercial town with 13,850 inhabitants (to Stolp, see p. 322). — 154 M. *Schivelbein* (Hotel Monopol; 7800 inhab.), junction for (35 M.) *Gramenz* (see p. 322) viâ (15 M.) *Polzin.* — 174 M. *Belgard* (pop. 9300; Hotel Wolter).

From Belgard a railway runs in 1 hr. to (22½ M.) **Kolberg** (Hohenzollern, 60 R. from 2½, D. 1½-2½, P. 8-10 *M.*, good; Preussischer Hof; Kaiserhof; Bahnhof), a town of 30,000 inhab., on the Baltic, at the mouth

of the *Persante*. It was formerly a fortress of great strength, and successfully resisted attack during the Seven Years' War and in the war of 1806-7. The *Rathaus*, in front of which stands a bronze statue of King Frederick William III. by Drake (1864), was built by Zwirner (1832). The *Marien-Dom* (open on application to C. Bergemann, opposite the cathedral, to the N.) is an early-Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv) begun in 1225 and enlarged in the 14th cent. with two extra aisles. On the main portal is a fine bronze ring of the 14th century. Inside are a screen, unique in Pomerania, Gothic choir-stalls, a carved chandelier of 1523, mural paintings of the early 15th century (restored), and a candelabrum (1327). A monument, by G. Meyer, to Major N. von Gneisenau and J. Nettelbeck, the valiant defenders of the town in 1806, was erected in 1903 in front of the church. — The station lies to the N., between the town and *Kolberger-Münde* (*Strand-Schloss, 60 R.; Kauffmann's Strand Hotel, 60 R.; Monopol; Bellevue & Generalfeldmarschall von Hindenburg, 44 R., well spoken of; Baltischer Hof; Seeblick; Münde), a sea-bathing resort (visitors' tax).

A railway also runs from Belgard to (81½ M.; 3¾-4¾ hrs.) *Schneidemühl* (p. 326) viâ Gramenz (22¼ M.; p. 321) and Neu-Stettin (38 M.; p. 321).

189½ M. **Köslin** (Kronprinz, 40 R.; Deutsches Haus), a town with 27,100 inhabitants. Branch-line to Kolberg (26½ M.; p. 321). — 214 M. *Schlawe* (Hotel Prahlow), on the *Wipper*, with 6600 inhab., is the junction for (12 M.) *Rügenwalde* (Ebert's Hotel, 20 R.) and Stolpmünde (22½ M.; see below).

231 M. **Stolp** (Hotel Franziskaner; Mund), with 38,800 inhab., lies on the *Stolpe*, which reaches the sea at *Stolpmünde* (10½ M. by railway). The Marien-Kirche (14th cent.) contains a carved pulpit of 1609. In the Markt is a bronze statue of Blücher, by K. von Uchtritz (1908).

From Stolp to Neu-Stettin, 65 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 14 M. *Zollbrück*. — About 2½ M. to the S.W. of (18 M.) *Hammermühle* lies *Varzin*, an estate of the Bismarck family. — 36½ M. *Rummelsburg* (Schegner, 26 R.; 6200 inhab.). — 65 M. *Neu-Stettin*, see p. 321.

263 M. *Lauenburg*, with 15,200 inhab., is the junction of a branch to (20 M.) the sea-bathing place of *Leba*. — 273 M. *Gross-Boschpol* (see p. 318). The train crosses the Polish frontier. — 275 M. *Strebielin* (see p. 318). — 285 M. *Neustadt (Wejherowo)*. — 300 M. *Gdingen (Gdynia)*, with a new Polish harbour (p. 318). — The line enters Danzig Free State. 305 M. *Zoppot* (p. 332); 307 M. *Oliva* (p. 332).

313 M. *Danzig*, see p. 326.

53. From Stettin to Swinemünde, Heringsdorf, and Misdroy.

A. From Stettin to Heringsdorf by Steamer.

Steamer (preferable to the railway) once daily to (4 hrs.) *Heringsdorf*, touching at Swinemünde and going on to Sassnitz in Rügen (p. 148).

Stettin, see p. 319. Immediately after leaving the Bollwerk, (Pl. E, 5), where the steamers berth, we obtain a fine view of the town. To the left lies the village of *Bredow*, containing the

extensive workshops of the Vulcan Machine-Building Company (comp. p. 108). Then *Züllchow* (l.), with several large factories. *Frauendorf*, with the Elisenhöhe Restaurant, is visible among the trees on the slope to the left. *Sommerlust* and *Gotzlow* are favourite resorts. Above rises the *Weinberg*, with a view-terrace. *Glienken* and *Kratzwieck* have ironworks. The boat next passes the outlet of the *Dammscher See* (to the left the small town of *Pölitz*, pop. 4300), and enters the broader *Papenwasser*, where the little town of *Gross-Stepenitz* is seen on the right and *Jasenitz* on the left. — Two hours after starting, at the artificial island of *Leitholm*, the steamer reaches the *Stettiner Haff*, a fresh-water basin 62 M. in circumference, from which the Oder empties itself into the Baltic by means of the *Peene* (W.), the *Swine*, and the *Dievenow* (E.), thus forming the two large islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. The windings of the Swine are avoided by means of the *Kaiserfahrt*, a canal deep enough for the passage of large sea-going ships. To the right in the distance rise the *Lebbiner Berge*. In 3 hrs. from Stettin we reach *Swinemünde* (see below). — On emerging from the Swine into the Pommersche Bucht, the steamer steers W., and in 35 min. more reaches *Heringsdorf* (p. 324).

B. From Stettin viâ Swinemünde, Heringsdorf, and Zinnowitz to Wolgaster Fähre.

95 M. Express in 5 hrs.; to Swinemünde in 3 hrs.; to Heringsdorf in $3^1/_2$ hrs.

From Stettin to (26 M.) *Pasewalk*, see p. 139; thence to (45 M.) *Ducherow*, see p. 146. — The train crosses the Peene (see above) and enters the island of Usedom. — About 3 M. to the N.W. of (61 M.) *Dargen* is *Schloss Mellenthin* (1575-96).

69 M. **Swinemünde-Stadt.** — Hotels. *Preussenhof; Baltischer Hof*, 32 R. from 3, D. 2-3 ℳ; *Drei Kronen; Jeschke.* — Post Office, in the Markt.

Swinemünde, with 16,200 inhab., situated in the island of Usedom, $1^1/_2$ M. above the mouth of the *Swine*, was founded in 1740 and is now the fore-port of Stettin. There are bronze statues of Emp. William I., by Calandrelli (1894), in Rathaus-Platz, and of Emp. Frederick III., by Herter (1908), in the Kur-Park. At the mouth of the Swine are two massive breakwaters, $^3/_4$-1 M. in length, forming the entrance to the harbour. Bathing-beach, see p. 324.

From Swinemünde to *Stettin* viâ Misdroy, see R. 53c. Steamer to *Pillau* (p. 341) in 19 hrs.; to *Rügen*, see p. 148.

70 M. **Swinemünde-Bad.** — Hotels. *Atlantic*, 45 R. at 10-20, D. 4-6, P. 25-30 ℳ; *Splendid*, 200 R. at 4-7, D. 4, P. 10-14 ℳ; *Schloss Hotel; Victoria; Ostsee-Hotel*; *Walfisch*; and many others. — Restaurants. *Kurhaus; Walfisch* (see above); *Treptow.* — Motor Boat to Ahlbeck ($^1/_2$ hr.), Heringsdorf ($^3/_4$ hr.), and Bansin (1 hr.). — Visitors' Tax.

The watering-place of Swinemünde, with a fine sandy beach, is separated from the town by the Kur-Park.

The railway skirts the coast, though the sea is not visible.

72 M. **Ahlbeck.** — *Plan*, see p. 326. — Hotels. *Ostende, Strand Hotel* (Pl. c), *Central* (Pl. b), *Waldheim, Kurhaus* (Pl. d), all near the beach; *Deutsche Eiche* (Pl. g), 18 R.; *Lindenhof* (Pl. f). — Visitors' Tax.

Ahlbeck, a fishing-village surrounded by pine forests, is frequented as a sea-bathing resort. The beach is sandy.

73½ M. **Heringsdorf.** — *Plan*, see p. 326. — Hotels. **Kaiserhof* (Kurhaus; Pl. a), 200 R.; **Seeschloss* (Pl. b), 110 R.; **Lindemann* (Pl. c), 60 R.; *Quisisana* (Pl. k), 84 R. — *Strand Hotel* (Pl. c); *Minerva* (Pl. d), near the station, 32 R.; *Schmidt* (Pl. f); *Vineta* (Pl. i); *Sanssouci* (Pl. g); *Wiese* (Pl. h); *Otto* (Pl. l), 12 R. — Numerous pensions and lodgings. — Restaurants. *Strand-Casino; Treptow;* on the *Kaiser Wilhelm Pier.* — Post Office, Kaiser-Str. 8. — Visitors' Tax.

Heringsdorf, charmingly situated in the midst of beech woods, is the most fashionable of the Baltic sea-bathing places. The beach, the Kaiser Wilhelm Pier (545 yds. long), and the adjacent wooded heights afford pleasant walks.

Motor-boats ply from Heringsdorf to Ahlbeck (¼ hr.), Bansin (¼ hr.), and Swinemünde (¾ hr.); steamers to Zinnowitz, Ahlbeck, Swinemünde, Misdroy, and Rügen.

The train skirts the S. base of the *Präsidentenberg* (view-tower and restaurant).

77 M. **Bansin** (Hotel Meeresstrand; Bansiner Hof; visitors' tax), with a good sandy beach, is somewhat less expensive than Heringsdorf. — 80 M. *Ückeritz* and (82 M.) *Koserow* are both frequented for sea-bathing.

90 M. **Zinnowitz** (*Schwabe, 50 R.; *Kurhaus-Strand-Hotel, 75 R.; Richter, 25 R.; Glienberg, 36 R.; visitors' tax after 3 days) is a seaside resort on the island of Usedom, surrounded by woods. — 91½ M. *Karlshagen-Trassenheide.* Karlshagen, another little seaside resort, lies 2½ M. to the N.W.

95 M. *Wolgaster Fähre*, opposite Wolgast (p. 146; ferry).

C. From Stettin to Swinemünde viâ Misdroy.

70 M. Railway to Swinemünde in 4½ hrs.; to Misdroy in 3½ hrs. — A Steamer from Stettin sails viâ the Papenwasser (p. 323), the Grosses Haff, and the Vietziger See to (3¼ hrs.) *Laatzig*, whence a road leads to (1¾ M.) *Misdroy.* — Steamer from Stettin to *Cammin* (5¾ hrs.); to *Wollin* (3¼ hrs.); to *Ost-Dievenow* (5¼ hrs.).

From Stettin to (6 M.) *Altdamm*, see p. 321. — 20 M. *Gollnow* (Kletzin, 15 R.; 10,200 inhab.), on the *Ihna.* — 39 M. *Wietstock.*

From Gollnow to Kolberg, 62 M., railway in 3¼ hrs. — 15 M. *Naugard;* 21½ M. *Piepenburg*, junction for (10 M.) *Regenwalde.* — 35 M. *Greifenberg* (Fuss, 18 R.), junction for the sea-bathing resorts of *Rewahl* and *Horst.* — 46½ M. *Treptow* (Pommersches Haus, 16 R.), with 8500 inhab., on the *Rega* (junction for Cammin, p. 325). — 55 M. *Papenhagen*, for the bathing-place *Kolberger Deep.* — 62 M. *Kolberg*, see p. 321.

From Wietstock (p. 324) to Cammin, $10^1/_2$ M., railway in $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. — **Cammin** (Hotel Meyen) is a town with 5900 inhab. and a 13th cent. cathedral, on the *Camminer Bodden*. Steamer in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the sea-bathing resort of *Ost-Dievenow* (Hotel Waldschlösschen), near which is *Berg-Dievenow* (Hotel Kunstmann; Frank, 36 R.; Ziebell). — Beyond Cammin the railway goes on to Treptow (35 M. from Wietstock; p. 324).

Beyond ($47^1/_2$ M.) *Hagen* the train crosses the *Dievenow*. — $48^1/_2$ M. *Wollin* (Hotel Strack), with 4500 inhab., is the birthplace of the reformer Johann Bugenhagen (1485-1558; comp. p. 224).

59 M. **Misdroy.** — Hotels. Near the beach: *Kurhaus & Miramare*, 60 R.; *Seeblick*, 92 R. at 3-6, D. $2^1/_2$-4, P. 9-16 *M*; *Strand Hotel*, 80 R.; *Victoria*. — In the village: *Ostsee-Hotel; Peterson; Misdroyer Hof*, 19 R.; *Lübke; Genz; Dünenschloss* (hospice), 105 R. — Restaurants. *Kaiserhalle; Bier-Convent*. — Post Office, Eichen-Str. 11. — Visitors' Tax.

Misdroy is a seaside resort pleasantly situated in front of wooded heights on the N.W. coast of the island of Wollin. Numerous pretty walks may be taken in the environs.

The train goes on to (68 M.) *Ost-Swine*, whence it is carried across the Swine by a ferry to *Swinemünde* (70 M.; p. 323).

54. From Berlin to Danzig viâ Dirschau.

$285^1/_2$ M. Railway in 10 hrs. — From Berlin to Danzig viâ Stettin, see R. 52. — Polish visa, see R. 52.

Berlin, see p. 28. — 11 M. *Hoppegarten* has a well-known race-course. — 15 M. *Fredersdorf*, junction for (3 M.) *Rüdersdorf*. — 29 M. *Dahmsdorf-Müncheberg*, junction for (3 M.) *Buckow* or Fürstenwalde (p. 344). — $42^1/_2$ M. *Werbig* (p. 319), junction for Frankfort-on-the-Oder or Eberswalde. The train crosses the *Oder*.

52 M. **Cüstrin** (Hotel Victoria; Conrad; Krappe) is a fortified town with 19,000 inhab., at the confluence of the *Warthe* and Oder. There are two stations: *Cüstrin-Neustadt* and *Cüstrin-Altstadt*. Frederick the Great, when crown prince, was imprisoned in 1730 by his stern father in the castle (now barracks); and on the ramparts his friend Lieut. von Katte, who was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England, was beheaded as a deserter on Nov. 6th, 1730. Monuments to Margrave John of Cüstrin (d. 1571), by F. Schaper, and to the Great Elector (p. 34), by Janensch, were erected here in 1903.

From Cüstrin-Neustadt to Stargard, 61 M., railway in 4 hrs. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Wilkersdorf-Zorndorf*. At Zorndorf Frederick the Great with 36,000 Prussians defeated 42,000 Russians under Fermor in 1758. — $45^1/_2$ M. *Pyritz* (Hotel Prehn; 8500 inhab.), an ancient walled town, with picturesque gates. — 61 M. *Stargard*, see p. 321.

From Cüstrin to (20 M.; p. 344) *Frankfort-on-the-Oder*, railway in 1 hr.; to *Stettin* or to *Reppen* (Breslau), see p. 321.

The line crosses the Oder and the navigable Warthe.

80 M. **Landsberg** (Hotel Krone; Vater), an industrial town with 39,300 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the Warthe.

At (117 M.) *Kreuz* diverges the line to Stargard (see p. 321).

153 M. **Schneidemühl** (Central, 45 R.; Goldener Löwe), a town with 38,000 inhab., is the junction for Belgard (p. 322), Stargard (p. 321), or Bromberg and Thorn (R. 55).

Beyond (197½ M.) *Firchau* we enter Polish territory (formerly part of West Prussia). — 205 M. *Konitz* (*Chojnice;* Hotel Krebs), with 12,500 inhabitants. — 250 M. *Preussisch-Stargard (Starogard).*

265 M. **Dirschau** (*Tczew;* Hotels Kronprinz, Bahnhof), a town of 16,900 inhabitants. To Bromberg, see p. 333; to Königsberg, see R. 56. — We enter Danzig Free State just short of (272 M.) *Hohenstein.* — From (279 M.) *Praust* a branch-line runs in 2 hrs. to (26 M.) *Karthaus* (*Kartuzy;* pop. 3250; Hotel Haase), with a Carthusian abbey-church (1381-1403). — 285 M. *Danzig.*

Danzig.

Currency. 100 pf. = 1 Gulden (25 Gulden are equivalent to one English pound).

Hotels. **Danziger Hof* (Pl. a; B, 4), 100 R. (6 with baths) at 6½-13, D. 2¼-3 *G;* **Deutsches Haus* (Pl. e; B, 3), 50 R. at 6-12, D. 3 *G;* **Reichshof* (Pl. h; B, 3), opposite the Main Station, 100 R.; *Norddeutscher Hof* (Pl. b; B, 2), 120 R. at 4-6, D. 1½ *G; Goldener Löwe* (Pl. f; B, 2); *Monopol* (Pl. g; B, 5); *Vanselow*, Heu-Markt 4 (Pl. A, 4); *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. e; B, 2), 35 R; *Continental* (Pl. d; B, 3), opposite the Main Station.

Restaurants. Wine: *Ratsweinkeller*, in the Artushof (Pl. C, 5; p. 329); *Bodenburg*, Jopengasse 3 (Pl. B, C, 4); *Danziger Ratsstube*, Langgasse 42 (Pl. B, C, 4); *Plotkin*, Langer Markt 28 (Pl. C, 5). — Beer: *Hackerbräu*, Grosse Wollweber-Gasse 28, the N. continuation of Grosse Gerber-Gasse (Pl. B, 4); *Bieberstein*, Holz-Markt 6 (Pl. B, 3, 4); *Hohenzollern*, Langer Markt 11; *Junkerhof*, Jopengasse 16 (Pl. B, C, 4).

Cafés. *Deutsches Haus*, in the hotel of that name, see above; *Kaiser-Café Passage*, Dominiks-Wall (Pl. B, 4). — **Confectioner.** *Haueisen*, Langgasse 74 (Pl. B, C, 4).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), Kohlen-Markt, in winter only; *Wilhelm-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 6), Langgarten 31, vaudeville.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways, comp. the Plan.

Post Office (Pl. B, 4), corner of Langgasse and Postgasse.

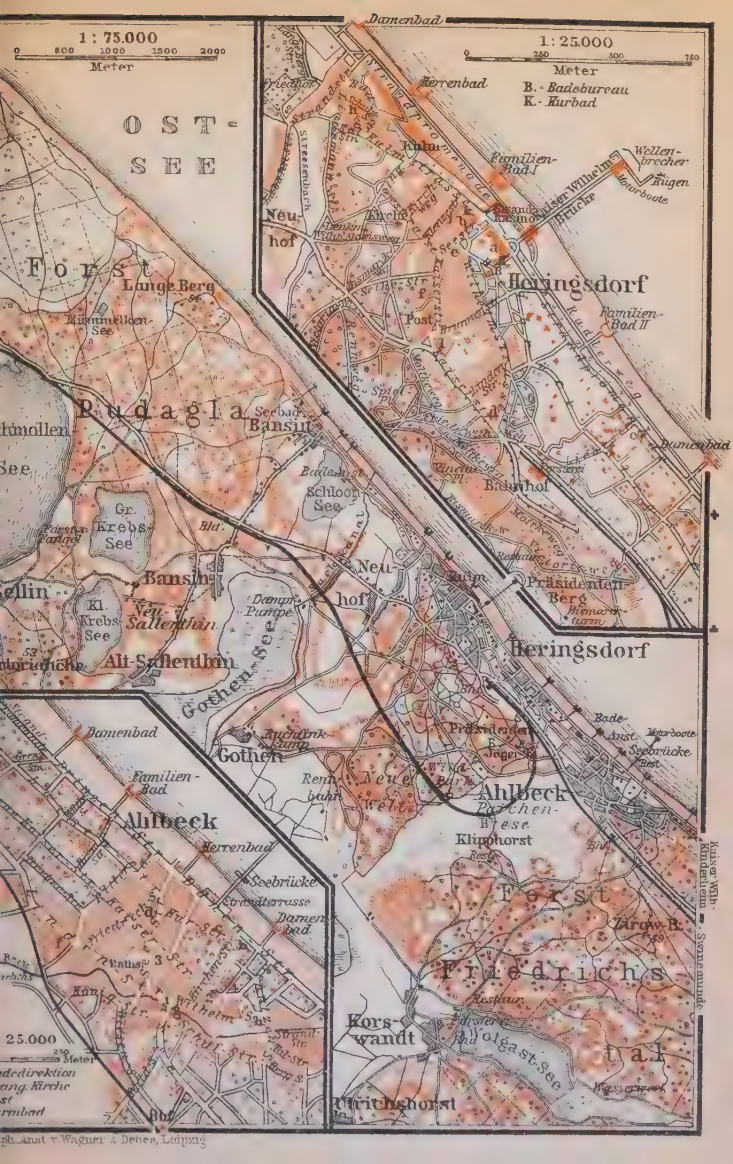
Sea Baths. The most frequented are at Zoppot (p. 332), Brösen (p. 332), and Weichselmünde (p. 332). — Warm Baths. *Luisenbad*, Töpfergasse 19 (Pl. B, 3).

Steamers (comp. pp. 332, xi-xii; Danzig agencies, see below). To *London:* Ellerman's Wilson Line and United Baltic Corporation; to *Hull:* Ellerman's Wilson Line. To *New York* and to *Halifax:* Baltic America Line. — There is also regular communication with several Baltic ports.

Steamship Offices. *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Hohes Tor (Pl. A, B, 4; p. 329); *Ellerman's Wilson Line*, Grosse Gerbergasse 11-12 (Pl. B, 4); *United Baltic Corporation* and *Baltic America Line*, Hundegasse 67-68 (Pl. B, C, 5).

Air Service, comp. p. xviii. Tickets obtained from the Norddeutscher Lloyd (see above).

Consulates. British, Stadtgraben 14 (Pl. B, 2, 3). American, Elisabeth-Wall 9 (Pl. B, 3). — German Passport Office, Neugarten 30-34 (Pl. A, 3). — Polish Passport Office, Neugarten 27 (Pl. A, 3).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Pudagla
Bansin
Seebad
Schloon See
Bahnhof
Präsidentenberg
Gr. Krebs See
Kl. Krebs See
Bansin
Neu-Sallenthin
Alt-Sallenthin
Gothen-See
Gothen
Familien-Bad
Ahlbeck
Seebrücke
Seeterrasse
Damen-Bad
Rathaus
Kirche
Bhf.
Klinkhorst
Forst
Friedrichs-tal
Wors-wandt
Ulrichshorst
Wolgast-See
Bade-Anst.
Motorboote
Seebrücke
Post
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Reichsmarine-Amt
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Danziger Werft
Jungstädt. Hofraum
Werftgasse
Olivaer Tor
Eisenbahn-Direktion
Heil. Leichnam K. u. Hospit.
Präsident
Hansa-Pl.
Staatsarchiv
Ob. Reisch
Auswanderer-Tager
Stadtbibl.
Gewerbe-H.
St. Jakob-Hosp.
Jakobswall
Werftgasse
Gas-Anstalt II
Hafenamt
Kielmeister-Weg
Zeughs.
Hagelsberg
Vorort-Bhf.
Haupt-bahnhof
Post
Steuer-amt
Schützenhaus
Bartholomäi K.
Hohes Tor
Langgasse
Langenmarkt
Fleischergasse
Brotbänkengasse
Heilige Geistgasse
Jopengasse
Hundegasse
Breitgasse
Schuhbrücke
Schüsseldamm
Kohlenmarkt
Hakelwerk
Brigitt. K.
Elisabeth-K.
Katharina-K.
Justiz-Geb.
Obr.-Kommandeur
Neugarten
Diakon. Krankenhs.
Senats-Geb.
Loge
Holz-Markt
Kriegsdenkmal
Dominik. Platz
Dominik. K.
Heil. Geist
Pump-Stat
Stadtgraben
Stadtischer Graben
Graben
Brabank
Burg-Nd.
Burg-Wasser
Schmiede
Bäcker-G.
Kapellen-Gasse
Ritter-G.
Mangat-Gasse
Tischler-Gasse
Brunnen-G.
Fleischer-G.
Schneider-G.
Kürschner-G.
Kramer-G.
Wollwebergasse
Weidengasse
Weissmönchen-G.
Silberhütte
Emaus
Langfuhr

Geogr. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

English Church (Pl. C, 4), Heilige-Geist-Gasse 80 (service on Sun. at 11 a.m.). — British Trade Corporation, Dominiks-Wall 6 (Pl. B, 4). Amber (comp. p. 341). *A. Zausner*, Langgasse 82-83; *Moritz Stumpf & Sohn*, Langgasse 29-30. — Goldwasser, a kind of liqueur peculiar to Danzig, is prepared in the factory (founded in 1598) of *Isaac Wed Ling Wittwe & Eydam Dirck Hekker*, Breite Gasse 51 ('im Lachs', Pl. C 4; old-fashioned rooms). — *Mampe's Wine Rooms*, Jopengasse 59 (Pl. B, C, 4).

Times of Admission.

Artushof (p. 329), week-days 9.30-12 & 3-5, 50 pf.; Sun. and holidays 9.30-12, free. Entrance by the adjoining Schöffen-Gebäude. Visitors not admitted during the business-hour, 12-1.

Gewerbe-Halle (p. 331), open free on week-days 8-1.

Marien-Kirche (p. 330), open, except during divine service, 9-1 & 2-6 (in winter 9-12 & 1-3) on application to the verger at Korkenmachergasse 4; fee 60 pf. Ascent of the tower on week-days at the same hours and on Sun. 11-1, 40 pf. Musical service in summer on Fri. 5 p.m., free.

Municipal Library (p. 331), week-days 10-1 and, except Sat., 4-7; free.

Municipal Museum (p. 330), week-days 10-2 & 4-6 (in winter 10-3), Sun. 11-2; Sun. & Wed. free, Mon. 5 *G*, on other days 50 pf.

Natural History and Prehistoric Museum (p. 329), open free on Sun. 11-12 and Wed. 2-5; at other times 50 pf.

Rathaus (p. 328). The building is open on week-days 9-6 but is best visited earlier in the morning, before office-hours; guide in the 'Botenzimmer', No. 17, in the entrance hall, on the left; 50 pf.

Uphagen House (p. 328), week-days 9-1 & 3-6, Sun. 10-1; 50 pf., on Wed. 5 *G*.

Chief Attractions (1 day): Langgasse, Uphagen House, Langer Markt, Rathaus, Artushof, Marien-Kirche (tower), Frauengasse, Municipal Museum, and excursion to the Königshöhe (p. 332) or to Zoppot (p. 332).

Danzig or *Dantsic*, Polish *Gdansk*, formerly the capital of the province of W. Prussia, now that of the Danzig Free State, with 207,000 inhab. (Germans), one of the most important commercial towns in the North, and now a manufacturing place also, lies 3 M. from the Baltic, near the influx of the united *Mottlau* and *Radaune* into the *Vistula* (German *Weichsel*). The Mottlau flows through the town in two branches, and separates the *Altstadt* (occupied by the lower middle classes), *Rechtstadt* (the former residence of the aristocracy and the business centre), and *Vorstadt*, the older parts of the town on the left bank (enumerated from N. to S.), from the modern *Niederstadt* and *Langgarten* on the right bank; between the branches is the *Speicherinsel*, with its large grain elevators. The Radaune separates the Altstadt from the Rechtstadt. — Since the War Danzig has become the chief seaport for Poland. Numerous branch-establishments of Polish banks afford evidences of new economic relations.

Danzig first appears in history in 997, and about the year 1200 became capital of the duchy of Pomerellen. In 1308 it came into possession of the Teutonic Order (p. 335). The purely German Rechtstadt sprang up in 1320-40 alongside the still half-Slavonic Altstadt and was officially recognized in 1343. A few years later Danzig joined the Hanseatic League (p. 128) and took an active part in the wars of their allies against the Northern kingdoms and the pirates. Owing to its extensive trade, the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became one of the most important of mediæval commercial cities. As the power

of the Teutonic Order began to decline and that of the towns to increase, the latter entered into a confederation and threw off the yoke of the Order in 1466, after a desperate struggle. Danzig, after having destroyed the castle of the Knights which adjoined the Altstadt, placed itself as a 'free city' under the protection of the kings of Poland. In this anomalous position it enjoyed extensive privileges, and saw its wealth steadily increase. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English Wars of the Roses, the ships of Danzig frequently returned home laden with booty. The city embraced the Reformation at an early period, but continued its connection with Roman Catholic Poland. The second partition of Poland in 1793 at length restored Danzig to German supremacy. In 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalckreuth surrendered the town, after an obstinate resistance, to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of this success was created 'Duc de Dantzig'. Danzig remained in the possession of the French until 1814, when it was again assigned to Prussia.

By the Treaty of Versailles Danzig, with the surrounding district (784 sq. M.; 385,000 inhab.), was separated from Germany and since 1920 has been constituted a Free State under the protection of the League of Nations, which is represented by a British high commissioner. The statutory laws are based on the constitution of the German Reich of 1919 (p. 248) and on that of the Hanseatic towns. The supreme power is vested in the people. The *Volkstag*, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 120 deputies elected for four years and itself elects the *Senat* (22 members). Since 1922 the Free State has been included in the Polish Customs area. Danzig has its own currency (p. 326; introduced in 1923) and postage-stamps.

Of all the larger towns in N. Germany, Danzig alone rivals Lübeck in the preservation of its mediæval characteristics (comp. p. xli). From each period of its history numerous monuments of different kinds have been handed down to us, so that we are enabled to make a complete survey of the progress of architecture at Danzig from the 14th cent. down to modern times. The appearance of the streets with their narrow, lofty, and richly decorated gable-façades, is still very antiquated; a peculiarity of Danzig, the 'Beischläge' or raised landings with open-air seats, is to a great extent preserved in Frauengasse (p. 331). The removal, in 1895-97, of the picturesque town-walls on the N. and W. sides of the city has given space for the construction of broad modern streets.

The Rechtstadt (p. 327) is the most interesting quarter. The *Langer Markt and *Langgasse (Pl. B, C, 4, 5) form a single broad street intersecting the town from W. to E., flanked with handsome gabled edifices of the 16-18th centuries. The *Uphagen House* (1776), Langgasse 12, once occupied by Councillor Uphagen (d. 1802), contains rococo furniture and decorations (adm., see p. 327).

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. C, 4), situated at the corner where Langgasse expands into Langer Markt, was begun in 1379, the E. façade dating from 1465, the parapet above it from 1602. The portal in the S. façade dates from 1768. The lower part of the slender tower (270 ft.) is Gothic (1465); the graceful spire, with four corner-turrets, is in the late-Renaissance style (1559-61); the armed figure on top serves as a weather-vane.

The rich decoration of the interior dates from the end of the 16th century. Adm., see p. 327. — Ground Floor. To the left is the **Roter Saal* or '*Sommer-Ratsstube*', with a finely carved doorway of 1596, richly carved and inlaid panelling, and ceiling-paintings of 1608. Chimney-piece of 1593. Among the paintings those representing a listener (in the corner between the door and the window) and a man enjoining secrecy (at the door leading to the Winter-Ratsstube) allude to the use of the apartment.

Adjacent is the *Winter-Ratsstube*, with a marble chimney-piece. To the right on the ground-floor is the *Council Chamber*, the groined vaulting of which (1842) rests on a single octagonal column of granite. This was formerly the hall where the 'Wette' met to decide disputes between craftsmen. — A richly carved spiral staircase of oak (17th cent.) ascends to the First Floor, containing the *Empfangs-Zimmer*, or reception room (carved door of 1607; chimney-piece of 1594; pictures by Anton Möller, 1602).

The *Neptune Fountain* in Langer Markt was erected in 1633; the sandstone base dates from the 18th century.

Beyond the fountain is the **Artushof** (Pl. C, 5), used as a Corn Exchange since 1742, the name being said to be derived from the mediæval tradition of King Arthur. The present edifice was erected in 1476-81 on the site of an older building.

The *Hall (adm., see p. 327), with vaulting borne by four pillars of granite, belongs architecturally to the building of 1481, but was afterwards very quaintly decorated with pictures, reliefs, and statues of subjects derived from Christian and pagan traditions. The painted frieze below the cornice dates from 1541, 1588, and 1859. E. Side: above the entrance, a Last Judgment by *A. Möller*, 1602; Madonna; Actæon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; view of the Marienburg and Judith slaying Holofernes; Head of Christ; Diana at the chase (modern); view of the Marienburg. — N. Side: Majolica stove (40 ft. high; 1546); St. George and the dragon. — W. Side: Story of the 'Four Sons of Aymon' (a mediæval romance of the Charlemagne cycle); St. Christopher; Orpheus playing to his spell-bound audience (with a cleverly painted burning light), by *J. Vredeman de Vriese* (1594). In front of the N. side is a statue, by *J. H. Meissner* (1755), of Augustus III. (Elector of Saxony and King of Poland; p. 160).

Adjoining the Artushof is the baroque *Schöffen-Gebäude* (House of the Sheriffs), with interior fittings of the end of the 18th century. The *Steffen House*, at Langer Markt 41, has an elaborate façade by Hans Voigt (1609-17).

Langer Markt is terminated on the E. by the *Grünes Tor* (Pl. C, 5), erected in 1568, which contains the *Natural History and Prehistoric Museum* (adm., see p. 327). A good view is obtained from the Grüne Brücke. — G. D. Fahrenheit (1686-1736), whose graduation of the thermometer is still used in England and the United States, was born at Hundegasse 54 (Pl. B, C, 5). — Langgasse ends on the W. at the *Langgasser Tor* (Pl. B, 4), erected in 1612-14, adjoining which is the former Hall of the Brotherhood of St. George (1489-94). Opposite is the late-Gothic *Stockturm* (1346 and 1508), once a prison. To the W. is the former *Pein-Kammer* (torture-chamber; c. 1570). The *Hohes Tor* (Pl. A, B, 4), near by, is a fortified gateway erected in the Renaissance style in 1586-88 by W. von dem Blocke of Malines. Outside the gate is a statue of Emp. William I., by Börmel (1903).

In the neighbouring Kohlen-Markt is the **Zeughaus** (Pl. B, 4), an imposing building by Anthony van Obbergen (1602-5), the chief example of the Netherlandish Renaissance style in Danzig; the main façade abuts on the picturesque Jopengasse. Adjacent is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4; 1794), with a flat dome. — To the N.W., in the Elisabeth-

Wall, are the offices of the *High Commissioner of the League of Nations* (Pl. A, B, 3; comp. p. 328). — Beyond the railway, in the Neugarten, are the buildings of the *Senate* (Pl. A, 3, 4; 1882-86) and the *Volkstag* (Pl. A, 3; 1882); the *Ministry of Justice* (Pl. A, 3; 1910) is farther on, to the right.

Some way to the S. of this point is the *Trinitatis-Kirche* (Pl. A, B, 5), built by the Franciscans in 1431-1514 and possessing an elaborate W. gable (verger, Trinitatiskirchengasse 5). Adjoining this church is the old *Franciscan Friary*, founded in 1420, which contains the ***Municipal Museum** (Pl. B, 5). Adm., see p. 327.

The ground floor and the first floor contain the Provincial Museum of Industrial Art (ecclesiastical art, faience, porcelain, silver, and furniture). — On the second floor is the Picture Gallery. On the left is the Cabinet of Engravings (20,000 plates), in which *Daniel Chodowiecki* (b. 1726 at Danzig, d. 1801) is well represented. On the right are Rooms 1-4: Painters of the 15-18th centuries. Room 1. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Miniature portrait of a merchant, in tempera (1543). Room 2. *G. Dou*, Lady at the window; *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a young woman, an early work (c. 1620). Room 3. *P. de Hooch*, Woman plucking a duck; *J. Brueghel the Elder*, Woodland landscape. Rooms 4 & 5. German (mainly Danzig) and French artists of the 17th and 18th centuries. — Rooms 6-12. Paintings and sculptures of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The ***Marien-Kirche** (Pl. C, 4; Prot.), a Gothic brick 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv), founded in 1343, is one of the most eminent examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the Baltic provinces. Increased to its present size between 1400 and 1502, it possesses aisles and transepts flanked with chapels between the buttresses. Massive W. tower, 248 ft. in height, and ten slender turrets on the gables. The beautiful groined vaulting of the interior is borne by 28 pillars. Adm., see p. 327.

Choir. The high altar (65 ft. high), executed in 1510-16 by *Meister Michael*, has four wings, on which are represented scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin, partly in wood-carving and partly in painting. Two large brass candelabra of 1517. Behind the altar and in the aisles are stained-glass windows, presented by King Frederick William IV. in 1844, the first works of the Berlin Glass Painting Institute. The Crucifixion group under the rood-arch is a work of 1517. Adjoining the altar is a tabernacle of 1482. The Ferber Chapel (first choir-chapel on the right) has an altarpiece of the Calcar school (c. 1482). The Chapel of the 11,000 Virgins (next to the right) contains a crucifix, carved in wood (17th cent.). — The Dorotheen-Kapelle, in the North Transept, contains the *Last Judgment, a large altarpiece with wings, by *Hans Memling*; on the outside of the wings, the donor (Angelo Tani, agent of the Medici at Bruges) and his wife. The picture was destined for Italy but was captured in 1473 by a Danzig cruiser. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored in 1815. — In the Nave are the font, cast at Utrecht in 1554, two brass chandeliers (1st half of the 16th cent.), and a rococo pulpit (1762). — The Reinholds-Kapelle, to the left of the entrance, contains a small altar with wood-carving of 1516 (Antwerp) and good pictures ascribed to the *Master of the Death of the Virgin*. The Barbara-Kapelle, in the South Transept, contains the 'Tresor', consisting of ecclesiastical vessels and sacerdotal vestments of the 12-16th centuries. — North Aisle. In front of the Maria-Magdalena-Kapelle is interred the poet Martin Opitz (d. 1639; comp. p. 346; tombstone renewed in 1873).

The tower (365 steps) commands a good survey of the town and the plain of the Vistula. The large bell (1453) weighs six tons.

Behind the choir of St. Mary's begins the ***Frauengasse** (Pl. C, 4), which with its 'Beischläge' (p. 328) has preserved most truly the architectural peculiarity of old Danzig. At the end of this street are the *Frauen-Tor* and the premises of the *Natural History Society* (1599; gable of five stories). Heilige-Geist-Gasse 114 is the house where the philosopher Artur Schopenhauer (1788-1860) was born. In the parallel Brodbänkengasse is the *Englisches Haus* (No. 16; Pl. C, 5), the finest dwelling-house in the Renaissance style in Danzig (1559); the name derives from an inn which formerly stood here. Along the Mottlau extends the Lange Brücke, with the picturesque *Kran-Tor* (1444; Pl. C, D, 4).

A little to the N. is the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4), dating from the 14th century (verger, Johannisgasse 51). It contains a crucifix of 1482, a high altar of 1611, Gothic stalls, and an elaborate brass screen of the 17th century. — At the W. end of the Johannisgasse is the *Dominican Church* (Pl. C, 4), of the 14-15th centuries (verger, Johannisgasse 1). In it are a rich screen of 1732, a brass candelabrum, with scenes after Dürer's Passion (1617), a baroque altar (17th cent.), and a brass lectern of 1764. — The *Katharinen-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), with its three E. gables, founded at the end of the 12th, and enlarged in the 15th cent., has a chime of 37 bells (verger, Kleine Mühlengasse 7-9). The tower was restored after a fire in 1905. Near the organ is a fine altarpiece of the 16th cent.; the background of the high-altarpiece is a view of Danzig in the 17th cent.; to the left of the high altar is an admirably carved door of 1613. — Adjoining St. Catherine's are the *Grosse Mühle*, a mill still in working order, and the *Müllergewerkhaus* (1754), rebuilt in 1896. Not far off, in the Pfefferstadt (Pl. B, 3, 2), is the *Altstädtisches Rathaus* (1587-95), now occupied by municipal offices.

The old Jakobi-Kirche (Schüsseldamm 62), the tower of which is now surmounted by the spire of the old Jakobs-Tor, contains the *Gewerbe-Halle* (Pl. C 2; adm., see p. 327), with an exhibition of machinery, etc. Adjacent are the *Municipal Library* (Stadt-Bibliothek; 1904; Pl. B, C, 2), with 200,000 vols. and 3200 MSS. (adm., see p. 327), and the *Staatsarchiv* (1900-2; Pl. B, 2), containing also the extensive municipal archives.

A fine view of the town and the bay is obtained from the *Bischofsberg* (Pl. A, 5, 6), an ascent of $^1/_4$ hr. from the Hohes Tor (p. 329), viâ the Schwarzes Meer (Pl. A, 4).

From the Olivaer Tor (Pl. B, 1) a fine avenue of limes ('Grosse Allee'; cafés) leads N.W. to the suburb of **Langfuhr** (tram; railway, see p. 332). At the end of the Grosse Allee, to the left, is the Gossler-Allee, leading to the large *Technical Academy* (1904;

1800 students). Farther on, another road, diverging to the left from the prolongation of the Grosse Allee, ascends in $^1/_2$ hr. to the **Johannisberg** (on the slope is the Zinglershöhe Hotel), the top of which (*Königshöhe*, 320 ft.) commands a noble and extensive prospect of the environs (only the towers of Danzig itself are visible) and the sea. We may descend by the pretty *Jäschken-Tal*.

To the N. of the city are the former *Danzig Dockyard* (Pl. C, D, 1), now the property of the International Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd., and the *Schichau Dockyard* (1890; comp. p. 337).

The ***Environs** of Danzig (see Map) present quite a warm southern character, especially in the neighbourhood of Oliva and Zoppot, with their old avenues, numerous gardens, and beech-woods. The finest points are easily reached by railway, tramway, or steamer.

Mouth of the Vistula. To Neufahrwasser by steamer in 35 min., by railway ($4^1/_2$ M. in 18 min.) viâ ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Neu-Schottland* and (4 M.) Brösen, or by tramway skirting the left bank of the Vistula. — The steamer proceeds through the Mottlau, and soon enters the Vistula. Passing the island of *Holm* on the left, and *Weichselmünde*, a fishing-village, on the right, it reaches *Neufahrwasser*, the deep-water port of Danzig. To the W. ($1^1/_2$ M.; tramway) is *Brösen* (Kurhaus, 35 R.), a small bathing-place.

The Excursion to Heubude and Neufähr is most conveniently made by steamer. The village of **Heubude** (Kurhaus) is prettily situated about $4^1/_2$ M. to the E. of Danzig, near a lagoon separated from the sea only by a broad strip of sand-hills. — At **Neufähr**, 3 M. farther E., the Vistula forced a new passage for itself to the sea in 1840. The *Quellenberg* on the sand-hills commands a wide view.

*Excursion to Oliva and Zoppot by the Stettin line (R. 52), by tramway (starting from Kohlen-Markt; Pl. B, 4), or by steamer. Also pleasant walk of 3 hrs. to Oliva viâ *Schidlitz* (view from the Weinberg Inn), *Mattern*, and *Freudental*.

The first station on the railway is ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Danzig-Langfuhr* (comp. p. 331). — 5 M. **Oliva** (Kurhaus, Deutscher Hof), with 13,000 inhab. and a *Cistercian Abbey*, founded c. 1186 and suppressed in 1836. The Gothic church (rebuilt in the 14th cent.) is now the parish church (sacristan in the school-house to the right). The choir contains portraits and a black marble cenotaph of the Dukes of Pomerellen. The refectory is adorned with portraits of all the abbots. The peace which closed the war of 1655-60 between Sweden and Poland was concluded here on May 3rd, 1660. The abbots' palace, now the property of the town, possesses a beautiful garden. About 1 M. to the N.W. of the abbey rises the *Karlsberg* (350 ft.), a favourite point of view.

$7^1/_2$ M. **Zoppot.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus*, on the beach, 60 R.; *Palast-Hotel* (Pl. b); *Esplanade* (Pl. e); **Metropol* (Pl. a), 70 R. at 6-12, D. 3 *G*; *Central* (Pl. f); *Reichsadler* (Pl. d); *Ecker* (Pl. g). — *Sanssouci Restaurant*.

Post Office, Markt-Platz.

Casino (baccarat, roulette) at the Kurhaus (see above).

Graph. Anstalt von
Grenze des Freistaats Danzig gegen Polen
Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Stolp Neustadt
Kl. Katz
Gr. Katz
Hochzeitlau
Adlershorst Bad
Koliebken
Kapellenberg
Bergschloss
Steinfliess
Stolzenfels
Talmühle
Bernhardinen Schule
Kaiserl. Schiffahrts Inst.
ZOPPOT
Karlikau
Schmierau
Rennplatz
Gr. Stern
Traubenwasser
Kaiser Höhe
Orenstal
Ludolfshöhe
Tennenberg
Kurhaus
Struchaer Weg
Oliva
Pelonken
Saspe
Weisshof
Königshof
Brösen
Westerplatte
Neufahrwasser
Weichselmünde
Rieselfelder
Schellmühl
Hochstriess
Eisernen
Leegstriess
Elf Land
Lessing
Schwedenkrug
Kehrwieder
Goldkrug
Mattern
Brentau
Kl. Kelpin
Gr. Kelpin
Muggau
Pietzkendorf
Zigankenberg
Schidlitz
DANZIG
Emaus
Nenkau
Nenkauer S.
Hochkelpin
Schüddelkau
Wonneberg
Stolzenberg
Schottland
Kosuken
Ohra
Niederfeld
Grosswalddorf
Schönfeld
Kowall
Maczkau
Nobel
Ottomin
Ottominer See
Krankenhaus
Russisches Grab
Technische Hochschule
Hela
Heubude
Bohnsack
Neugarten
Hagelsberg
Jäschkenthal
Heubuder Kämpe
Bahnhof
Post
Kurhaus
Herrenbad
Familienbad
Damenbad
Seesteg
Warmbad
Friedrich Wilhelm Bad
Herrenbad
Damenbad
Kath. Kap.
Ev. Kap.
Amtsgericht
Raths.
Kath. K.
Ev. K.
Waldschlösschen
Promenade
Strandhalle
Strandpavillon
Strandhaus
Strandhalle
Strandpavillon
Strandhaus
Strandhalle
Strandpavillon
Strandhaus

Zoppot is a well-frequented bathing-resort, with 27,500 inhab., near which are the Talmühle, Brauershöhe, Kaiserstuhl, and Königshöhe, all good points of view. Among the attractions are the gaming facilities at the Casino (p. 332), horse-racing, lawn-tennis (18 courts), etc. The 'Zoppot Sports Week' is held in July.

The *Adlershorst* (200 ft.), a promontory 4½ M. to the N., in Polish territory, commands a charming view as far as Danzig and Hela.

At the E. extremity of the *Putziger Nehrung* lies *Hela* (Kurhaus; steamer from Danzig in 2½ hrs.), a bathing-resort, now belonging to Poland, with a lighthouse.

55. From Berlin to Thorn.

239½ M. Railway in 9-14 hrs. For Bromberg, Thorn, etc., a Polish visa is necessary (comp. R. 52). The German customs and passport examination takes place at Schneidemühl and Deutsch-Eylau, the Polish at Erpel, Friedheim, and Jamielnik.

The railway route described below traverses the former German provinces of Posen and West Prussia, which since the Treaty of Versailles have belonged to Poland ('Polish Corridor'). The names of the stations, streets, etc., are now in Polish; to obviate the traveller's difficulties both German and Polish names are given below.

From Berlin to (153 M.) *Schneidemühl,* see R. 54. — Beyond Schneidemühl the line enters Polish territory and traverses the fertile plain of the *Netzebruch.*

207 M. **Bromberg** (*Bydgoszcz;* Hotels Deutsches Haus, Rosenfeld, Gelhorn, frequented by Germans; Adler, Lengning, frequented by Poles), on the *Brahe,* with 63,000 inhab., owes its commercial importance to a canal constructed by Frederick the Great, which connects the Vistula and the Oder. Behind the Pauls-Kirche is the Deluge Fountain, by Lepcke (1904). There is a pleasant promenade near the locks on the canal.

Branch-railways run from Bromberg to *Dirschau* (79½ M.; p. 326) and to (41 M.) *Schönsee (Kowalewo pomorsk.).*

The railway now ascends the valley of the *Vistula.* Beyond (238 M.) *Thorn* (*Toruń;* Main Station) the train crosses the Vistula by a massive iron bridge to the (239½ M.) Town Station *(Toruń Miasto).*

Thorn. — Hotels. *Schwarzer Adler,* frequented by Germans; *Polonia, Hôtel de Rome,* frequented by Poles. — Restaurants. *Artushof; Ratskeller.* — Café. *Nowak.*

Thorn (112 ft.), with 46,200 inhab., on the Vistula, founded by the Teutonic Order (p. 335) in 1231, passed to Poland in 1466, to Prussia in 1793, and is now once more Polish.

The *Rathaus* is a massive building begun in 1259, of which period the tower (338 ft. high) is a relic. The rest of the building was begun in 1393. On Dec. 7th, 1724, Burgomaster Rösner and nine Protestant citizens were beheaded in front of the Rathaus by order of the Polish government, in consequence of religious disturbances

in the town, an incident known as the 'Blood Bath of Thorn' ('Thorner Blutbad'). Opposite the S. side of the Rathaus is a bronze statue, by Tieck (1853), of the astronomer *N. Copernicus*, who was born at Thorn (Copernicus-Str. 28) in 1473 (comp. p. 337). The *Schiefer Turm* (i.e. leaning tower; 13th cent.) and the old *Schloss* also deserve inspection. The *Johannis-Kirche* is an edifice of the 13th-14th centuries. The *Marien-Kirche*, of the 15th cent., has three turrets on the E. gable. The *Jakobs-Kirche* is a handsome brick edifice of the early 14th century.

From Thorn to (151¼ M.) *Warsaw (Warszawa)*, express in 5 hrs., see Baedeker's 'Russia'; to (88 M.) *Posen (Poznań)*, express in 2½ hrs.

From Thorn to Insterburg, 187 M., railway in 11 hrs.; from Deutsch-Eylau to Insterburg express in 3½-4¼ hrs. This line is traversed daily by an express train from Berlin to Eydtkuhnen (p. 343). — 36½ M. *Gosslershausen (Jabłonowo pomorsk.)* is the junction for (14 M.) *Strasburg (Brodnica)* and (18½ M.) Graudenz (see below). — 54 M. *Jamielnik* (Polish customs examination). — 58½ M. *Deutsch-Eylau* (Hotel Kronprinz; German customs examination), junction for Marienburg and Warsaw (comp. p. 336). — From (77 M.) *Osterode* (Hotel Kühl; 14,900 inhab.) a line runs to (25 M.) *Hohenstein*, viâ (19¼ M.) *Mühlen*, the nearest station to the village of **Tannenberg**, which has given its name to the famous battle of Aug. 26-31st, 1914, when a German army of 153,000 men under General von Hindenburg, with General Ludendorff as his chief of staff, surrounded and completely overwhelmed the Russian Narev army of 191,000 men under General Samsonov. About 90,000 Russians were taken prisoner and over 350 guns and a vast amount of war material were captured. Some 50,000 Russians were killed (Samsonov committing suicide as a result of the disaster), while the German losses were estimated at only 12,000 men. At a former battle of Tannenberg (in 1410; comp. p. 336) the Teutonic Order was signally defeated by the Poles. — 101 M. **Allenstein** (Deutsches Haus, 85 R.; Königlicher Hof, 20 R.; Kronprinz; 39,700 inhab.), the seat of the government of this district, has an episcopal palace (1353-60). The new *Rathaus* bears reliefs commemorating the occupation of the town by the Russians on Aug. 27th and 28th, 1914. Allenstein is the junction of lines to Marienburg (see p. 336), to Königsberg (p. 342), and to Lyck (p. 342). — From (120¼ M.) *Rotfliess* a branch-line runs to Königsberg (73¼ M.; p. 337) viâ (23 M.) *Heilsberg*, with a *Schloss (1350-1400), after Marienburg the finest and best-preserved castle erected by the Teutonic Order (p. 335) in E. Prussia. — 187 M. *Insterburg* (p. 342).

From Thorn to Marienburg, 84¼ M., railway in 2½-5 hrs. German and Polish customs and passport examination at Garnsee. — 15 M. *Culmsee (Chełmża)*. — From (23½ M.) *Kornatowo* a branch-line diverges to (10½ M.) *Culm (Chełmno)*, an ancient stronghold of the Teutonic Order (p. 335), on the lofty right bank of the Vistula. Interesting churches. — 38½ M. **Graudenz** (*Grudziądz*; Hotel Königlicher Hof; Goldener Löwe, Kellas, both frequented by Germans), with 40,000 inhabitants (97 % German), is a town picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Vistula, which successfully resisted the French in 1807. Branch-line to Gosslershausen (18½ M.; see above). — 47 M. *Roggenhausen*. — We enter Prussia. — 51 M. *Garnsee*. — 62¼ M. **Marienwerder** (Deutsches Haus, 30 R.; Hezner; Reichshof, 12 R.), a town on the *Liebe*, with 12,500 inhab. and the seat of government for the district, was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1233. The Dom-Kirche is a fine Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., with mural paintings and other features of the period (sexton, Marienburger Str. 3). Adjacent is the episcopal palace (now a law-court), dating from the 14th cent. and possessing a tower (Dansker). — 84¼ M. *Marienburg*, see p. 335.

56. From Dirschau to Eydtkuhnen viâ Königsberg.

196 M. Railway to (101½ M.) *Königsberg* in 3-5¾ hrs., thence to (94½ M.) *Eydtkuhnen* in 2½-4 hrs. — From *Berlin* to (367 M.) Königsberg, express in 10½ hrs., to (461½ M.) Eydtkuhnen in 13-14 hrs. — From *Danzig* to (122 M.) Königsberg, express in 3¾ hrs. — Polish visa necessary (see R. 52). The German customs and passport examination takes place at Firchau and Marienburg, Polish at Konitz, Dirschau, and Simonsdorf.

From Berlin to (265 M.) *Dirschau*, see R. 54. — After crossing the Vistula by a bridge (1888-91; 915 yds. long) we traverse the *Marienburger Werder*, a fertile plain in the Danzig Free State, between the Vistula and its tributary the *Nogat*. Just before reaching Marienburg we cross the latter and enter East Prussia.

11 M. **Marienburg** (49 ft.; König von Preußen, 35 R., good; Weisses Lamm), an ancient town on the Nogat, with 17,500 inhab., was from 1309 to 1457 the seat of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Following Bahnhof-Str. from the station and continuing along Langgasse, we emerge by the Töpfer-Tor into the Markt, flanked with 'Lauben' or arcades and containing the Gothic *Rathaus*, built at the end of the 14th century. The *Marien-Tor* and the *Roman Catholic Church* are of the same period. About 5 min. S. of the Marien-Tor is the *St. Georgs-Kirche*, built in 1711-12, a typical example of the Protestant ecclesiastical architecture of the period. At the S. side of the town is a small Gothic obelisk (1860), commemorating the gallant Burgomaster Blume (beheaded by the Poles in 1460). The Schloss rises to the right of the Markt; the principal entrance is on the N.E. side. In front is a bronze statue of Frederick the Great, by Siemering (1872).

The ****Schloss** (1 M. from the station), the grandest mediæval secular edifice in Germany, was at once the residence of the Grand Master and a fortress. It consists of three parts, the *Altes Schloss* or *Hochschloss*, the *Mittelschloss*, and the *Vorburg*, of which last a part only is now extant, though it originally extended as far as the round Buttermilch-Turm (also called the 'tower with the slanting windows'), near the railway bridge. For admission apply at the 'Oberschlosswart' (Mittelschloss, Pl. a). Visitors are conducted round every hour from 9 to 1 and 2 to 6, on Sun. at 11, 12, and 1; 50 pf.; on the 1st Sun. of the month from 2 to 4, free. The visit lasts about 1 hr.

The **Teutonic Order** (comp. p. xxxvii), founded in 1192, began in 1230 under the auspices of the Grand Master Hermann von Salza to undertake the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians. Each conquered piece of land was protected by castles and provided with German colonists. In this manner Marienburg was founded about 1280, and in 1309 it became the residence of the Grand Master. In 1335 Dietrich von Altenburg began to erect the Mittelschloss, which was magnificently completed under Winrich von Kniprode (1351-82). At this period the Order reached the zenith of its fame and its influence on the Baltic equalled that of the Hanseatic League (p. 128). The knights have been

described by Treitschke as "the lords of Prussia, lusty warriors and strict administrators, self-denying monks and adventurous merchants, and, above all, bold but far-seeing statesmen." Afterwards it rapidly declined, partly owing to internal dissensions and partly to the hostility of Poland. Frontier disputes in 1407-10 culminated in the bloody battle of Tannenberg (1410; p. 334), after which the greater part of the Order's dominions succumbed to the Polish yoke, though the Marienburg under the gallant Heinrich von Plauen (1410-13) successfully resisted a siege. The second peace of Thorn (1466) confirmed the Poles in the possession of the whole of W. Prussia, with the exception of the district of Marienwerder. The Grand Master emigrated to Königsberg (comp. p. 339), and the Order thenceforth retained only E. Prussia, as a fief from the King of Poland. During the Polish supremacy (down to 1772) the Marienburg fell into decay, but at length in 1817-20, in consequence of the enthusiasm aroused by the wars of independence, public interest in the building was revived and the Mittelschloss restored (1822; a more judicious restoration has been in progress since 1896). The restoration of the Hochschloss, begun in 1882, was completed in 1902.

The Hochschloss encloses a quadrangle, surrounded with cloisters. In the N. wing is the *Marien-Kirche*, a noble Gothic structure, with handsome vaulting and sculptural ornamentation. The church is entered by the elegant 'Golden Gate' in the upper part of the cloisters. A niche on the exterior of the choir contains a mosaic *Figure of the Virgin*, 26 ft. in height, dating from 1380. To the N.W. is the *Chapter Room*, where the knights assembled for councils and elections; the portraits of the Grand Masters were restored in 1898. The *Anna-Kapelle*, under the church, contains the burial-vault of eleven Grand Masters. In the N.W. wing are the *Steward's Apartments*, the dwelling of the *Tresler* (treasurer), and the *Kitchen*. — The *Knights' Dormitories* were in the S. and E. wings. The S. wing contains the *Konvents-Remter* and *Konvents-Stube*, used as sitting-rooms. A covered passage runs round the entire building under the roof.

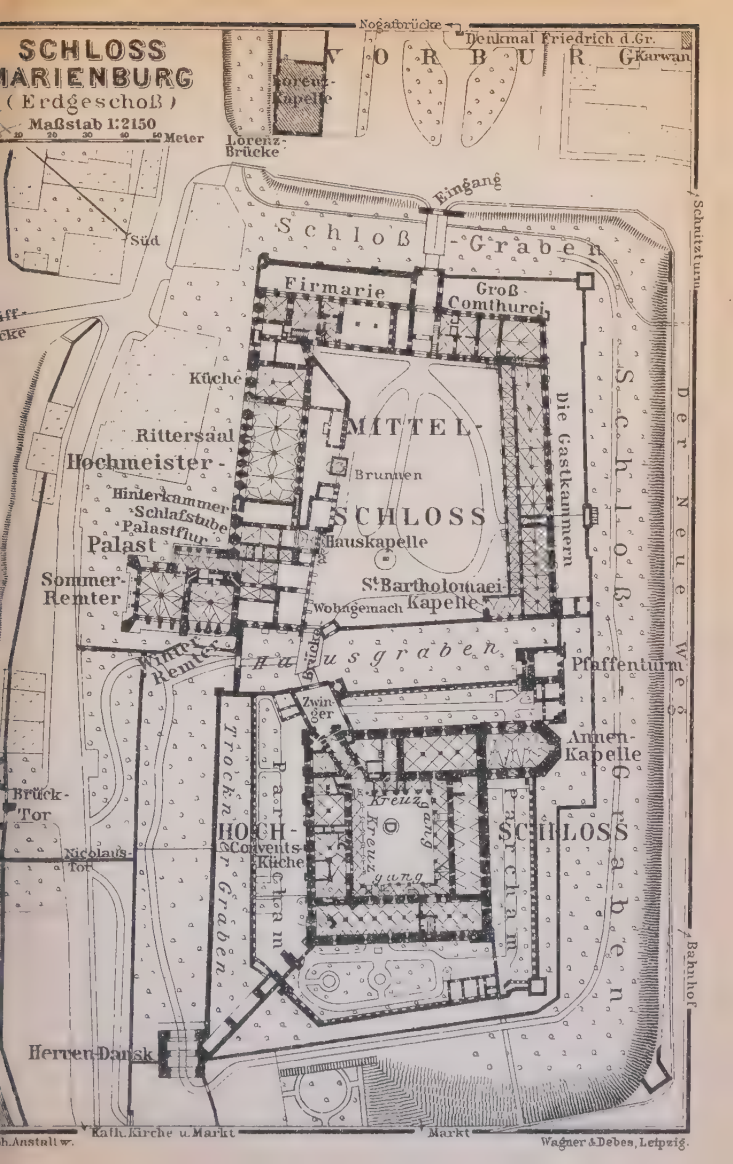
The Mittelschloss forms an irregular quadrangle, open towards the Hochschloss. The W. wing contains the sumptuous apartments of the Grand Master (Hochmeister-Palast). On the first floor a long passage leads to the **Master's Summer Hall*, the finest room in the Schloss. The bold vaulting is borne by a single granite pillar, 10 in. thick and 38 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this pillar formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon, a ball from which is still to be seen embedded in the wall. The stained-glass windows and mural paintings are of the early 19th century. The vaulting of the *Master's Winter Hall* is also borne by a single pillar of granite. The *Ritter-Saal*, or assembly hall, with remarkably light and elegant fan-vaulting, is supported by three red granite pillars, $9^1/_2$ in. thick. The vast *Cellars* are worthy of inspection. — The N. wing contains the *Infirmary* and the *Grand Steward's Apartments*; the E. wing the *Guest Chambers* and the *Bartholomäi-Kapelle*.

The Vorburg (p. 335) included the stables, workshops, and other outbuildings, of which the *Karwan*, or armoury, the *Schnitz-Tor*, and the *Lorenz-Kapelle* have been restored. On the Nogat are the *Brücken-Tor* (renewed in 1897) and the *Nikolaus-Tor*.

In front of the S.W. side of the Schloss is a monument (1922) commemorating the plebiscite of July 1920, by which the E. part of West Prussia (now incorporated with East Prussia) remained true to Germany.

From Marienburg to *Warsaw* viâ Deutsch-Eylau (p. 334) and *Mlawa*, see Baedeker's 'Russia'. — To *Thorn*, see p. 334; to *Danzig*, see p. 318.

A branch-line runs from Marienburg in $2^1/_2$-4 hrs. to *Allenstein* ($70^3/_4$ M.; p. 334) viâ ($42^1/_4$ M.) *Mohrungen*, where J. G. Herder was born in 1744 (comp. p. 249; bronze bust by W. Wolff, 1854).



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Geograph. Anstalt von

Kunsthalle, 100 m
Rennbahn
Ober-Teich
F
G
KÖNIGSBERG
1 : 16.000
100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Strassenbahnen
Reiter-Kaserne
Kirchhf.
Schützen-Haus
Baptist. K.
Städt. Kranken-Haus
Wilhelms-Gymn.
Irving-Kinder-Asyl
Jüdenhf.
Ev. Kranken-hs. u. Barm-herzigk.
Loge
Militär-Reitbahn
Reform. Kirche
Herzogs-Kaserne Kronprinz
Altroßg.
Weidendamm
Freigen. K.
Börsen-halle
Acker
Festungs-Kommand.
Stadthalle
Kaiserl. Schloß
Friedrich str.
Leidenhain-Dkm.
Bhf. Königsthor
Deutsch. Reichsk.
Kunst- u. Gewerbe-Sch.
Neues Schauspiel-haus
Königsstrasse
Landes-haus
Berg-Pl.
Kath. Kranken-haus
Garnison-Lazarett
Friedmannstr.
Löbenicht K.
Sackheimer K.
Yorckstrasse
Bülowstrasse
Kathol. K.
Sackheimer Mittelstr.
Neuer Pregel
Wasserhaus-Pl.
Sackheim. Tor
Löbenicht. Hospital
Vorderhufen
Samland-Bhf.
Tiergarten
Polizei-Landesbehörden
Tranzer Kl. Ostmesse
Kgl. Luisen-Gedächtn. K.
Luisenwahl
Luisen-Park
Walter Simon-Platz
Judithen
Friedhöfe
Verlichen-Berg
Ausfall-Tor
Die Mittelhufen
1:32.000
200 400
Meter
Neue Bleiche
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

29 M. **Elbing** (23 ft.; Central, 32 R.; Rauch; Königlicher Hof; Bahnhof, 28 R.; tramway from the station to the town), an industrial town on the *Elbing*, with 68,000 inhab., was from 1580 to 1626 the seat of the English Eastland Company, and the sole emporium for English goods on the Baltic. The Marien-Kirche (13-14th cent.) has a noteworthy high altar of c. 1520. A little to the N. of the church are the *Schichau Dockyard* and locomotive works (comp. p. 332). The firm, founded by F. Schichau in 1837, owes its reputation to the construction of torpedo boats. — The *Vogelsang* (restaurant) is one of the finest points in the beautiful environs; farther S. rises the *Thumberg* (305 ft.; restaurant).

Steamers ply from Elbing to (2 hrs.) *Kahlberg* (Kaiserhof, 45 R., good; Kurhaus), a bathing-place on the *Frische Nehrung*.

From Elbing to Braunsberg, 28½ M., light railway in 2-2½ hrs. — 8 M. *Reimannsfelde*, starting-point for a walk in the '*Dörbeck Switzerland*'. — 10½ M. *Panklau*. — 11 M. *Cadinen*. About 20 min. E. of the station is the estate of the same name, owned by the ex-Emperor since 1898, with a mansion, a pretty park, a ruined convent, and a pottery. — 21 M. **Frauenburg** (Hotel Copernicus), the seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, with 2500 inhabitants. The Dom (1329-88), the most important ecclesiastical building in East Prussia, is a Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxv), with an elaborate W. front and four corner-turrets. The interior (closed 12-1.15) contains a memorial tablet (1735) to Copernicus (p. 334), who died here as a canon in 1543 and is buried in the cathedral, probably in front of the Szembek Chapel, in the S. aisle. In the Domberg, to the W. of the cathedral, is a large monument to Copernicus, by Meckel (1909). — 28½ M. *Braunsberg*, see below.

44½ M. *Schlobitten*. — 63 M. *Braunsberg* (Rheinischer Hof, 20 R.; Schwarzer Adler), a town with 13,100 inhab., on the *Passarge*. It possesses a church of the 14th cent., a Rathaus of 1635, and an academy founded as a Jesuit college in 1568 and containing some antiquities. Light railway to Elbing, see above.

101½ M. **Königsberg.** — Railway Stations. 1. *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4), for Berlin, Breslau, Insterburg, Eydtkuhnen, and Tilsit; 2. *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 5), for Thorn and Prostken; 3. *Pillau-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 3), for Neuhäuser and Pillau; 4. *Cranzer Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 1), for Cranz; 5. *Samland-Bahnhof*, ¼ M. to the N. of the Steindammer Tor (Pl. B, 1), for Neukuhren, Warnicken, and Rauschen.

Air Service, comp. p. xviii. Tickets obtained from R. Meyhoefer, Vordere Vorstadt 35 (Pl. C, 4).

Hotels. **Central* (Pl. m; D, 2), 60 R. at 4½-6½, D. 2½-5½ *M.*; **Berliner Hof* (Pl. d; C, 2), 60 R. from 5, D. 2-4½ *M.*; *Continental* (Pl. g; C, 4), 70 R.; *Bahnhof* (Pl. e; B, 4), opposite the Ost-Bahnhof, 70 R., good; *Germania* (Pl. k; D, 2), 28 R.; *Kreutz* (Pl. b; C, D, 2), 44 R.; *Preussischer Hof*, Steindammer Kirchen-Platz 1 (Pl. C, 2); *Schlesischer Hof* (Pl. h; B, 4), 28 R.

Restaurants. *Stadthalle* (Pl. E, 2; p. 340); *Central Hotel*, *Berliner Hof*, *Bahnhof*, see above; *Schlossgarten*, Weissgerber-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 2, 3), on the Schlossteich, with garden; *Reichshof*, Theater-Platz 10-11 (Pl. D, 2). — Wine Rooms (closed in the evening). *Jüncke*, *Steffens & Wolter*, in the Kneiphöfsche Langgasse (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Blut-Gericht*, in the court of the Schloss (p. 339), with restaurant.

Cafés. *Bauer*, Parade-Platz 4a (Pl. D, 2); *Münz-Café*, Münz-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 2, 3); *Central*, Münz-Str. 4. — Confectioners. *Gehlhaar*, Prinzessin-

Str. 4 (Pl. D, 3), with café; the best marzipan (comp. p. 127), a specialty of Königsberg, may be obtained at *Plouda*, Kneiphöfsche Langgasse 6 (Pl. C, 3, 4), with café, and *Zappa*, Französische Str. 12 (Pl. D, 3).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 2), open in winter only; *Neues Schauspielhaus*, in the Passage (Pl. E, 3); *Komische Oper*, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Damm 26, in the Mittelhufen (comp. inset map), operettas.

Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Post-Strasse.

Baths. *Palaestra Albertina* (p. 340), with swimming-pool. Swimming baths at the Oberteich (Pl. E, 1), outside the Rossgärter Tor and the Tragheimer Tor.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways, comp. the Plan.

Steamers to *Memel*, viâ Tapiau and Labiau, in 13 hrs. (from Cranz to Memel, see p. 342); to *Tilsit*, on week-days in $13^1/_2$ hrs.; to *Danzig*, viâ the Haff, thrice weekly in 7-14 hrs.

Amber (comp. p. 341). *B. Liedtke*, Prinzessin-Str. 1-3 (Pl. D, 3), and *Adolf Lehmann*, Steindamm 84-86 (Pl. C, 1, 2). — Bookshop. *Gräfe & Unzer* (founded in 1722), Parade-Platz 6 (Pl. D, 2), with one of the earliest portraits of Kant (1768), shown on request.

Enquiry Office, Münz-Str. 11 (Pl. D, 2, 3), open on week-days in summer 9-12 & 3-6; closed on Sat. afternoon.

British Vice-Consulate, Schön-Str. 14 (Pl. D, E, 1; office-hours 9-3, Sat. 9-12). — American Consulate, Schloss-Str. 6 (Pl. D, 3; office-hours 9-4).

Times of Admission.

Collection of Amber (p. 341), Sun. 11-1; free. On week-days apply at the Geological Institute; fee.

Kant Room (p. 340), daily 8-6 on application to the castellan; 50 pf.

Ostpreussisches Heimat-Museum (p. 341), in summer daily 10-6, in winter till dusk; adm. from the Tiergarten free; for the houses 50 pf.

Schloss (p. 339). — *Industrial Art Museum* (reached from the Schlosshof by entrance 6a), in summer daily, in winter on Sun., Mon., & Thurs. only, 10-1; 50 pf. — *Municipal Picture Gallery* (reached from Schloss-Platz by entrance 1), daily 10-1; 50 pf. — *Prussia Museum*. Historical Collections (reached from the Schlosshof by entrance 8), Sun., Thurs., & Fri. 10-1, 30 pf.; Prehistoric Antiquities (reached from the Schlosshof by entrance 6a), Sun., Wed., Sat. 10-1, 30 pf. — Former *Royal Apartments* (reached from the Schlosshof by entrance 2), week-days 8-1, Sun. 10-1; 50 pf. — *Schloss-Kirche*, sacristan, Jägerhof-Str. 6 (Pl. E, 2, 3), generally in the church from 10 to 1; gratuity.

Tiergarten (p. 341), open daily; Wed. 1 *M*, on other days 50 pf.; Sun. & Wed. (from June 1st to August 31st daily) concerts.

University Library (p. 340), open Mon.-Fri. 9-1 & 3-7, Sat. 9-1.

Chief Attractions (5 hrs.). Schloss, Monument of Frederick I., Parade-Platz, Dom, and Hufen.

Königsberg (7 ft.), the second capital of Prussia, the seat of the provincial government of East Prussia and of a university, with 261,000 inhab., lies on undulating ground on the *Pregel*, $4^1/_2$ M. from its influx into the *Frisches Haff*. The city consists of three quarters, which were anciently independent of each other: the *Altstadt* (p. 340), the *Kneiphof* (p. 340), and the *Löbenicht* (on the E. side, between the Schlossteich and the Neuer Pregel). To these have now been added the former suburbs of *Sackheim*, *Rossgarten*, *Tragheim*, etc. A ship-canal between Königsberg and Pillau (p. 341), which enables vessels of 21 ft. draught to enter the town, was completed in 1901. The staples of its trade are grain, amber (p. 341),

and mill-products. Its mills, iron-foundries, and machine-shops are important. Since 1920 sample fairs, known as 'Ostmessen' (serving East Germany), have taken place in February and August.

Königsberg was originally a fortress of the Teutonic Order, and was probably named after its ally King Ottocar of Bohemia (1255). After the fall of the Marienburg (p. 336) the town became the residence of the Grand Master, and afterwards (1525-1618) that of the Dukes of Prussia. *Elector Frederick III.* of Brandenburg assumed the title of King Frederick I. of Prussia here in 1701, and after the disasters of 1806 King Frederick William III. and his court retired to Königsberg, where schemes for the salvation of the tottering kingdom were zealously canvassed by Stein (p. 352), Scharnhorst, and other illustrious men of the period. Königsberg is also celebrated as the birthplace of the philosopher *Immanuel Kant* (1724-1804; p. 341) and the scene of his labours.

The **Schloss** (Pl. D, 3), an extensive building, enclosing a large quadrangle, with a lofty Gothic tower, situated nearly in the centre of the city, was founded in 1257 as a seat of the Teutonic Order. It was frequently altered in the 16-19th centuries. Adm., see p. 338.

The former *Royal Apartments* are mainly in the S.E. wing, built in 1705-12. In the E. wing, above the clock-gate, is the so-called *Birth Chamber of King Frederick I.*, with valuable wood-carvings in the early-Renaissance style (1543-48). — The W. wing contains the *Schloss-Kirche*, completed in 1602-8, where Frederick I. of Prussia was crowned in 1701 and William I. in 1861. The arms emblazoned on the walls and pillars are those of Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle. Above the church is the spacious *Moscowiter-Saal*, one of the largest halls in Germany. — In the N. wing are the *State Archives* and the *Blutgericht*, formerly the wine-cellar of the Schloss, now a restaurant (p. 337).

The first floor of the S. wing houses the *Industrial Art Museum*, in which the iron-work, cabinets, Königsberg faience, and Christian and Jewish religious objects are especially to be noticed. — The second floor contains the *Municipal Picture Gallery*, a choice selection consisting mainly of modern works.

The W. and S. wings are occupied by the *Prussia Museum*, containing a rich collection of prehistoric antiquities from East Prussia, historical collections, souvenirs of Kant (see above), etc.

On the exterior (W.) wall of the Schloss, abutting on Gesekus-Platz, is a tablet erected in 1924 to the memory of Kant, with a famous passage from the 'Critique of Practical Reason' ending with the words: "The starry heavens above me, the moral law within me".

Outside the S.W. angle of the Schloss is a statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 7), and by the N.E. corner is one of Albrecht I. (Pl. 3), first Duke of Prussia (1525), both by Reusch. The *Statue of King Frederick I. (Pl. 1), in front of the E. portal of the Schloss, is by Schlüter (1697). — E. T. A. Hoffmann (1776-1822), of 'Tales of Hoffmann' fame, was born near by, at Französische Str. 25 (Pl. D, 3). — In Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz are a bronze statue, by Reusch (1901), of Bismarck (Pl. 6), and a granite cube marking the site of the altar of the original Altstädtische Kirche and the tomb of Hans Luther (d. 1575), the eldest son of the reformer.

The Post Office (Pl. C, 3) is situated a few paces to the W. of the Schloss, and adjoining it is the *Altstädtische Kirche* (Pl. C, D, 2), designed by Schinkel (1839-43), whose plans, however, were much reduced and modified.

In the vicinity is Parade-Platz (Pl. D, 2), bounded on the N.E. by the Theatre and on the N.W. by the University (see below), and embellished with statues of Schiller, by S. Cauer (1910; Pl. 1 a), and of Frederick William III. (Pl. 2), by Kiss (1851). A little to the S.W. is a statue of Kant (Pl. 4), by Rauch, erected in 1864.

The **University** (*Albertina;* 1700 students), completed in 1862, is a Renaissance structure by Stüler. The façade is adorned with an equestrian figure in relief of Duke Albrecht of Prussia (p. 339), the founder of the university in 1544. Below are statues of Luther and Melanchthon. The Senate Hall contains a bust of Kant in his 80th year, by Hagemann and Schadow.

The *Palaestra Albertina* (Pl. D, 1), at Dritte-Fliess-Str. 3-5, was established in 1898 by Dr. Lange of New York for the encouragement of sport among the students and citizens. — In the Mittel-Tragheim are the Government Offices (Pl. D, 1; 1872-80). — A little to the S. is the *University Library* (Pl. D, E, 2; adm., see p. 338), with 318,000 volumes.

The *Schlossteich* (Pl. D, E, 3-1), a creation of the Teutonic Order, is a lake about $^3/_4$ M. long. On the E. side is the *Stadthalle* (Pl. E, 2; 1912; restaurant, p. 337).

In König-Str. are the *Landeshaus* (Pl. F, 3) and the *Königs-Tor* (Pl. G, 3), with statues of King Ottocar of Bohemia, Duke Albrecht of Prussia, and King Frederick I.

To the S.W. of the Schlossteich is the Altstadt. In the Altstädtischer Markt (Pl. D, 3) is the *Altstädtisches Rathaus*, a commercial high-school since 1915. At Altstädtische Sattlergasse 6 (Pl. D, 3) is the *Collection of Amber* of the state amber works (p. 341).

In the quarter called the Kneiphof, on an island in the Pregel, is the Gothic **Dom** (Pl. D, 4), begun c. 1325 and converted in the middle of the 15th cent. into a 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxxiv). It was restored in 1901-7. Verger, Dom-Str. 17-19. One of the W. towers is unfinished.

The *Choir, with mural paintings of the 14-16th cent., contains some late-Gothic wood-carvings and mediæval monuments, the chief of which is that of Albrecht I., Duke of Prussia (d. 1568; see above), probably by C. Floris of Antwerp (1572). A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

Adjoining the cathedral, on the N. side of the choir, on the site of a burial-chapel of 1881, is a lofty open pillared hall, constructed of porphyry (1924), which encloses the simple *Tombstone of Immanuel Kant.*

Opposite the N. side of the cathedral stands the *Kneiphof-Gymnasium,* to the E. of which is the *Old University,* where Kant lectured. The latter now contains the Municipal Library and Archives and, on the upper floor, the *Kant Room* (adm., see p. 338), with souvenirs of the philosopher (including the writing-desk on which he wrote a part of his works). — The *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 4) has a noteworthy stucco ceiling of the early 18th century.

On the left bank of the Pregel, between the bridges crossing from the Kneiphof, is the *Exchange* (Börse; Pl. C, 4; business hours 11.30-1.30).

No. 22 in Vordere Vorstadt (Pl. C, 4; taken down in 1740) occupies the site of the house where Immanuel Kant was born in 1724.

The *Sternwarte* (Observatory; Pl. B, 2) was fitted up by the astronomer F. W. Bessel (d. 1846). Near it are the *Botanical Garden* (Bessel-Str. 3), the *Zoological Museum* (Sternwarten-Str. 1), the *Chemical Laboratory*, and several institutions belonging to the medical faculty of the university. The hilly ground to the W. of the observatory is occupied by the *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, B, 2). — The Geological Institute, at No. 4 Lange Reihe, near the Heu-Markt (Pl. C, 2), contains an interesting *Collection of Amber* (adm., see p. 338).

Outside the Steindammer Tor (Pl. B, 1) lie the **Hufen** (tramway), a suburb with gardens, villas, and the *Tiergarten* (adm., see p. 338). Connected with the Tiergarten is the *Ostpreussisches Heimat-Museum* (adm., see p. 338), the first open-air museum in Germany, with models of farms, cottages, churches, etc. To the left, in the *Luisenwahl Park*, is a bust of Queen Louise, who lived in the villa opposite with her children (1808), and to whom a *Memorial Church* (a little beyond the Luisenwahl) was erected in 1901.

Samland.

Samland is a fertile and partly wooded district, with several lakes, lying to the N. of Königsberg. Many villages on its N. coast are frequented as bathing-places. The most interesting part is the coast-line between Rauschen and Brüsterort; those who can make but a flying visit should go by train to Rauschen (p. 342), walk to (1¾ hr.) Warnicken, return to Rauschen by train for the night, and next day walk from Warnicken to Brüsterort and (4¾ hrs.) Palmnicken. — *Amber* ('Bernstein'), a yellow translucent fossil resin, is found in considerable quantities on the Prussian coast between Memel and Danzig. The right to collect it is a state monopoly; visitors therefore are not allowed to pick up fragments. The milky amber is most esteemed; specimens containing insect and vegetable matter are highly prized.

From Königsberg to Pillau, 29 M., railway (from the Pillau-Bahnhof, Pl. B 3) in 1½ hr. — 3½ M. *Juditten* (tramway from Königsberg), with a municipal park and a Gothic church. — From (13½ M.) *Powayen* an excursion (2½ hrs.) may be made to the Galtgarben (p. 342). — From (21 M.) *Fischhausen* (pop. 2900; Südbahn-Hotel) a branch diverges for (11½ M.) *Palmnicken* (Schloss-Hotel, 12 R.), the chief centre of the amber industry (see above), where it is mined on an extensive scale. At *Lochstedt*, 2½ M. to the S. of Fischhausen, is an interesting castle of the Teutonic Order (1280; partly destroyed), and 2 M. to the N. of this, at *Tenkitten*, is Adalbert's Cross, supposed to mark the spot where St. Adalbert of Prague, the Apostle of Prussia, was slain by the Prussians in 997. — 26 M. *Neuhäuser*, frequented for sea-bathing (Hotel Ostsee; Monopol). — 29 M. **Pillau** (6700 inhab.; Deutsches Haus, 20 R.), a fortress at the mouth of the Frisches Haff, with a harbour and lighthouse, has also steamer connection with Königsberg and Swinemünde (p. 323).

From Königsberg to Neukuhren, 29 M., railway (from the Cranzer Bahnhof, Pl. C 1) in 1½ hr. — 17½ M. **Cranz** (*Kurhaus, 110 R.; *Belle-

vue & Strand; Monopol; visitors' tax), at the S. end of the Kurische Nehrung, is the most frequented watering-place on the Samland coast. — The **Kurische Nehrung** is a narrow strip of sand, separating the *Kurisches Haff* from the Baltic and extending to (60 M.) Memel. Its sand-dunes, sometimes attaining a height of 216 ft., tend constantly to migrate from W. to E., but they are being gradually stabilized and planted with trees. The sparse population is composed of Letts, Germans, and Lithuanians. In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, the N. part now belongs to the Memel Territory (p. 343). The elk is still found in these parts. In Jan. 1679 the Great Elector with his main army drove across the frozen Kurisches Haff as far as the mouth of the Gilge to cut off the retreat of the Swedes. — A steamer plies from *Cranzbeek* (near Cranz) to (7 hrs.) Memel (p. 343), calling at *Rossitten* (Kurisches Haff, 26 R.), with a bird sanctuary, *Nidden* (Hotel Königin Luise; Kurischer Elch, 30 R.), and *Schwarzort* (Kurischer Hof, 100 R.), a sea-bathing resort. — Beyond Cranz the railway turns to the W. — 29 M. *Neukuhren* (Kurhaus, 40 R., good; Pagel; Strand Hotel; visitors' tax), another frequented sea-bathing resort.

From Königsberg to Warnicken, 29 M., railway (from the Samland Station) in $1^3/_4$ hr. — The *Galtgarben* (360 ft; view-tower), near (12 M.) *Drugehnen*, is the highest point of the Samland. — 22 M. *Neukuhren*, see above. — 25 M. *Rauschen* (Düne, 51 R.; Kurhaus, 95 R.), in a fine situation, and (29 M.) *Warnicken* (Kurhaus, 22 R.) are two other bathing-resorts.

Other railways run from Königsberg to *Tilsit* (79 M.; p. 343) and to *Allenstein* ($79^1/_2$ M.; p. 334).

Beyond Königsberg the train follows the valley of the *Pregel*. — $133^3/_4$ M. *Wehlau* (Hotel Rabe), with 5600 inhab., where an annual horse-market is held in July.

158 M. **Insterburg** (115 ft.; *Dessauer Hof, 60 R.; Rheinischer Hof, 34 R.) is an industrial town and important railway-junction, with 35,600 inhab., at the confluence of the *Angerapp* and *Inster*, which here form the Pregel. The Lutheran church, a brick building of 1610-12, has an interesting interior.

From Insterburg to Lyck, 74 M., railway in $2^3/_4$-4 hrs. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Goldap* (Hotel Ostpreussenhof), a town of 7900 inhab., on the river of the same name. To the N.E. stretches the *Rominter Heide* (81 sq. M.), a favourite deer-forest of Emp. William II. — 57 M. *Marggrabowa* (5500 inhab.), on the *Lega*. — 74 M. *Lyck* (Hotels Königlicher Hof, Kronprinz), the chief town in Masuria, with 14,200 inhab., on a small lake, was occupied by the Russians in Feb. 1915 (see below). Railways run hence to Allenstein (98 M.; comp. p. 334) viâ ($44^1/_2$ M.) *Rudczanny*, and to (10 M.) *Prostken*.

Masuria, a well watered and wooded region stretching along the S. of East Prussia, was the scene of fiercely fought battles in Aug. and Sept. 1914 and Jan. 1915. After the defeat of the Russians at Tannenberg (p. 334) began the **Battle of the Masurian Lakes** on Sept. 5-15th. The Russian army, of 206,000 men, under General von Rennenkampf, took up a position, 62 M. long, extending from Wehlau (see above) in the N.W. to Marggrabowa (see above) in the S.E. The Germans, under Hindenburg, reinforced to 175,000 men, heavily attacked the Russian left wing and rolled it back beyond Goldap (see above). The attack against the centre and right wing developed so rapidly that the Russians were forced to retreat over the frontier. A Russian onslaught near Lyck (see above) was simultaneously repulsed. The Russian losses amounted to 100,000 men and 150 guns.

During the first and second German campaigns in Poland in Oct. and Nov. 1914 the E. Prussian frontier was defended by the 8th Army of

100,000 men (mostly reserve troops), under General Otto von Below, occupying a line 106 M. long, extending in a curve from Ortelsburg in the S. along the Masurian Lakes as far N. as Tilsit. Opposite lay the Russian 10th Army of 220,000 men. To drive the enemy out of the country, Hindenburg raised the 10th Army of 250,000 men and on Feb. 4th, 1915, began the **Winter Battle in Masuria.** As at the Battle of Tannenberg the Russians were outflanked on both sides and by Feb. 16th were pressed back to Augustów in Poland. Over 110,000 men and 300 guns fell into the hands of the Germans and East Prussia was saved for the second time.

From Insterburg to Memel, 91 M., railway (express to Tilsit) in 4 hrs. Customs and passport examination at Tilsit and Pogegen. Lithuanian visa necessary. This line runs N. — $33^1/_2$ M. **Tilsit** (Königlicher Hof, 36 R., good; Kaiserhof, 35 R.; Bahnhof, good; tramway), a town with 46,600 inhab., on the *Memel*. On a raft on the Memel the peace of 1807 was concluded between Napoleon, Emp. Alexander, and King Frederick William III., by which Prussia was deprived of one-half of her dominions. A marble tablet marks the house in which Frederick William III. and Queen Louise resided. The poet Max von Schenkendorf (b. 1783 at Tilsit, d. 1817) is commemorated by a statue in Schenkendorf-Platz. Tilsit is also connected with Königsberg by a more direct line viâ *Labiau* (79 M., in $3^1/_4$-$4^3/_4$ hrs.). — The train crosses the valley of the Memel (which is here $2^1/_2$ M. wide) by means of three bridges and enters the Memel Territory.

The **Memel Territory** was separated from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and handed over to Lithuania in 1924, subject to certain conditions imposed by the League of Nations creating a partly autonomous government at Memel and providing for the status of the port and its adjacent territory. The district embraces 960 sq. M. and extends from the Memel northwards as far as the old Russian frontier. The 140,000 inhab., composed equally of Germans and Lithuanians, are engaged mainly in agriculture and cattle-breeding. The timber trade is important.

37 M. *Pogegen (Pagégiai).* — 91 M. **Memel** (Victoria, 85 R., Berliner Hof, both good; Baltischer Hof; British Consulate), now called *Klaipéda* by the Lithuanians, an industrial seaport with 41,500 inhab. (mostly Germans), at the entrance to the Kurisches Haff, was the northernmost town in Prussia and is now the capital of the Memel Territory. On March 18th, 1915, it was occupied and plundered by the Russians, who were driven out two days later. Memel was the birthplace of Simon Dach (1605-59), the author of the poem 'Ännchen von Tharau' (memorial fountain, 1912). Air service, comp. p. xviii; tickets are obtained from R. Meyhoefer, Börsen-Str. 13. Steamer to London (United Baltic Corporation: agency at the Victoria House), see p. xii; to Cranzbeck, see p. 342; to Königsberg, see p. 338.

From Insterburg to *Thorn*, see p. 334.

From Insterburg the main (Leningrad) line goes on viâ (174 M.) *Gumbinnen* (Hotel Kaiserhof), a town with 17,400 inhab., at the junction of the *Rominte* and *Pissa*, where the first important engagement between the Germans and Russians took place on Aug. 19th and 20th, 1914. — 182 M. *Trakehnen.* The village, $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., with a stud-farm (established in 1732), is the centre of the noted horse-breeding industry of East Prussia. — 196 M. *Eydtkuhnen* (Hotel Russischer Hof) is the Prussian frontier station. — Thence to (553 M.) *Leningrad* (Petrograd), see Baedeker's 'Russia'.

57. From Berlin to Breslau viâ Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Sagan or Kohlfurt.

205 or 224 M. Railway in $5^1/_2$-$10^3/_4$ hrs.; to ($50^1/_2$ M.) *Frankfort* in 1-$1^3/_4$ hr.

Berlin, see p. 28. — 29 M. *Fürstenwalde* (144 ft.; Hotel Kronprinz), with 22,600 inhab., was the seat of a bishopric from 1385 to 1598. Light railway to Dahmsdorf-Müncheberg (p. 325; $18^1/_2$ M.).

$50^1/_2$ M. **Frankfort-on-the-Oder.** — Hotels. **Prinz von Preussen* (Pl. a; B, 3), 50 R. (5 with baths); *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. b; B, 3), 40 R., good; *Victoria* (Pl. d; B, 3), 45 R. from 3, D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*; *Central* (Pl. f; B, 3), 14 R. from 3 *M*; *Mark Brandenburg* (Pl. e; B, 4).

Restaurants. Beer: *Nürnberger Bierhaus*, Fürstenwalder Str. 60 (Pl. A, B, 3); *Frankfurter Hof*, Bahnhof-Str. 13 (Pl. B, 3, 4). — Wine: *Habel*, at the Deutsches Haus (see above); *Lienau House* (Pl. 4, C 2; see below). — Café. *Kyritz*, Wilhelm-Platz 23 (Pl. B, 3).

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), Wilhelm-Platz.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways traverse the principal streets.

Frankfort-on-the-Oder (187 ft.), German *Frankfurt an der Oder*, an old town with 68,200 inhab., was always an important station on the commercial route to Poland, and was the seat of a university from 1506 to 1811. The city is connected by a bridge with the Damm suburb on the right bank.

To the N. of the station lies Wilhelm-Platz, with an equestrian statue of Emp. William I. (Pl. 6; B, 3), by Unger (1900). Regierungs-Str. leads hence to the *Marien-Kirche* or *Ober-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), a brick church of the 15th cent., with a polygonal choir (sacristan, Oberkirch-Platz 6). Among the objects of interest in the interior are the wood-carving over the altar (1489 ?); old stained glass; a seven-branched candlestick, adorned with reliefs of the 14th cent.; and a font of 1376. — The *Rathaus* (Pl. B, C, 3), in the Markt, a late-Gothic brick building of the 15th cent., was remodelled in 1607-10. On the imposing S. gable is an oblique rod, supposedly the device of the Hanseatic League. — To the N. is the *Lienau House* (Pl. 4; C, 2), containing collections of art and natural history (free on Sun. 11-1). Still farther N. are the Gothic *Protestant Church* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Nikolai-Kirche* or *Unter-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 2; 14-16th cent.).

A pleasant promenade (known as the 'Halbe Stadt') stretches N. of Wilhelm-Platz. To the S. of Wilhelm-Platz is a sandstone obelisk (1778) to the poet Ewald von Kleist (Pl. 7; B, 3), who died here of wounds received at the battle of Kunersdorf (p. 345) in 1759. Close by is a monument (1911) to the poet Heinrich von Kleist (Pl. 8; 1777-1811), a native of Frankfort, and not far off is a bronze statue of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (1828-85; Pl. 11), by Unger (1888). Farther S. is the 'Anger', on which stands the *Gertraud-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 4; 1875-79). At the end of the Anger is the garden-restaurant *Kartaus-Bad* (Pl. C, 5), $2^1/_2$ M. beyond which is the

A
Berlin
Schlachthof
B
C
D
1 Baugewerbeschule A 2
2 Gesellschaftshaus B 2
3 Gymnasium B 4
4 Haus Lienau C 2
5 Herzog-Leopold-Dkm. C 1
6 Kaiser-Wilhelm-Dkm. B 3
7 Ewald v. Kleist-Dkm. B 3
8 Heinr. v. Kleist-Dkm. B 3
9 Landgericht C 3
10 Loge B 3
11 Prinz Friedr. Karl-Dkm. B 3
12 Regierung C 3
Lebuser Vorst.
Dammvorstadt
Vorst.
Blumenstrasse
Kietzer Vorstadt
Schützenhaus
Kirchhof
Theater
Rathaus
Kommandantur
Bahnhof
Gubener Vorst.
Pfarrwinkel
Bellevue
Eichwald
Wasserturm
Kartauswerder
Kartausbad
Beresinchen
Alter
Oder
Frankfurter Strasse
Gubener Strasse
Strassenbahn
Chausseehs
FRANKFURT a.d. Oder
1 : 25.000
0 100 200 400 600 800 M.
1 : 75.000
Km
Anschluss s. Beikarte
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

pleasure resort of *Buschmühle* (tram to the Chausseehaus, Pl. C 6; railway station, see below).

Along the right bank of the Oder, N. of the bridge, runs the *Oderdamm*, on which is the monument (1787) of Duke Leopold of Brunswick (Pl. 5; C, 1), who was drowned in 1785. About 2 M. to the S.E. of the bridge is *Kleist's Höhe* (view-tower).

From Frankfort to *Grossenhain* (p. 155), 95 M., railway in 4 hrs.; to *Eberswalde*, see p. 319; to *Cüstrin*, see p. 325.

From Frankfort to Breslau viâ Reppen, 152 M., railway in 5-8½ hrs. — The line crosses the Oder. — At (6 M.) *Kunersdorf* Frederick the Great was defeated by the Russians and Austrians in 1759. — 13 M. *Reppen*, junction for the line from Stettin to Glogau and Breslau viâ Cüstrin (see p. 321). — 48 M. *Rotenburg*, junction for Guben (32¼ M.; see below) and Bentschen (see below). — About 2½ hrs. E. of (59 M.) *Attkessel* is *Schloss Saabor*, with an excellent rococo interior (1745). — 91 M. **Glogau** (Hotels Deutsches Haus, Feldmarschall Hindenburg), a town on the Oder, with 25,800 inhab., junction for Sagan (see below) or (28 M.) *Lissa* (in Poland). The Dom, a brick edifice founded in the 12th and rebuilt in the 15-16th cent., contains elaborate stalls of the 17th century. — 104 M. *Raudten*, junction for Liegnitz (24 M.; p. 346). — 152 M. *Breslau* (Main Station), see p. 347.

53 M. *Buschmühle* (see above). — Beyond (57 M.) *Finkenheerd* we cross the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Kanal*, constructed by the Great Elector in 1662-68 and connecting the Spree and the Oder.

81 M. **Guben** (145-380 ft.; Hotel Central; Kronprinz, near the station; Liehr), a town with 38,300 inhab., situated on the *Neisse*, is surrounded by heights rising to 243 ft. above the river and planted with fruit-trees. Extensive cloth and hat factories. Its chief buildings include the Rathaus (rebuilt in 1672), the late-Gothic Stadt-Kirche (16th cent.), and the Municipal Museum (1913). The Werder-Turm is a relic of the old fortifications.

From Guben branch-lines run to *Cottbus* (see p. 229) and *Bentschen* (61½ M.; see above) viâ Rotenburg (see above).

Beyond Guben the line crosses the *Neisse*. — 97½ M. *Sommerfeld* (Hotel Grüner Baum), a cloth-manufacturing town (11,900 inhab.), is the junction for Weisswasser (p. 354).

The shorter route viâ Sagan diverges here from that viâ Kohlfurt, rejoining it again at Arnsdorf (comp. below). — 118 M. (from Berlin) **Sagan** (Hotel Weisser Löwe; Walfisch), town on the *Bober*, with 15,300 inhab., cloth-factories, and a Schloss of the Dukes of Talleyrand-Sagan, begun in 1627. Railways run hence to Sorau (7½ M.; see below), Hansdorf (see below), and Glogau (37¼ M.; see above). — 158½ M. *Arnsdorf*, and thence to (205 M.) *Breslau*, see p. 346.

Route viâ Kohlfurt. — 97½ M. *Sommerfeld*, see above. — 114 M. **Sorau** (515 ft.; Hotel Brose; Finke), a linen and cloth manufacturing place (15,700 inhab.), is the junction for Halle and Leipzig, viâ Cottbus (p. 354). — 119 M. *Hansdorf*, junction for Sagan (6¾ M.; see above).

139 M. **Kohlfurt** (railway restaurant), junction for Görlitz (18 M; p. 354), Rosslau (145 M.; p. 229), and Lauban (13 1/2 M.; p. 358).

The line crosses the *Queis* and the *Bober*. — 155 M. **Bunzlau** (Kronprinz von Preussen, 27 R.; Schwarzer Adler), with 16,500 inhab., is famous for its pottery. A marble bust commemorates Martin Opitz (p. 330), born here in 1597. — 177 1/2 M. *Arnsdorf*, junction for the line from Frankfort viâ Sagan (p. 345).

183 M. **Liegnitz.** — *Plan*, see p. 345. — Hotels. *Reichshof* (Pl. c; C, 1), 50 R. at 3 1/2 *M*; *Rautenkranz* (Pl. a; B, 3); *Vater's* (Pl. e; C, 1); *Union* (Pl. d; C, 2), 25 R; *Forsthaus* (Pl. b; C, 2); *Goldene Krone* (Pl. f; B, 2).

Restaurants. *Prinz Heinrich*, Frauen-Str. 4 (Pl. B, C, 2, 3); *Hähnel*, Friedrich-Platz 7 (Pl. B, 3); *Lindenschenke*, Breslauer Platz (Pl. C, 2); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (see below); *Schiesshaus* (Pl. C, 4). — Wine: *Mitscher & Caspary*, Luisen-Str. 3 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Adler*, Ring 5 (Pl. B, 3); *Debray*, Ring 12.

Post Office (Pl. C, 1), Piasten-Str. 1.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways, comp. the Plan.

Liegnitz (394 ft.), at the confluence of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, with 74,000 inhab., was the capital of the duchy of Liegnitz from 1164 to 1675. The *Schloss* (Pl. B, 2), rebuilt since 1835, contains the government offices; the principal portal (1533) shows the influence of the Flemish Renaissance style. The two brick towers, the round Hedwigs-Turm and the octagonal Peters-Turm, date from the 15th century. The Roman Catholic *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), a baroque structure of 1714-30, contains monuments of the princes of the Piast dynasty, which became extinct in 1675.

In the Ring, which is adorned with two fountains, stand the *Altes Rathaus* (Pl. 1; B, 3), built in 1737-41, and the *Theatre* (1842). — On the S. the Ring is bounded by the Protestant *Peter-Paul-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3; sexton, Peter-Paul-Platz 6), dating from 1333-90 and restored in 1892-94. The bronze statue of Frederick the Great, in Friedrich-Platz (Pl. B, 3), is a copy of that at Stettin (p. 320). — To the W. is the *Museum* (Pl. B, 3), with weapons and armour (15-16th cent.) and industrial products of Silesia.

On the E. side of the town are fine ornamental grounds. At the *Palmenhain* (Pl. C, D, 4) is a warm-water pond with various tropical plants.

From Liegnitz lines run to *Raudten*, see p. 345; to *Königszelt*, see R. 65; to *Merzdorf* (38 M.; p. 358); and to *Greiffenberg* (see p. 358).

Beyond Liegnitz the Breslau train crosses the Katzbach (p. 377). Farther on lies the *Kunitzer See*. — About 5 M. to the N. of (197 M.) *Maltsch* (railway under construction) is *Leubus*, with a Cistercian convent (founded c. 1175; now an asylum), rebuilt in the baroque style (fine banquet-hall and church). — 215 M. *Deutsch-Lissa*. At *Leuthen*, 3 1/2 M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 35,000 Prussians defeated 65,000 Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1757.

224 M. *Breslau* (Main Station), see p. 347.

58. Breslau.

Air Service, comp. p. xviii.

Railway Stations. 1. *Main Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. E 4, 5, *II*), for the Upper Silesian, Berlin, Posen, Glatz, Reppen, and Zobten lines, and for Öls and Kattowitz. — 2. *Freiburg Station* (Gebirgs-Bahnhof; Pl. C 3, *II*), for the Freiburg-Schweidnitz line and for the suburban trains to Deutsch-Lissa. — 3. *Oder-Tor Station* (Pl. D, 1; *I*), for Trebnitz, Öls, Gnesen, Upper Silesia, etc.

Hotels. **Monopol* (Pl. a, D 4; *II*), in a quiet situation, 80 R. (40 with baths) at 5-8, D. 3½ *M*, **Residenz* (Pl. p, D 4; *II*), 80 R., with café but no restaurant, **Nord-Hotel* (Pl. c, E 4; *II*), 100 R., **Savoy* (Pl. h, D 4; *II*), 60 R. (20 with baths) at 4-12, D. 2½-3½ *M*, **Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. q, D 4; *II*), 120 R. (6 with baths), all these first-class. — Near the Main Station: **Hohenzollernhof* (Pl. r, E 4; *II*), no restaurant, 60 R.; *Reichshof* (Pl. d, E 4; *II*), 50 R.; *Kronprinz* (Pl. t, E 4; *II*), 60 R.; *Reichsadler*, Garten-Str. 99 (Pl. D, E, 4; *II*); *Germania*, Garten-Str. 101; *Weidner*, Claassen-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 4; *II*); *Königshof* (Pl. n, E 4; *II*). — In the Inner Town: **Metropol* (Pl. c, E 3; *II*), 60 R. at 4-6 *M*; **Goldene Gans* (Pl. b, D 3; *II*); *Schlesischer Hof* (Pl. f, E 3; *II*); *König von Ungarn* (Pl. k, E 3; *II*); *Riegner* (Pl. l, D 3; *II*); *Post* (Pl. s, E 3; *II*); *Rom* (Pl. m, E 3; *II*). — Near the Freiburg Station (Pl. C, 3; *II*): *Deutsche Krone.*

Wine Restaurants. **Monopol*, **Savoy*, see above; **Hansen*, Schweidnitzer Str. 16-18 (Pl. D, 4, 3; *II*); **Preusse*, Schweidnitzer Str. 36; **Kempinski*, Ohlauer Str. 79 (Pl. E, 3; *II*); *Lange*, Junkern-Str. 14 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*). — Wine Rooms (with hot dishes). *Philippi & Co.*, Albrecht-Str. 16 (Pl. E, 3; *II*); *Wuttke*, Ring 57 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Hübner*, Schuhbrücke 13 (Pl. E, 3; *II*); *Raiffeisen*, Junkern-Str. 1-3 (Pl. D, 3; *II*). — *Bodega*, Schweidnitzer Str. 19 (Pl. D, 3; *II*). — *Mampe's Gute Stube*, Hummerei 54 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*) and Dorotheengasse 11 (Pl. D, 3; *II*).

Beer Restaurants. *Echtes Bierhaus*, Schweidnitzer Str. 38-40 (Pl. D, 4, 3; *II*); *Haase-Gaststätte*, Tauentzien-Str. 20 (Pl. D, E, 4; *II*); *Augustinerbräu*, Junkern-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Pschorrbräu*, Tauentzien-Platz 14 (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Paschke*, Taschen-Str. 21 (Pl. E, 3, 4; *II*); *Konzerthaus* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), Garten-Str. 39-41; *Haase*, Breite Str. 1 (Pl. E, 3; *II*); *Schweidnitzer Keller*, in the Rathaus (p. 349), popular; *Goldenes Zepter*, see p. 351. — *Kissling*, Junkern-Str. 15 (Pl. D, 3; *II*). — There are several beer-gardens on the so-called 'Biergarten-Strasse', or promenade between the Liebichs-Höhe (Pl. E, 4; *II*) and Dominikaner-Strasse.

Cafés. *Residenz-Café*, in the Residenz-Hotel (see above); *Schloss-Café*, Zwinger-Platz (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Vier Jahreszeiten*, see above; *Theater-Café*, Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben 12 (Pl. D, E, 4; *II*); *Fahrig*, Zwinger-Platz 2 (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Goldene Krone*, corner of Ring and Ohlauer Strasse (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*); *Silesia*, Ohlauer Str. 38 (Pl. E, 3; *II*). — **Confectioners.** *Wende*, Junkern-Str. 8 and Ohlauer Str. 74; *Brunies*, Junkern-Str. 1-3, *Stromenger*, Ohlauer Str. 10.

Baths. River Baths: *Wellenbäder*, An den Mühlen 4 a (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Kroll*, Werder-Str. 13-19 (Pl. D, 2; *II*), with warm baths also; *Kallenbach*, Hinterbleiche 3 (Pl. E, 2; *II*).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), opera; *Lobe-Theater* (Pl. F, 3; *II*), drama and comedy; *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), operettas; *Viktoria-Theater* (Pl. E, 4; *II*), operettas, farces, cinema. — *Liebich's Varieté* (Pl. D, 4; *II*), operettas in summer. — Variety Theatres. *Figaro-Theater*, at the Schlesischer Hof (see above); *Esplanade*, Liebichs-Höhe (Pl. E, 4; *II*), dancing, etc.; *Bonbonnière*, at the Friedeberg, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 125, near Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. C, 6; *I*).

Concerts. *Konzert-Haus* (Pl. D, 4; *II*); *Zoological Garden* (p. 353); on the terrace at the *Jahrhundert-Halle* (p. 353), etc.

Post Office (Pl. E, 3; *II*), Albrecht-Str. 24-26 (entrance to telegraph department, Graben 2).

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle.

Tramways, comp. the Plans.

Steamers. From behind the Sand-Brücke (Pl. E, 2, 3; *II*) and the Kaiser-Brücke (Pl. F, 3; *II*) to the *Zoological Garden, Oder-Schlösschen, Pirscham,* and *Wilhelmshafen;* to the *Jungfern-See* (p. 353). From the Königs-Brücke (Pl. D, 2; *II*) to *Oswitz* and *Schwedenschanze;* to *Sandberg.*

American Consulate at No. 12 in Elsasser Str., the E. prolongation of Moritz-Str. (Pl. C, D, 5; *I*).

Enquiry Office, Am Hauptbahnhof 1 (Pl. E, 4; *II*), week-days 8-6.

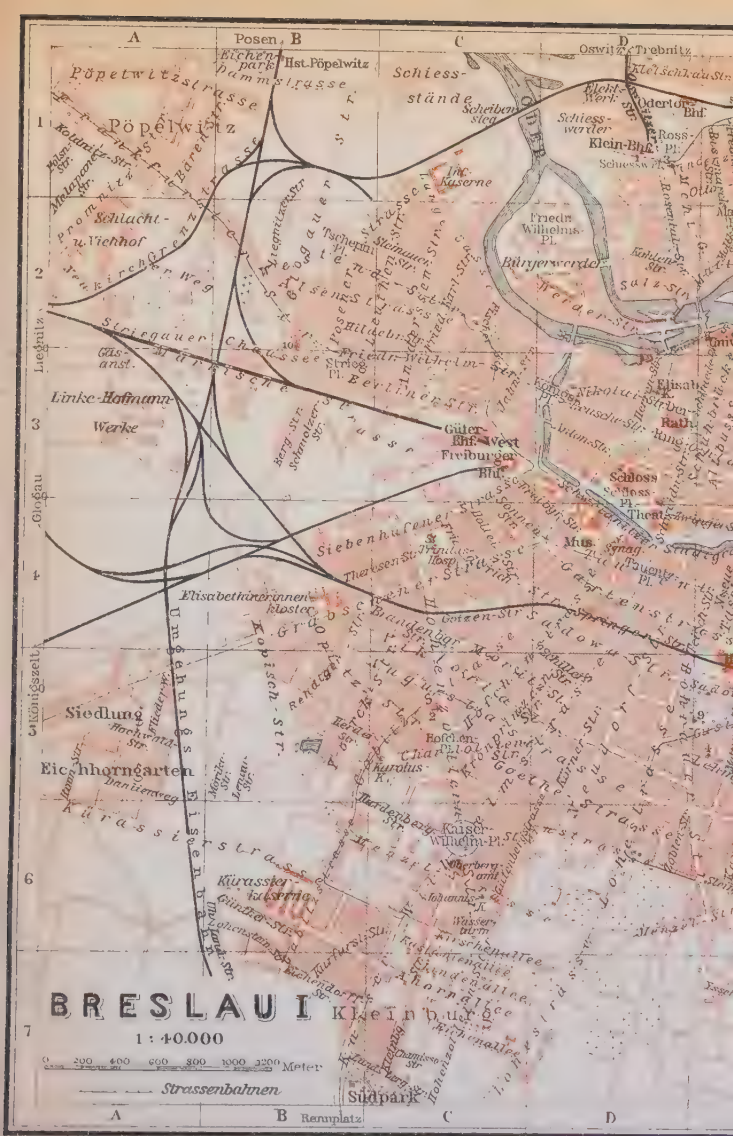
Times of Admission.

Botanical Garden (p. 353), daily 7-12 & 2-6 (in winter till dusk), for strangers on Sun. also. Hot-houses, in summer only, week-days 4.30-5.30.
Botanical Museum (p. 353), open free in summer on Wed. 3-5.
Diocesan Museum (p. 353), open free on Mon., Tues., Fri. 10-12.30. Entrance, Göppert-Str. 12.
Municipal Library and Archives (p. 349), week-days 8-2, from April to Sept. also Tues. & Fri. 4-7.
Neisser House (p. 353), Sun. 10-1, Wed. 3-5, 50 pf.; at other times (except Sun. afternoon), 1 *M.*
Rathaus (p. 349), daily from 8 till dusk. Tickets are bought at the Botenmeisterei, on the ground-floor, to the right; 20 pf.
Silesian Museum of Fine Arts (p. 351), week-days, except Mon., 9-3 (in winter 10-3), Sun. 11-2; Wed. free, on other days 50 pf.
Silesian Museum of Industrial Art and Antiquities (p. 350), week-days 10-1, Sun. 11-2; Wed. 20 pf., on other days 30 pf.
State and University Library (p. 352), week-days 9-2 & 4-7, during vacation 9-2; show-collection on week-days 11-1.
Zoological Museum (p. 353), open free Wed. 2-4, Sun. 11-1.

Chief Attractions (1 day). Morning: Ring, Rathaus, St. Elizabeth's, Blücher-Platz, Schweidnitzer Str., Museum of Industrial Art, Museum of Fine Arts. — Afternoon: Promenades (Liebichs-Höhe), Cathedral, and Scheitnig (or Wilhelmshafen or the Süd-Park).

Breslau (395 ft.), the seat of government for the Prussian province of Lower Silesia (Nieder-Schlesien), of a university, and of a technical academy, the residence of a Roman Catholic prince-bishop, and an important railway-junction, lies in a fertile plain on both banks of the *Oder,* at the influx of the *Ohle.* With 563,000 inhab. it is the largest town in Silesia and the seventh largest in Germany. It is also the most important commercial place in E. Germany, its staple commodities being grain, timber, hides, coal, glass, porcelain, sugar, and groceries, its industries including iron-founding and the manufacture of machinery, linen, clothes, railway-carriages, paper, furniture, beer, etc. Since 1918 fairs have taken place in March, May, and Sept. in the Jahrhundert-Halle and the Exhibition Building (p. 353). — Barges from Upper Silesia enter the N. of the town by two canals. The one, built in 1895-97, makes use of the Alte Oder, the other, the *Breitenbachfahrt,* constructed in 1912-17, branches off near Wilhelmshafen from the Oder and meets the Alte Oder below the Gröschel-Brücke.

Breslau, Latin *Wratislavia,* a town and episcopal see as early as the year 1000, is of Slavonic origin, and with Silesia belonged to Poland



Geograph. Anst. von

E
F
Städt. Arbeitshaus
Freimaurer Loge
Taubstummen-Inst.
Caesisenau-Pl.
Zoolog. Inst.
Botanischer Garten
Botan. Museum
Martini-K.
Diözesan-Museum
Physik. Inst.
Kreuz-K.
Ägidien-Konvikt
Sand
Paul-K.
Dom
Dom Pl.
Universitäts-Bibliothek
Fürstbischöfl. Residenz
Knaben-Seminar
Alumnat
Joseph-Krankenhaus
Brigittental
Laurentius-K.
Schweinfurtstr.
Parkstrasse
Hirschstrasse
Friedrich-Str.
Promenade
Oder
Holteistr.
Holtei-Platz
Bastion
Regierung
Lessing-Pl.
Lessingbr.
Kaiserbr.
Luther-K.
Gertraudstr.
Marienstr.
Hirtenstr.
Schwarzbachdamm
Packet-Post
Bernhardin-K.
Adalbert-K.
Turnhalle
Goppert
Clausewitz
Lobetheater
Mauritius-K.
Mauritiusbr.
Margaretenstrasse
Am Ohlauufer
Städt. Wasserwk.
Städt. Filter
Lazarus-K.
Kloster d. Barmherz. Brüder
Johannes Lemnas.
Spielplatz
Real-Schule
Lauersteg
Krankenanstalt Bethanien
Webskystr.
Tauentzienstr.
Lützowstr.
Marthastrasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Franckel-Pl.
Rotkretscham
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

down to 1163. In 1242 it was refounded as a German town and became the capital of the Duchy of Breslau. On the extinction of the dukes in 1335 it was annexed to Bohemia and became subject to the emperors of the Luxemburg family, who took the city under their special protection. At this period also Breslau received its architectural character. From 1368 to 1474 it was a member of the Hanseatic League (p. 128). The citizens embraced the Reformation in 1523, and in 1527 they fell under the Austrian supremacy. In 1741 Frederick the Great marched into Silesia and took Breslau by surprise. The town was again occupied by the Austrians in 1757, but was recaptured by Frederick after the battle of Leuthen (p. 346). In 1760 B. F. Tauentzien (p. 351) repelled an attack by Loudon. In 1806-7 the town was besieged by Vandamme, who took it and levelled the fortifications. In March 1813 Breslau was the scene of an enthusiastic rising against the French, on which occasion King Frederick William III. issued his appeal "An mein Volk" and instituted the Order of the Iron Cross.

Gothic architecture is brilliantly represented among the ecclesiastical buildings by the Elisabeth-Kirche and the Cathedral, among the secular buildings by the Rathaus. Handsome dwelling-houses of the Renaissance and baroque periods, some of them with fine portals, are still to be seen in the Ring and the Neumarkt. The St. Matthias-Kirche and the University, once a Jesuit college, are magnificent examples of the baroque style.

Near the centre of the Altstadt is the Ring (Pl. D, 3; *II*), originally the market-place, the four sides of which bear different names. On the W. side is the house (No. 8) once occupied by the Bohemian kings, built about 1500, with frescoes (1672) representing the Emperor and the seven Electors.

On the S.E. side is the Gothic ***Rathaus** (Pl. D 3, *II;* adm., see p. 348), a brick edifice with details in sandstone and architecturally the finest secular building of the later middle ages in E. Germany. It dates substantially from the 14th and 15th cent., and was judiciously restored in 1884-88. At the E. end is a huge and elaborate gable, with a fine oriel to the left of it. The S. façade is adorned with two narrow friezes of humorous figures and ten statues (1892). On the W. side is a tower with a Renaissance spire of 1565. The finest apartment is the *Fürstensaal, built c. 1350, with handsome vaulting, where meetings of the Silesian princes and estates were held from 1620 to 1740. It now contains portraits of princes and burgomasters.

In the W. part of the Ring are equestrian statues of Frederick the Great (1847) and Frederick William III. (1861), both by Kiss. — The *Stadthaus*, to the W. of the Rathaus, was completed in 1863 from Stüler's designs. — To the E. of the Rathaus is the *Staupsäule* (pillory), dating from 1492.

The neighbouring Blücher-Platz is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Blücher (Pl. D, 3; *II*), by Rauch (1827). The Alte Börse (1824), on the S. side of the Platz, is now the *Municipal Bank.* — In Ross-Markt (Pl. D, 3; *II*) is the Municipal Savings Bank, with the archives and the *Municipal Library* (adm., see p. 348). The latter contains 225,000 vols. and 4300 MSS., also three almost unique maps by Mercator (including one of the British Isles, 1564), etc.

The Protestant ***St. Elisabeth-Kirche** (Pl. D, 3; *II*), to the N.W. of the Ring, founded about 1245 and largely rebuilt at the end of the 14th cent., has a tower 300 ft. in height (1456) and three choirs (sacristan, An der Elisabeth-Kirche 1-2).

To the right and left of the high altar are portraits of Luther and Melanchthon by *L. Cranach* (1564). Stone tabernacle of 1455; pulpit of 1652. In the third chapel to the N. of the W. entrance is a Lady Altar of the 15th century. The finest of the tombstones of patrician families are those of Councillor Rybisch (d. 1544) and of the physician Crato von Craftheim d. 1585), with a fine alabaster relief.

The Protestant *Barbara-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), to the W., dates from the beginning of the 15th century. Close by to the E. is the picturesque little cul-de-sac called the *Weissgerberohle.* — In Königs-Platz (Pl. D, 3; *II*) are a bronze statue of Bismarck, by Breuer (1900), and a Bismarck fountain, by Seger (1905).

The Protestant **Maria-Magdalenen-Kirche** (Pl. E, 3; *II*), to the E. of the Ring, dates from the same period as St. Elizabeth's. The late-Romanesque S. portal was transferred hither from the monastery of St. Vincent in 1529. The interior contains a curious iron spiral staircase (ascending from the altar; 1661), a font with a railing of 1576, and inlaid stalls of the 16th century (verger, Predigergasse 3).

To the S.E., at the corner of the parsonage, is the *Dompnig Column,* with sculptures of 1491, erroneously connected with Heinz Dompnig, who was executed in 1490.

Albrecht-Strasse (Pl. E, 3; *II*), which is terminated by the pediment (1492) of the *Adalbert-Kirche* or *Dominikaner-Kirche,* contains the *Ober-Präsidium* (No. 32), in the classical style, originally a palace of Prince Hatzfeld (1766-84), and the baroque Ceslaus-Kapelle (1719-26).

In the Neumarkt (Pl. E, 3; *II*) is a fountain, with a figure of Neptune, known as 'Gabel-Jürge' (1732). — The Protestant *Bernhardin-Kirche* (Pl. E, 3; *II*) dates from the 15th century.

At the end of Schweidnitzer Strasse (Pl. D, 3, 4; *II*) are the *Minoriten-Kirche* or *Dorotheen-Kirche* (1351), the *Theatre* (Pl. D 4, *II;* 1841), and the *Corpus-Christi-Kirche* (14th cent.). An equestrian statue of Emp. William I., by Behrens, was erected in 1896 a little to the S.

Zwinger-Str. leads E. past the *Zwinger-Garten* to the *Liebichs-Höhe* (Pl. E, 4; *II*), formerly a bastion, with a tower commanding a superb *View of the town and its environs. On the S. side of the Liebichs-Höhe is a fountain, by I. Taschner (1907), commemorating Gustav Freytag (comp. p. 381).

Schloss-Platz (Pl. D, 3, 4; *II*) is bounded by the *Schloss* (18th cent.) and the Industrial Museum.

The ***Silesian Museum of Industrial Art and Antiquities** (Kunstgewerbe-Museum; Pl. D 3, *II*) occupies the old Ständehaus or Hall of the Estates (adm., see p. 348).

Court and Garden. Architectural fragments and sculptures. — Basement. Prehistoric relics, including a fine series found at Sacrau, near Breslau; antiques. — Ground Floor. Guild insignia, views of Breslau, musical instruments, weapons, peasant interiors. — First Floor. Ecclesiastical furniture (*Altar of St. Barbara, 1447; altar of the goldsmiths, 1473; altar of St. Stanislaus, 1508). Objects of mediæval art (reliquary of St. Dorothea; 'Cup of St. Hedwig', 11th cent.); ceramic, metal-work, and glass collection. — Second Floor. Textiles; bookbindings; objects from China, Japan, and the Near East.

Opposite the museum is the *Neue Börse* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), built by Lüdecke (1864-67). — Beyond the Stadtgraben are the Law Courts (Landgericht and Amtsgericht; Pl. D 4, *II*) and the New Synagogue (Pl. D, 4; *II*), by Oppler (1872).

The ***Silesian Museum of Fine Arts** (Pl. D, 4; *II*), a brick building with an Ionic portico and a lofty dome, was erected in 1875-80. In front of the exterior staircase is an equestrian statue of Emp. Frederick III., by Brütt (1901). Adm., see p. 348. The museum contains mainly modern paintings.

Main Floor. To the left of the vestibule are show rooms, with over 50 drawings and water-colours by *A. Menzel;* to the right are Engravings (30,000 plates).

The staircase is decorated with six mural paintings by *Hermann Prell* (1894).

Room I. Modern German sculptures and paintings. — Room II. Italian pictures. — Room III. Old German pictures, mostly by Silesian artists. 205. *Nuremberg Master of the Wolfgang Altar*, Ascension and Coronation of the Virgin; 842. *Hans Pleydenwurff*, Crucifixion (1462; part of an altarpiece from the church of St. Elizabeth). — Room IV. 1st Section: Dutch pictures. 142. *J. van Goyen*, River bank; 137. *S. van Ruisdael*, River landscape. 2nd Section: Works by the Silesian baroque painter *Michael Willmann* (1630-1706). — Room V. 1st Section: German pictures of the 18th century. 831. *A. Graff*, Burgomaster Hering of Bautzen; *Viennese Master* (influenced by Gainsborough), Court-councillor Bach. 2nd Section: Non-German baroque painters. — Room VI. German works of 1800-60. 846. *Waldmüller*, The adoption. — Room VII. 678. *Menzel*, Homage of the Silesian Estates to Frederick the Great in 1741. — Room VIII. 990. *Menzel*, The Kurgarten at Kissingen; 958. *Uhde*, School work. — Rooms X and XI. Modern German painters. — Room XII. Silesian painters. — Room XIII. Modern German painters. — Room XIV. 1218. *W. Leibl*, Bodenstein, the painter; 1117. *Trübner*, Girl reading. — Room XV. Modern German painters. — Room XVI. *Arnold Böcklin*, 915. Mandoline player, 753. Sanctuary of Hercules, 765. Attack by pirates; 1096. *Hans Thoma*, Diana.

In Tauentzien-Platz (Pl. D, 4; *II*) is a monument, designed by K. G. Langhans (1795), with two bronze reliefs after Schadow, erected to General B. F. Tauentzien (1710-91), the gallant defender of Breslau (p. 349). — To the S.E., at Garten-Strasse 74, is the *Landeshaus* or Provincial Diet (Pl. D 4, *II;* 1896).

A bronze statue of Moltke, by Üchtritz, was erected in 1899 at the intersection of Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. and Augusta-Str. (Pl. C, D, 5; *I*); 1½ M. to the S. of this is the *Süd-Park* (Pl. B, C, 7; *I*), laid out in 1891. — To the S. of the Süd-Park is the *Racecourse.*

In the house No. 22 (*Zum Goldenen Zepter;* Pl. E 3, *II*) in the Schmiedebrücke, a street running to the N. of the Ring, Baron

vom Stein, the great statesman and reformer of Prussia after its overthrow by Napoleon, resided at one of the most eventful epochs in its history (Feb. and March, 1813). — The **St. Matthias-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2; *II*) was built by the Jesuits in 1689-98. The interior was gorgeously decorated in 1722-27. Farther on is the ***University** (Pl. D, E, 2; *II*), transferred from Frankfort-on-the-Oder to Breslau in 1811, and occupying the former Jesuit college, the chief baroque edifice in Breslau (1726-36; 4150 students). The Musik-Saal and the Aula are lavishly decorated. To the S. is the Fechter-Brunnen, a tasteful fountain by H. Lederer (1904). — To the E. of the University are an *Ursuline Convent* (1701), the *Vinzenz-Kirche* (14-15th cent.; with the tomb of Duke Henry II., p. 377), and the *Silesian Court of Appeal*, formerly a Premonstratensian abbey (17th cent.).

Beyond the *Sand-Brücke* (Pl. E, 2, 3; *II*), on the Sand-Insel, is the *State and University Library* (Pl. E 2, *II;* adm., see p. 348), comprising 492,300 vols. (including 3220 incunabula), 4523 vols. of MSS., 459 autographs, 2517 maps, and 7462 engravings; it is established in an old Augustine abbey. The same building contains the *Archæological Museum* (temporarily closed). — The adjoining **Sand-Kirche** (Pl. E 2, *II;* sacristan, Neue Sand-Str. 6), founded in the 12th cent., is a lofty Gothic edifice of the 14th and 15th centuries. Above the door of the sacristy (right aisle) is a relief (c. 1200) representing the foundation of the original church.

The Gothic **Kreuz-Kirche** (Pl. E 2, *II;* sacristan, Dom-Str. 6), on the right bank of the Oder, a cruciform brick church consecrated in 1295 and completed about 1350, contains a large crypt (St. Bartholomew's) and the *Tomb of Duke Henry IV. of Silesia (d. 1290), in painted limestone, in front of the high altar.

The ***Dom** (Pl. F 2, *II;* sexton, Dom-Platz 2), is a Gothic structure, flanked with chapels, but without transepts, the choir dating from 1244, the nave and the W. vestibule from the 14th century.

On the left of the high altar is the mural tomb of *Bishop Andreas Jerin* (d. 1596), perhaps the finest Renaissance monument in Silesia. — At the end of the S. aisle is the sumptuously decorated Elisabeth-Kapelle, built by *Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse* (d. 1682), with the tomb of the founder by Domenico Guidi and a statue of St. Elizabeth by Ercole Ferrata (1700). — The chapel of the Virgin contains the *Brass of *Bishop John IV.* (d. 1506), cast by P. Vischer of Nuremberg (1496), the bishop in high relief, surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. Marble sarcophagus of *Bishop Pogarell* (d. 1376). Monument of *Duke Christian of Holstein*, who fell in a battle with the Turks at Slankamen, near Belgrade, in 1691 (reliefs of battles, Turks as supporters). — The *Electoral Chapel (1720-27), at the end of the N. aisle, contains the monument of *Count-Palatine Franz Ludwig*, Elector of Mayence and Prince-Bishop of Breslau, with statues of Moses and Aaron, 1722. — The Treasury (no adm.) contains the so-called *Madonna among the pines, by L. Cranach the Elder.

Opposite the cathedral, to the N., lies the *Ægidien-Kirche* (Pl. F, 2; *II*), the oldest edifice in Breslau (early 13th cent.), with

a late-Romanesque portal. The mediæval chapter-house, adjacent, contains the diocesan archives (muniment chest of 1455), the cathedral library, and the *Diocesan Museum* (adm., see p. 348). At Göppert-Str. 6-8 is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. F 2, *II;* adm., see p. 348), with a botanical museum (adm., see p. 348) and (in the N. part of the garden) a good *Zoological Museum* (adm., see p. 348).

Scheitniger Str. and Tiergarten-Str. lead S.E. from the cathedral to the (1½ M.) *Pass-Brücke* (Pl. G, H, 3; *I*). To the S.W. is the Technical Academy (Pl. G 3, *I;* 1910). — The *Jahrhundert-Halle* (Pl. H, 3; *I*), a vast circular building accommodating 10,000 persons, was erected in 1913 to commemorate the centenary of the Wars of Liberation; the span of the dome is 220 ft. — To the N.W. is the *Exhibition Building* (1913). — In the *Scheitniger Park* (Pl. H, 2, 3, *I;* restaurant) is a statue of King Frederick William II. (1805). — The *Neisser House* (Pl. H 2, *I;* 1898), to the N. of the park, contains an interesting interior, modern paintings and sculptures, and objects of industrial art. Adm., see p. 348.

Environs. *Oder-Schlösschen* (Pl. I, 4, *I;* restaurant), on the right bank of the Oder; *Wilhelmshafen* (restaurant), 1½ M. farther on; *Morgenau* (with the Luna Park), on the left bank; *Zedlitz* (Pl. I, 5; *I*); the *Jungfernsee*, to the S.E. (steamer on Sun.), etc.

From Breslau a branch-line runs to *Schweidnitz* (37½ M.; p. 377) viâ (23 M.) *Zobten* (Hotel Goldenes Kreuz), a summer resort, whence we may ascend (2¼ hrs.) the wooded ***Zobten** (2355 ft.; inns), one of the finest points of view in Silesia. Best view from the tower of the church.

From Breslau to *Berlin*, see R. 57; to *Cracow* viâ *Oderberg*, see R. 66; to *Kattowitz* viâ *Öls*, see R. 67; to *Mittelwalde* viâ *Glatz*, see R. 64; to *Halbstadt* viâ *Salzbrunn*, see R. 63; to *Dresden*, see R. 62.

59. From Berlin to Zittau viâ Görlitz.

Railway to (129½ M.) *Görlitz* in 4-6 hrs. Thence to (20½ M.) *Zittau* in 1 hr.

Berlin, see p. 28. — 17 M. *Königs-Wusterhausen*, with a wireless station and a shooting-lodge containing souvenirs of King Frederick William I., whose 'Tobacco Parliament' was held here (see Baedeker's 'Berlin').

46½ M. **Lübben** (Hotel Stadt Berlin; Goldener Stern), a town with 7100 inhab., surrounded by four arms of the *Spree*, is the best starting-point for a visit to the Lower Spreewald (p. 354). A light railway runs hence to Cottbus (32 M.; p. 354), viâ Burg (21 M.; p. 354); to Falkenberg, see p. 229.

The most convenient plan (one day) is to proceed by boat or by carriage to *Schlepzig* (Unterspreewald Inn), thence go on by boat to (2 hrs.) *Gross-Wasserburg* (inn), and return on foot direct to (1½ hr.) Lübben. See Baedeker's 'Berlin'.

53 M. *Lübbenau* (Hotel Deutsches Haus), with a Schloss of Count Lynar. Branch-line to Kamenz and Arnsdorf, see p. 372. — 60½ M. *Vetschau* (Hotel Stadt Vetschau).

The **Spreewald** is a wooded and marshy district, about 37 M. in length and $^1/_4$-$4^1/_2$ M. in width, intersected by a network of upwards of two hundred branches of the Spree. In natural beauty the *Lower Spreewald* (p. 353), below Lübben, has the advantage in virtue of its wide expanses of deciduous trees. In the *Upper Spreewald*, S.E. of Lübbenau, no woods of any size are to be found except in the N.; the W. is a region of flat pasture-land, while the S.E. (Burg), which is fairly well populated and has nearly all been brought under the plough, has more the appearance of a wooded park. Nursery-gardening, cattle-rearing, and fishing are the principal occupations of the population, which has here partly retained its original Wendish dialect and customs. The women still wear a peculiar costume.

The usual boating-trip from Lübbenau to *Lehde*, the foresters' houses of *Kannomühle* and *Eiche*, *Leipe*, etc., and back to Lübbenau takes 6 hrs. (fatiguing). An idea of the curious local residential and domestic arrangements may, however, be obtained by a visit to **Lehde* (Hecht, 34 R., good), the 'Venice of the Spreewald'. The church of *Burg* (several inns; railway, see p. 353) is thronged on Sun. mornings by a picturesque congregation. For details, see Baedeker's 'Berlin'.

71 M. **Cottbus** (Hotel Kaiser-Adler; Stadt Hamburg; Ansorge), a town on the Spree, with 49,500 inhab., contains considerable wool and yarn factories. *Schloss Branitz*, with a fine park laid out by Prince Pückler (see below), lies $2^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. Cottbus is the junction for Sorau (p. 345), for ($73^1/_2$ M.) Dresden viâ Grossenhain (50 M.; p. 155), and for the Halle-Guben line (pp. 228, 229). To Lübben, see p. 353.

84 M. *Spremberg* (Hotel Sonne), a cloth-making town with 10,900 inhabitants. — 98 M. *Weisswasser*, with glass-works.

From Weisswasser a branch-line runs to *Sommerfeld* ($31^1/_2$ M.; p. 345) viâ (5 M.) *Muskau* (Hotel Grüner Baum), with a beautiful *Park, laid out by Prince Pückler (d. 1871) in the 'English' style, and the small baths of *Hermannsbad*.

116 M. *Horka*, on the line from Kohlfurt to Rosslau (see p. 346).

$129^1/_2$ M. **Görlitz.** — Air Service, comp. p. xviii. — Hotels. At the station: **Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. a; A, 3), 70 R. at 4-$6^1/_2$ *M*; *Habsburger Hof* (Pl. h; A, 3), 50 R. from $5^1/_2$ *M*; *Stadt Dresden* (Pl. c; A, 3), 45 R., well spoken of; *Hohenzollern-Hof* (Pl. b; A, 3), 46 R.; *Hansa* (Pl. d; A, 3), 60 R.; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f; A, 3), 25 R. — In the town: *Prinz Friedrich Karl* (Pl. g; B, 3), 45 R. at $3^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ *M*.

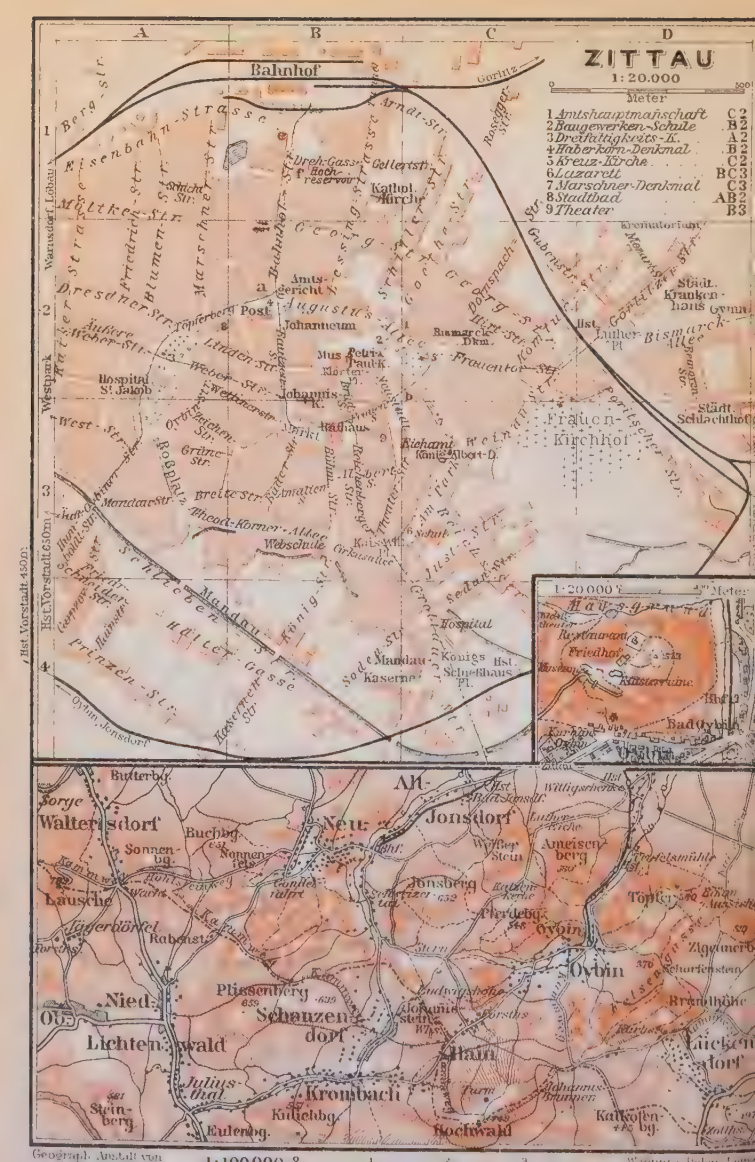
Beer Restaurants. *Habsburger Hof* (see above); *Kulmbacher Bierhallen*, corner of Berliner Str. and Hospital-Str. (Pl. A, 3); *Spatenbräu*, Berliner Str. 50 (Pl. A, B, 3); *Zum Echten*, Struve-Str. 27 (Pl. B, C, 2); *Pilsener Bierhaus*, Obermarkt 18 (Pl. B, 2); *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 355); *Klosterstübl*, Kloster-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2). — *Stadthalle* (p. 356; open-air concerts); *Weinberghaus* (Pl. A, B, 6), *Blockhaus* (Pl. B, 5), *Aktien-Brauerei* (Pl. B, 5), these three with fine view.

Wine Rooms. *Waren-Einkaufs-Verein*, Jakob-Str. 43, corner of Post-Platz (Pl. B, 2, 3), and Elisabeth-Str. 41 (Pl. B, C, 2); *Konsum-Verein*, Konsul-Str. 1, corner of Post-Platz; *Passage-Weinstube*, in Strassburg-Passage (Pl. B, 3); *Neubauer*, Obermarkt 8 (Pl. B, 2).

Cafés. *Wiener Café*, Post-Platz; *Passage*, see above; *Oriental*, Konsul-Str. 6 (concerts). — Confectioners. *Handschuh*, Elisabeth-Str. 9 (Pl. B, C, 2); *Herrmann*, Post-Platz 14-15 (Pl. B, 2, 3).

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), Post-Platz. — Theatre. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 2), Demiani-Platz.

A
B
C
D
1 Annenkapelle B2
2 Böhmes Haus D1
3 Frauenturm B2
4 Volkshaus B2
5 Kaisertratz B2
6 Nikolaidurm C1
7 Reichenbacher T. B2
Denkmäler:
9 Bäume D3
10 Denkmal v. 1813 D3
11 Demiani B2
12 Goethe B5
13 Humboldt C3
14 Pr. Fried. Karl B5
15 Roon B3
16 Schiller B4
17 Steudner D3
18 Wilhelm I. B2
Kirchhof
Heil. Grab K.
Nikolai K.
Peter u. Pauls-K.
Rathsmarkt
Dreifaltk.
Gymn.
Reichsb.
Apostol-K.
Luther K.
Land-Ger.
Sparkasse
Frauen-K.
Rath. K.
Post
Synagoge
Stadtpark
Ständehaus
Stadthalle
Elektr. Werk
Bahnhof
Post
St. Jakobus-K.
Heil. Geist K.
Real-Gymn.
Blockhaus
Gedenkhalle
Bau-Gewerbe-Sch.
Friedrich-Platz
Aktien-Brauerei
Bahnhof Moys
Jäger-wäldchen
Schießstände
Holtei-Str.
Steinbruch
Steinbrüche
Kohlfurt
Lauban
Waggon- u. Maschinenbau A.-G. Görlitz
Kasernen
Gasanstalt
Reichsb.
Realsch.
Elisabeth-Str.
Lange
Obermarkt
Jüdenring
Neißstraße
Promenade
Bautzener Str.
Lutherstraße
Salomon-Str.
Blumenstraße
Schützenhaus
GÖRLITZ
1 : 20.000
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig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Meter
1 Amtshauptmannschaft C2
2 Baugewerken-Schule B3
3 Dreifaltigkeits-K. A3
4 Haber-korn-Denkmal B3
5 Kreuz-Kirche C2
6 Lazarett BC3
7 Marschner-Denkmal C3
8 Stadtbad AB2
9 Theater B3
Bahnhof
Görlitz
Eisenbahn-Strasse
Arnat-Str.
Berg-Str.
Dreh-Gasse
Techn. Reservoir
Gellert-St.
Kathol. Kirche
Schiess-Str.
Gabelsberger Str.
Crematorium
Städt. Kranken-haus
Görlitzer Str.
Moltke-Str.
Friedrich-Str.
Blumen-Str.
Marschner Str.
Amts-gericht
Post
Augustus Allee
Goethe-Str.
Johanneum
Bismarck-Denkm.
Bismarck-Allee
Dresdner Str.
Töpferberg
Meyer-Str.
Linden-Str.
Weber-Str.
Weinberg-Str.
Hospital St. Jakob
Johannis-K.
Rathaus
Kirchamt
Kgl. Albert-D.
Frauen-Kirchhof
Städt. Schlachthof
Frauenton-Str.
Portsche-Str.
Westpark
Orthleben-Str.
West-Str.
Grüne Str.
Rosenthaler Str.
Breite Str.
Theod.-Körner-Allee
Webschule
Kirkenlee
Justus-Str.
Sedan-Str.
Hospital
Mandau
Königs-Kaserne
Königs Hst. Schul-Haus Pl.
Exerzier-Platz
Schützen-Str.
Prinzen-Str.
Hallen Gasse
Kaserne-Str.
Oybin-Jonsdorf
Hst. Vorstadt 630 m
Hst. Vorstadt 450 m
1:20.000
Meter
Hauptbahnhof
Restaurant
Friedhof
Kasernenstrasse
Bad Oybin
Oybin
Butterberg
Sorge
Walter-sdorf
Buchberg
Sonnen-berg
Sonnen-Bad
Lausche
Jägerhörnel
Rabenstein
Neu-Jonsdorf
Alt-Jonsdorf
Wüstes Steinhaus
Ameisen-berg
Jonsberg
Pferdeberg
Töpfer
Oybin
Zigeunerfelsen
Nied.
Ob.
Plissenberg
Schanzen-dorf
Lichten-wald
Ludwigsbaude
Forsthaus
Wiesa
Johannis-Brunnen
Zittauer Gebirgs-Strasse
Brandhöhe
Hain
Julius-thal
Kromb ach
Kuhlebg.
Eulenbg.
Stein-berg
Hochwald
Kalkofen-bg.

Baths. *Freisebad,* Promenade 13 (Pl. C, 4), with swimming basin; *Zentral-Bad,* Hospital-Str. 32 (Pl. A, 3). River baths, see Pl. B, 6.

Cabs. Fares fixed by official tariff posted up inside the vehicle. — Tramways, comp. the Plan. — Enquiry Office, Strassburg-Passage 18 (Pl. B, 3), week-days 9-1 & 3-6, Sun. 11-12.

Chief Attractions (4 hrs.). Post-Platz, Marien-Platz, Demiani-Platz, Obermarkt, Untermarkt, Peters-Kirche, Oberlausitzer Gedenkhalle, Blockhaus. — The excursion (recommended) to the Landeskrone (p. 356) occupies another $2^1/_2$ hrs.

Görlitz (725 ft.), the second largest town in Silesia and an important railway-junction, with 84,300 inhab., lies in a pretty and fertile district on the left bank of the *Neisse.* Fine Gothic churches, handsome gateways, the Rathaus in the Altstadt, and a number of dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style, dating from the 16th cent. (in Neiss-Strasse, Brüder-Strasse, and Untermarkt), all testify to the ancient importance of the town. Its industries, encouraged by the vicinity of brown-coal mines, include the production of machinery, railway-carriages, cloth, optical instruments, beer, etc.

Leaving the station (Pl. A, 3, 4), we proceed straight along Berliner Str. to (10 min.) Post-Platz (Pl. B, 2, 3), with its pretty fountain (1887). — To the S. lies Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. B, 3), with a statue of Field-Marshal Roon (Pl. 15), by Pfuhl (1895).

Proceeding N. from Post-Platz, past the late-Gothic *Frauen-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2; 1449-94), we reach Marien-Platz (Pl. B, 2), with a statue of Burgomaster Demiani (d. 1846), by Schilling. The *Frauen-Turm* (Pl. 3) dates from the end of the 14th century. The *Museum of Natural History* (Pl. B, 2; adm., in summer only, on Sun. 10-12.30, Wed. 2.30-4.30; custodian on the ground-floor) contains a good collection of birds. The *Annen-Kapelle* (Pl. 1) was built in 1506-12.

To the W. of Marien-Platz is Demiani-Platz (Pl. B, 2), with the *Theatre,* a statue (1908) of the dramatist G. von Moser (1825-1903), and the *Kaisertrutz* (Pl. 5), a massive bastion of 1490. Adjacent is a War Monument, with the first cannon captured from the French in 1870, which was taken at Weissenburg by soldiers of Görlitz.

In the Obermarkt (Pl. B, 2) is a bronze monument to Emp. William I. (Pl. 18), by Pfuhl (1893). The *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche,* or *Kloster-Kirche,* on the S. side, the choir of which dates from 1381, the nave from 1508, contains a carved altar (1487) and a sandstone Pietà (1492), both by Hans Olmützer.

In the Untermarkt, which is partly enclosed by arcades, is the *Rathaus (Pl. C, 2), erected in the 15-16th centuries. The flight of steps, with a statue of Justice on a richly sculptured column, the portal, and the pulpit whence proclamations were made are fine specimens of the German Renaissance style (c. 1537). On the wall to the right of the steps are the armorial bearings of Matthew Corvinus, King of Hungary (d. 1490), under whose protection the town

stood. The magistrates' room has an elaborate doorway (1566) and the old muniment room has a fine wooden ceiling (1568); in the courtyard is a judgment-hall of 1564.

The **Peters-Kirche** or **Peter- und Pauls-Kirche** (Pl. C, 1), with a green copper roof, re-erected in 1423-97 and partly rebuilt in 1691-1712, is one of the finest late-Gothic edifices in E. Germany (sacristan, Bei der Peters-Kirche 9). The towers (275 ft. high) were completed in 1889-91. The interior has double aisles, borne by slender pillars. The sacristy and the interesting lower church (1432) contain ecclesiastical antiquities.

To the N.W. is the *Heiliges Grab* (Pl. B, 1; Holy Sepulchre), constructed in 1481-1504 (key at Heilige-Grab-Str. 79). — The *Cemetery* (fine view), to the N.E., contains the grave of the mystic Jacob Böhme (1575-1624), a native of the district; in the new part rests Minna Herzlieb (d. 1865), the original of Ottilie, in Goethe's 'Elective Affinities'.

The well-kept ***Stadt-Park** (Pl. C, D, 3) contains monuments to A. von Humboldt, Böhme (Pl. 9), and others, and the *Stadthalle* (1910).

The **Oberlausitzer Gedenkhalle** (Pl. D, 4), to the S. of the Stadthalle, on the right bank of the Neisse, is a domed building in the Renaissance style, erected in 1898-1902 to commemorate the foundation of the German Empire in 1871. It contains the *Kaiser Friedrich Museum* (daily 10-2; Sun. 50 pf., Mon. 2 *M*, Tues.-Sat. 1 *M*), with collections of industrial art, German paintings since 1800, furniture, etc.

The Promenade leads from the *Porticus* (Pl. C, 3; 1840) to the *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 3; 1854) and the *Blockhaus* (Pl. B, 5; p. 354). In front of the latter is a statue of Prince Frederick Charles (1828-85), by Ochs (1891). Fine view from this point of the Neisse Viaduct (p. 358) and of the Iser-Gebirge and Riesen-Gebirge. Promenades lead hence along both banks of the Neisse, passing under the railway-viaduct to the *Jägerwäldchen* (Pl. C, 6; restaurant), a small wood on the right bank, and past the *Aktien-Brauerei* (Pl. B, 5; p. 354) to the *Weinberge* (Pl. A, B, 6; restaurant).

The *Landeskrone* (1378 ft.), a basaltic hill, 4½ M. to the S.W., with an inn on the top occupying the site of an ancient robbers' stronghold, commands a fine view (tramway from Görlitz). — About 3¾ M. farther on are the *Jauernicker Berge*.

Görlitz is the junction for *Dresden* (62½ M.; p. 370), *Kohlfurt* (p. 346), *Glatz* (R. 60), and *Reichenberg* (37 M.; see Baedeker's 'Austria').

Our line diverges from that to Reichenberg at (135½ M.) *Nikrisch* and enters Saxony. — 140½ M. *Mariental*, with a Cistercian convent founded c. 1230.

150 M. **Zittau.** — *Plan*, see p. 355. — HOTELS. **Reichshof* (Pl. a; B, 2), 45 R. at 3-5, D. 2¾ *M*; *Hütter* (Pl. c; B, 1), 42 R.; *Goldene Weintraube* (Pl. f; B, 1), 40 R.; *Weisser Engel*, in the Markt (Pl. B, 3).

RESTAURANTS. Wine: *Ratskeller*, good, in the Rathaus (p. 357); *Wagner*, Neustadt (Pl. B, 2, 3). — Beer: *Kleiner Pätz*, Markt 18 (Pl. B, 3); *Stadt Reichenberg*, Reichenberger Str. 23 (Pl. B, 3); *Held's Terrasse*, Am Park

(Pl. C, 3); in the park of *Weinau* (see below). — Cafés. *Ackermann*, Bautzner Str. 9 (Pl. B, 2); *Eckhardt*, Frauen-Str. 7 (Pl. B, 3).

Baths in the *Stadt-Bad* (Pl. 8; A, B, 2), with two swimming-baths. — Post Office (Pl. B, 2).

Zittau (800 ft.), with 34,200 inhab., is situated in a valley rich in brown coal, on the left bank of the *Mandau*, near its confluence with the *Neisse*. Its factories include weaving-mills, machine-works, iron-foundries, etc. — Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station (Pl. B, 1) to the promenade surrounding the Altstadt, on the site of the former fortifications. Bautzener Str. leads straight on, past the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2, 3; re-erected in 1834-37) to the Markt, on the E. side of which is the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 3), of 1840-45. The fountain in the Markt, with a figure of Roland (p. 88; or Mars?), dates from 1585. Brüder-Str. leads to the *Peter-Pauls-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), of the 13th and 15th centuries. — The *Kreuz-Kirche* (Pl. 5; C, 2), to the E., contains a carved group of the Crucifixion, of the end of the 15th century. Close by, in Ottokar-Platz, is a bronze statue of Bismarck (Pl. C, 2; 1900), a little to the S. of which are monuments to the composer H. Marschner (1795-1861; Pl. 7, C 3), a native of Zittau, and to King Albert of Saxony (by Selbmann; 1909). — To the E. of the town lies the park of *Weinau* (restaurant).

Railway from Zittau to *Bischofswerda*, see p. 371; to *Löbau*, see p. 370.

From Zittau to the Oybin, 7½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr. — At (5½ M.) *Bertsdorf* a branch diverges to (8 M.) *Jonsdorf*. — From *Oybin* (1285 ft.; Kurhaus; Kretscham, 20 R.), the terminus, paths ascend to the castle in 12-30 minutes. The ***Oybin** (1683 ft.) is a wooded sandstone rock, in shape resembling a beehive, crowned with the ruins of a monastery and a castle, curiously combined. The castle, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by Emp. Charles IV., who founded the monastery on its site in 1369. The latter was deserted in 1546 by the Celestine monks who occupied it, and was destroyed by fire and a landslip in 1577 and 1681. There is a small museum of Oybin antiquities (fee). The church of 1384, with its lofty Gothic arches, some of which show remains of beautiful tracery, is the best-preserved part of the monastery. Good view of Zittau. Inn adjacent.

The *Hochwald* (2458 ft.), 1¼ hr. S. of Oybin station, is another good point of view (two inns at the top).

Near the station of *Jonsdorf* (see above; Hotel Weisser Stein) a guide-post indicates the route to the (¼ hr.) Gondelfahrt Inn. We ascend the road through woods and (10 min.) bend to the left (finger-post to 'Nonnenklunzen') to the (6 min.) *Nonnenklunzen* or *Nonnenfelsen* (restaurant). Returning to the road, we follow it to the left to the (½ hr.) Gasthof zur Wache, on the frontier between Czechoslovakia and Saxony. Thence a foot-path on the Saxon side ascends in ¾ hr. to the summit of the Lausche. The ***Lausche** (2600 ft.) is the highest point of the range of hills which separates Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect.

From the Lausche to the Oybin, 2¾ hrs. From the (25 min.) Wache Inn (see above) we follow the road to the (40 min.) Nonnenfelsen Inn (see above). Thence to the Gasthof Schweizertal, then follow the way-marks (blue four-pointed comb on a white ground) to (1 hr.) the forester's house at *Hain*, whence we reach the Oybin in ½ hr.

60. From Görlitz to Glatz.

110 M. Railway in $4^3/_4$-$6^1/_4$ hrs. Between Görlitz and Dittersbach the train is driven by electric power. — From Berlin to *Hirschberg* (see below) express in 6 hrs. This is the direct route from Berlin to the Riesen-Gebirge.

Görlitz, see p. 354. — We cross the Neisse-Tal by a viaduct (34 arches), 520 yds. long and 115 ft. high. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Moys*, where General von Winterfeldt fell in 1757 in a battle against the Austrians.

16 M. *Lauban* (702 ft.; Hotel Deutscher Hof), junction for Kohlfurt (p. 346), with 14,800 inhab., is engaged in linen and cotton weaving. The *Steinberg* (925 ft.; inn), $^1/_4$ hr. S., commands a view of the Iser-Gebirge and Riesen-Gebirge.

25 M. *Greiffenberg* (1066 ft.; Burg, 8 R.), a town of 3600 inhab., with linen-weaving mills. About 2 M. to the S. rises the ruin of *Greiffenstein* (1390 ft.), on a wooded hill, a fine point of view.

From Greiffenberg to Friedland, 27 M., branch-railway in $2^1/_2$ hrs. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Friedeberg* (pop. 2400; Goldener Löwe, 10 R.; Schwarzer Adler), on the *Queis*. A railway runs hence to (5 M.) **Bad Flinsberg** (1725 ft.; *Kurhaus, 70 R. at 4-$6^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$-5, P. 10-15 ℳ; Rübezahl, 35 R.; Berliner Hof), a long village (2700 inhab.) in the *Queis-Tal*, with mineral baths (visitors' tax). To the S. rise the **Iser-Gebirge**, the N.W. prolongation of the Riesen-Gebirge (p. 360). The highest points are the *Heufuder* (3630 ft.) and the *Tafelfichte* (3685 ft.), reached in 2 and $2^1/_2$ hrs. respectively from Bad Flinsberg and both commanding fine views. At the foot of the latter lies *Bad Schwarzbach*, $2^1/_4$ M. from Flinsberg. The Hochstein (p. 363) may be reached from Bad Flinsberg in $3^1/_2$ hrs. by ascending the wooded Queis-Tal. A footpath leads W. from Flinsberg in $3^1/_2$ hrs. to *Liebwerda* (Kurhaus; Schwarzer Adler), with medical baths for women. — We enter Czechoslovakia. — 12 M. *Heinersdorf* (customs examination). — 27 M. *Friedland (Frýdland v. Čechách)*, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

Another branch-line runs from Greiffenberg to *Liegnitz* (45 M.; p. 346) viâ ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Löwenberg* (pop. 6400; Hôtel du Roi, frequently visited by Frederick the Great), one of the oldest towns in Silesia, with a Rathaus of 1522-46 (branch-line to Hirschberg, see below), and (31 M.) *Goldberg*.

A view of the Riesen-Gebirge to the right is gradually disclosed. — About $2^1/_2$ M. from (42 M.) *Reibnitz* are the baths of *Berthelsdorf*, in the valley of the *Kemnitz*. — The *Bober* is crossed twice.

48 M. *Hirschberg*, see p. 361. Railways run hence to Warmbrunn and Schreiberhau (R. 61a), to Löwenberg ($20^1/_2$ M.; see above), passing the *Bober Dam* (constructed in 1904-12), and to Schmiedeberg (R. 61b).

The most picturesque part of the journey is between Hirschberg and Merzdorf (seats should be taken to the right). — 56 M. *Jannowitz* (Hotel Kluger). Direct route to the Bolzenschloss, 1 hr. S., see p. 364. — 61 M. *Merzdorf*. Railway to Liegnitz, see p. 346; to Striegau, see p. 377.

The Bober is crossed several times. — 65 M. *Ruhbank* (1440 ft.).

From Ruhbank to Liebau, 10 M., railway in $^1/_2$ hr. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Landeshut* Hotel Rabe; Drei Berge), a town with 12,300 inhab., on the Bober, junction for Schmiedeberg (p. 365) and for Berthelsdorf (p. 369). About

3 M. to the S.E. is the Cistercian abbey of **Grüssau**, occupied since 1921 by Benedictine monks expelled from the monastery of Emmaus at Prague; the abbey-church, re-erected in 1728-35, is the most important baroque edifice in Silesia. — 10 M. *Liebau* (Kyffhäuser, 6 R.), with 4400 inhabitants (customs examination). — Beyond Liebau the line crosses the Czechoslovakian frontier and proceeds viâ (11 M.) *Parschnitz (Poříčí u Trutnova)* and (29 M.) *Starkotsch (Starkoč)* to (41 M.) *Josefstadt-Jaroměř (Josefov-Jaroměř)*; see Baedeker's 'Austria'. — Branch-line from Parschnitz viâ (3 M.) *Trautenau (Trutnov)*; pop. 15,000; Weisses Ross, 20 R.; Klein, 50 R.) to (10 M.) *Freiheit-Johannisbad (Vrajt-Janské Lázně)*, and motorbus thence to ($1^1/_2$ M. in $^1/_2$ hr.) **Johannisbad** (2018 ft.; Kurhaus; Hôtel de l'Europe; Goldener Reichsapfel; Stadt Breslau), a pleasant watering-place in the valley of the *Johannisbach*, visited as a health resort and for winter sports. Ascent of the Schneekoppe, see p. 367.

Our line ascends the valley of the *Lässig*. — $68^1/_2$ M. *Wittgendorf*. — 73 M. *Gottesberg* (1942 ft.), the highest town in Silesia (10,100 inhab.). — 74 M. *Fellhammer*. To Salzbrunn or Friedland, see p. 373.

$77^1/_2$ M. *Dittersbach* (1665 ft.; Hotel Gebirgsbahn), junction for Nieder-Salzbrunn (p. 372). — The train then passes the ruin of *Neuhaus*, and penetrates the *Ochsenkopf* (2545 ft.) by a tunnel 1 M. long.

79 M. **Charlottenbrunn** (1630 ft.; Deutsches Haus, 12 R.; Grundhof, 7 R.), a watering-place situated $1^1/_2$ M. from the station, in a depression of the *Weistritz-Tal*, with weak alkaline springs and attractive promenades (visitors' tax). Railway to Schweidnitz and excursion to Kynau and the Schlesier-Tal, see p. 377.

81 M. *Wüstegiersdorf* (Sonne, 14 R.), a long village in the Weistritz-Tal with a weaving industry.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Nieder-Wüstegiersdorf to *Ober-Tannhausen* and *Donnerau*, and through the depression between the *Langenberg* (wide panorama from the view-tower) and the *Hornberg* to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Hornschloss* (2820 ft.), a robbers' keep, destroyed in 1483, whence an extensive view is enjoyed. Descent viâ the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Vordermühle Inn in the *Reimsbach-Tal* to ($^3/_4$ hr.) Charlottenbrunn (see above).

Abour 3 hrs. E. of Wüstegiersdorf is the Hohe Eule (p. 378).

82 M. *Ober-Wüstegiersdorf*. — Beyond (91 M.) *Ludwigsdorf* ($7^1/_2$ M. to the S. of the Hohe Eule, p. 378), we skirt the E. slope of the *Spitzberg*, and cross two viaducts.

$95^1/_2$ M. *Neurode* (1378 ft.; Hotel Kaiserhof), a town with 7500 inhab., in the valley of the Walditz. The *Annaberg* (2122 ft.), $^3/_4$ hr. S., commands a beautiful view (chapel and restaurant). — 100 M. *Mittelsteine* (Bahnhof Hotel). Branch to Halbstadt viâ Braunau, see p. 373; light railway to Reichenbach, see p. 378.

The train follows the valley of the *Steine*, finally crosses the *Glatzer Neisse*, and reaches (110 M.) *Glatz* (p. 374).

61. The Riesen-Gebirge.

The **Riesen-Gebirge** ('Giant Mountains') forms part of the great Sudetic mountain-system (German *Sudeten*), which extends from the sources of the Oder and the Carpathians towards the N.W. for a distance of 180 M. The *Hochkamm*, which rises somewhat abruptly on the Silesian, and gradually on the Bohemian side, stretching from the sources of the Bober on the E. to those of the Queis and Zacken on the W., is 23 M. in length, and attains an average height of 4000 ft. The principal heights are the *Schneekoppe* (p. 368), the *Brunnberg* (p. 368), the *Hohes Rad* (p. 366), the *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), the *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube* (p. 366), the *Kesselkoppe* (p. 368), the *Korkonosch* (p. 368), the *Schwarze Koppe* (p. 367), and the *Reifträger* (p. 365). The geological formation consists mainly of granite, but in the S. part of the range gneiss and slate enter largely into its composition. The lower slopes are clothed with silver firs, pines, larches, and beeches, but at a height of about 3500 ft. the forest zone terminates and the region of the dwarf pine (Pinus pumilio) begins. This in its turn soon gives place to gentians and other Alpine plants. No other mountainous region in Germany is so Alpine in character as the Riesen-Gebirge.

Itinerary. The most interesting points among the Riesen-Gebirge may be visited in 7 or 9 days. Hirschberg (see p. 361) is the most convenient starting-point. 1st Day. Hirschberg and environs (Kavalierberg, Helikon, Sattler-Schlucht), 6 hrs.; train viâ Warmbrunn to Hermsdorf. — 2nd Day. From Hermsdorf viâ the Kynast to Agnetendorf 1½ hr., to the Bismarck-Höhe ¾, and thence to Schreiberhau 2 hrs. — 3rd Day. Schreiberhau and environs, 5 hrs. — 4th & 5th Days (comp. below). Zackelfall and Neue Schlesische Baude 1¾ hr., Schneegruben-Baude 2½, Peter-Baude 1 hr. 50 min., Spindler-Baude ¾ hr., Prinz-Heinrich-Baude 70 min., Schlesierhaus 1 hr., Schneekoppe 35 min., in all about 9½ hrs. — 6th Day. Descend to the Hampel-Baude 1½ hr., Kirche Wang 1¼, and viâ Brückenberg to Krummhübel 1 hr. — 7th Day. Schmiedeberg 1¼ hr., Friesensteine 1½, Buchwald 1½, Erdmannsdorf 1 hr.

The Bohemian side (Czechoslovakian visa necessary; comp. p. 187) may be included by the following arrangement: 4th Day. From the Neue Schlesische Baude direct to the Schneegruben-Baude 1¼ hr., descend thence to the Elbfall ½, Pantsche Fall 20 min., and viâ the Goldhöhe to Spindelmühle 2¼ hrs. — 5th Day. To the Schneekoppe, 5 hrs. — 6th Day. Descend through the Riesengrund and the Aupa-Tal to Johannisbad, 5 hrs. — 7th Day. To the Kreuzschenke 1¾ hr., viâ Klein-Aupa to the Grenz-Bauden 3, and thence viâ the Schwarze Koppe to the Schneekoppe 2¾ hrs. — 8th & 9th Days. As the 6th & 7th days (comp. above). — A visit from Schmiedeberg to the Adersbach and Wekelsdorf rocks (see p. 369) may be combined with the above tours.

Inns generally good; those among the mountains are called 'Bauden'.

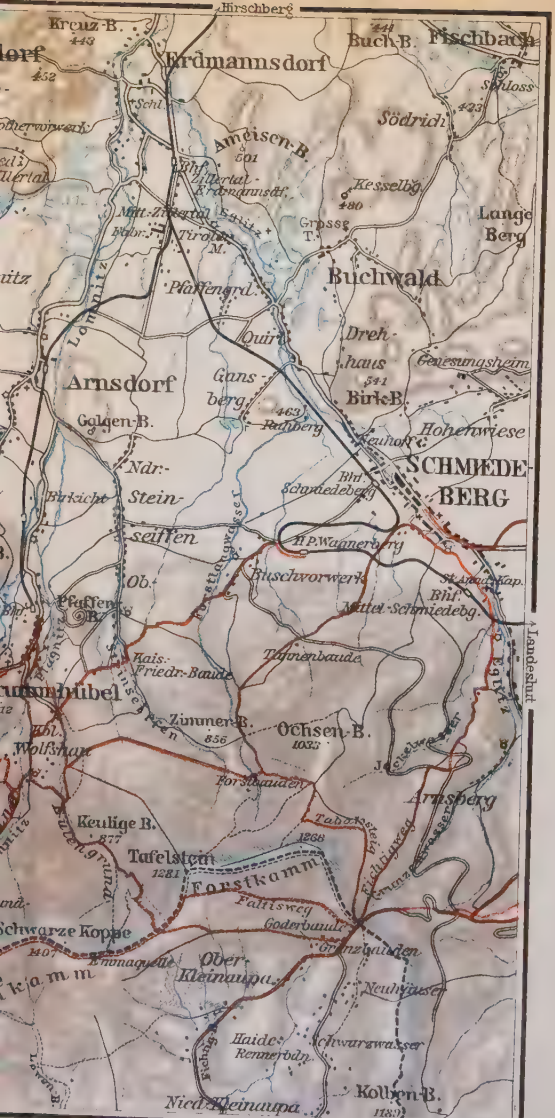
The Climate is usually raw, especially in the upper regions. Copious showers of rain, often followed immediately by fine weather, are common.

Tobogganing or coasting on 'Hörnerschlitten', sledges so called from the hornlike shape of the runners (drawn up-hill by horses), is a favourite winter pastime at Hain (p. 362), Agnetendorf (p. 363), Schreiberhau (p. 363), Schmiedeberg (p. 364), and Krummhübel (p. 365).

A. From Hirschberg to Schreiberhau and Grüntal.

Electric Railway from Hirschberg viâ *Warmbrunn*, *Hermsdorf*, and *Ober-Schreiberhau* to (32½ M.) *Grüntal* in 2½ hrs. (best views to the left). — Electric Tramway from Hirschberg to *Warmbrunn* in 40 min. and thence in 20 min. to *Hermsdorf*. — Distances. From Hirschberg to Warmbrunn 4 M., Warmbrunn to Hermsdorf 3 M., ascent of the Kynast ¾ hr., Hermsdorf to the Josephinen-Hütte 13 M., Hermsdorf to Schmiedeberg 12 M., Warmbrunn to Schmiedeberg 10 M.

Schwarzbach
Bhf. Flinsberg
Görlitz
Karolinental
Überschar
Tafelfichte
Flinsberg
Hohe
Liebwerda
Kahlhübler Kamm
Haindorf
Kleiner Kamm
Kleiner Iserkamm
Kahlhäuser
Weisbach
Käuliger
Schwedlers Plan
Fortunahöhe
Fortunahütte
Fortunahöhe
Hinterhorn-Pl.
Iser Moor
Mittagsteine
Wasserfall
Wittig-
Grüner Lehnstein
Gross-
Iser
Wittig B.
Böhm. Hübel
Mittl. Iserkamm
ISERGEBIRGE
Taubenhaus
Kammhaus
Kobershöhe
Sieghübel
Schwarze B.
Grüne Hübel
Jagdschl.
Christianstal
Kohlhübel
Wilhelmshöhe
Stein-B.
Bauden
Schlösser St.
Johannesberg
Josefstal
Barre
Grafendorf
Schwarzbrunn
Johannesberg
Unt. Steinkoppe
Markdf.
Mariaberg
Dessendorf
Ob. Polaun
Albrechtsdorf
Buch-B.
Hermannsdorf
Georgental
Tiefenbach
Wurzelsdf.
Ob. Wiesenthal
Spitz-B.
Wustung
Reinowitz
Wiesenthal
Deutsch
Schida
Morchenstern
Pirchowitz
Schumburg Böhm.
Tannwald
GABLONZ
Neudf.
Unt. Hanichen
Bradlo
Podhorsk.
Neuhäusl
Bohdalowitz
Ob.
Schwarzbrunn B.
Wolfschnitz
Seidenschwanz
Unt. Schwarzbrunn
Zasada
Labau
Kukan
Schmiede
Hutendorf
Drzkow
Dalleschitzer
Pintschei
Stanow
Reichenau
Dalleschitz
Bratrukow
Louznitz
Schl. Nachrow
Jilow
Jesener
Kopain B.
Mukarow
Nabsel
Teper
Raditz
Nyrkow
Lastibai
Rostok
Strewelna
Helkowitz
Friedstein
Chlistow
Turnau
Reichenberg
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Grenze zwischen Deutschland und der Tsche



ze zwischen Deutschland und der Tschechoslowakei

Hirschberg. — Hotels. *Drei Berge*, 130 R. from 3, D. $1^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Preussischer Hof*, 6 R. at 3-6, D. $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 6-12 *M*; *Zum Braunen Hirschen*, 35 R. from $2^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*; *Weisses Ross*; *Bellevue*; *Deutsches Haus.* — Motorbus to Krummhübel, Brückenberg, and the Brot-Baude, see p. 364. — Tramway to Warmbrunn, Hermsdorf, and Giersdorf.

Hirschberg (1120 ft.; comp. p. 358), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Zacken*, is an old town with 28,500 inhab., much frequented in summer. In Bahnhof-Strasse is the Protestant Gnaden-Kirche (1709-18; curious acoustics), modelled on St. Catherine's at Stockholm and one of the six churches granted to the Silesian Protestants by Emp. Joseph I. in the Treaty of Altranstädt (p. 238). The Gothic Roman Catholic church dates from the 14-15th centuries. The Markt is enclosed by arcades. The Riesengebirgs-Museum, in Kaiser-Friedrich-Str., contains interesting collections of industrial art and natural science (open 10-12 on Sun. & Thurs., in summer on Tues. also; adm. 30 pf., at other times 50 pf.). To the S. of the town are pretty promenades, with numerous villas, extending to the *Kavalierberg* (1350 ft.; restaurants).

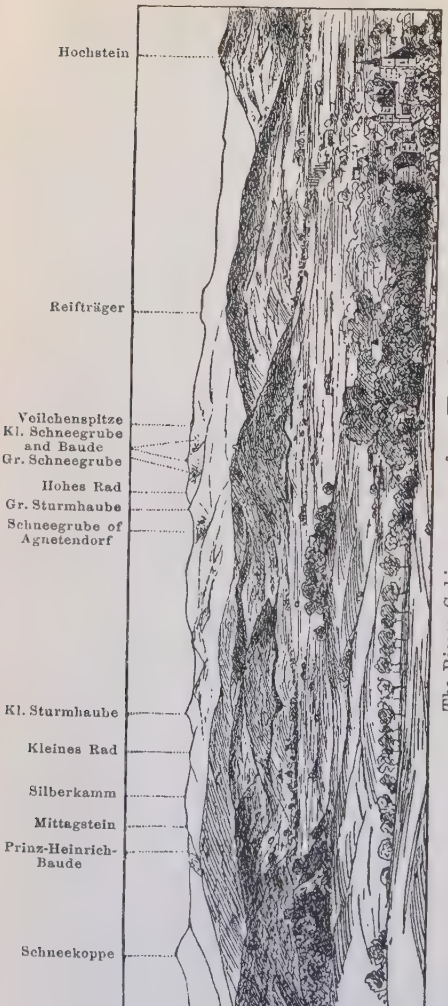
Among the pleasant points for walks from Hirschberg are the *Hausberg* (1225 ft.; restaurant; view) and the *Helikon* (1370 ft.; view), the latter crowned with a temple (1799). — A walk up the **Sattler-Schlucht**, on the left bank of the Bober, will also repay the traveller. The finest point, about 4 M. from Hirschberg, is called the Welt-Ende.

Beyond Hirschberg the railway crosses the Bober twice, and ascends on the left bank of the Zacken.

$5^1/_4$ M. **Warmbrunn.** — Hotels. *Kurhaus*; *Preussischer Hof*, 40 R.; *Rosengarten*; *Victoria*, with chalybeate baths; *Preussische Krone.* — Numerous Lodging Houses. — Visitors' Tax. — Tramway to Hirschberg, Hermsdorf, and Giersdorf.

Warmbrunn (1140 ft.), a pleasant watering-place with 5000 inhab., lies on both banks of the Zacken, near the N. slopes of the Riesen-Gebirge. The thermal springs (95-104° Fahr.), used for bathing, and beneficial in cases of gout and skin-disease, have been known since the end of the 13th century. Since 1381 the place has been the property of the Counts Schaffgotsch, whose *Schloss* was erected in 1777-89. The Langes Haus (1537) contains their extensive *Ornithological Collection* (open 10-11 & 3-4; adm. 25 pf.). The *Propstei* contains their library of 66,000 vols. and a collection of coins, weapons, and minerals (shown on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 11-12 & 4-5; 25 pf.). The *Scholzenberg* (1425 ft.; inn), $^1/_2$ hr. E., the *Weihrichsberg* (1148 ft.), 20 min. S.E., and the *Spitzberg* (1273 ft.), 20 min. farther on, are fine points of view.

Stonsdorf (1245 ft.; Prudelberg, Brauerei, both unpretending), 3 M. to the S.E. of Warmbrunn, a village with a château of Prince Reuss, lies at the base of the granite *Prudelberg* (1585 ft.; crowned with a Bismarck monument), which may be ascended in 20 minutes. On the *Stangenberg* (1665 ft.), a pine-clad hill, 35 min. S.W. of Stonsdorf, is the *Heinrichsburg*, a shooting-lodge. At the foot of the Stangenberg on the W. lies the hamlet of *Märzdorf*, 3 M. from Warmbrunn.



The Riesen-Gebirge as seen from Warmbrunn.

About $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of Märzdorf lies **Giersdorf** (1083-1444 ft.; Teichschenke, in Unter-Giersdorf; Schneekoppe, in Ober-Giersdorf), 2 M. from Warmbrunn; adjoining it is the straggling village of **Hain** (Hotel Rother-Oblasser; Wilhelmshöhe).—About $^3/_4$ M. above Hain is the picturesquely situated *Hain Fall*, $^1/_2$ M. to the right of which is the Goldene Aussicht Inn (16 R.). Still farther up are the cliff-formations known as the *Thompsahütte* (1 hr. from the Hain Fall). — *Saalberg* (inns) lies $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of Giersdorf.

Seidorf (1200 ft.; Hotel Brauerei; Thüringer Hof) lies 2 M. to the S.E. of Giersdorf. From Seidorf we reach (on the S.) the *St. Anna-Kapelle* (2190 ft.), built in 1719, in 1 hr.; near it is a forester's house affording refreshments. Just beyond the latter is a forest-path, leading to the (1 M.) *Gräbersteine* (2380 ft.), on the N.W. slope of the *Gräberberg* (2572 ft.); the top of the last rock is made accessible by steps.

8 M. **Hermsdorf.** — Hotels. *Tietze*, 45 R. at 2-3 *M*, good; *Zum Kynast*, 7 R. at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, D. 1-2, P. $5^1/_2$-7 *M*; *Goldener Stern*; *Weisser Löwe*. — Tramway, see p. 360.

Hermsdorf (1130-1360 ft.) is a beautifully situated village with 2900 inhab. and a Schloss of Count Schaffgotsch. On a wooded height above it rises ($^3/_4$ hr.; well-marked path) the ruin of ***Kynast** (2156 ft.;

1:45.000
0 500 1000 1500
Meter
Hochstein
Schwarzeberg
Ziegenstall
Ferrnstein
Bergmühlen
Moltkefels
Dorf Bach
Nieder-
Mittel-
Schreiberhau
Ober-
Schreiberhau
Hinter-
Schreiber-
hau
Weissbachthal
Hüttenberg
Weissbach
Buhle
Tafelberg
Lochsteinfels
Die Stoppel
Sommerberg
Josephinenhütte
Falsberg
Peterhäuser
Rochelfall
Buchhübel
Marienthal
Mariental
Pferdekopf
Scheibberg
Zadow
Hohe Brücke
Waldhaus
Seifensteine
Lehrerhaus
Oskarstein
Kukuksteine
Gr. Hochstein
Kl. Hochstein
Gr. Zacken
Zollhaus
Gebirgsbaude
Glaserbaude
Glashütte
Hohlstein
Rabenstein
Kalkofen
Schwarzeberg
Schreiberhauer Wasser
Weisse Iser
Iserwiesen
Iserwiesenbaude
Iserwiesenbaude
Iserwiesenbaude

inn), owned by the Schaffgotsch family, and destroyed by lightning in 1675. The legend of the coy Kunigunde, who demanded of her suitors a perilous ride on the walls, has been treated by Körner and Rückert. Beautiful view of the Hirschberg valley from the tower (sevenfold echo). We descend to the *Höllengrund*, which separates the Kynast from the *Herdberg* (2165 ft.) towards the S. A pleasant path (blue and white marks at the end) leads through the woods round the Herdberg to Agnetendorf (see below) in $^3/_4$ hr.

Near *Wernersdorf* (Hotel zum Freundlichen Hain), $2^1/_4$ M. to the N.W. of Hermsdorf, are the *Bibersteine*, a group of rocks. Fine view from the *Grosser Biberstein* (2001 ft.; evening light best).

About $2^1/_4$ M. to the S. of Hermsdorf is **Agnetendorf** (1740 ft.; *Beyer, 60 R.; Agnetenhof, 15 R.; Deutscher Kaiser), situated in a pleasant valley. The *Bismarck-Höhe* (2346 ft.; inn), a good point of view to the W. of the village, may be reached in $^3/_4$ hr.

$10^1/_2$ M. **Petersdorf** (1201-1394 ft.; Silesia, at the station; Zum Zacken; Wilhelmshöhe, 14 R.) is a long village on the *Zacken*, with 4100 inhab. and glass-works. Fine view from the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Moltke-Fels* (2251 ft.; restaurant).

The finest part of the line is between Petersdorf and Josephinen-Hütte. The railway ascends the valley of the *Kleiner Zacken* in long windings. — $16^1/_4$ M. *Nieder-Schreiberhau* (1950 ft.). — Near (18 M.) *Mittel-Schreiberhau* (2150 ft.) is the *Sagenhalle*, with eight scenes from the Rübezahl legend, by Hendrich (1903).

Rübezahl (Rübenzagel, i.e. 'Turnip-tail', also known as 'Number Nip'), first popularized by Karl Musäus in his 'Volksmärchen' (1782-86), is the demon of the Riesen-Gebirge, said to be of a capricious disposition, a hoarder of treasure, and author of the changes in the weather.

20 M. **Ober-Schreiberhau.** — Hotels. **Lindenhof*, 70 R. at 3-5, D. $1^1/_2$-3, P. 9-12 *M*; *König's Hotel*, 40 R. at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, D. $2^3/_4$, P. $8^1/_4$-$9^1/_2$ *M*, well spoken of; *Am Schenkenstein*, 28 R. from 4, D. 2-$3^1/_2$, P. 10 *M*: *Marienta*l, 20 R. — In Schreiberhau-Weissbachtal: **Josephinen-Hütte*, 40 R. — *Schlicker's Restaurant* (wine); *Café Zumpe*. — Motorbus to Krummhübel and Brückenberg, see p. 365.

Schreiberhau (1805-2953 ft.) is the largest village in the Riesen-Gebirge (6300 inhab.) and a most popular summer and winter-sports resort. About 1 M. to the S.W. is the *Josephinen-Hütte*, one of the most important glass-factories in Silesia, founded by Count L. Schaffgotsch in 1842 (open to visitors; 20 pf.).

The narrow *Zackelklamm*, wedged in between steep rocks, and the ***Zackelfall** (adm. 10 pf.), a fall of the *Zackerle*, 85 ft. in height, 1 M. to the S. of the Josephinen-Hütte, are reached by a path (blue and red marks). To the Neue Schlesische Baude, see p. 365.

To the N.W. of the Josephinen-Hütte is the **Hochstein* (3471 ft.), ascended in $1^1/_2$ hr., an excellent point of view (restaurant).

We cross the *Weissbach* and keep towards the S. — $21^1/_2$ M. *Josephinen-Hütte* (see above). — $25^1/_4$ M. *Jakobstal*. — From (30 M.) *Strickerhäuser* (2428 ft.) a forest-path leads to ($1^1/_4$ M.) the

Bohemian village of *Neuwelt* (Rübezahl Inn), with a glass-foundry. A pleasant walk leads hence through woods (red and yellow marks) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Elbfall-Baude (p. 366) viâ the (3/4 hr.) *Mummel Fall* (inn) and the Pantsche Fall (p. 366). About 50 min. beyond the Mummel Fall a green-marked path leads left to (1 1/4 hr.) the Wosseker-Baude (p. 366). — We now pass through a tunnel and cross the *Iser*. — 32 1/2 M. *Grüntal* (2295 ft.), with the Czecho-slovakian and German customs examination.

B. From Hirschberg to Schmiedeberg and Krummhübel.

Local Railway from Hirschberg viâ Zillertal either to (9 1/4 M.) *Schmiedeberg* in 40 minutes or to (11 1/4 M.) *Krummhübel* in 50 minutes. — Motorbus from Hirschberg Station to Zillertal, Krummhübel, Brückenberg, and the Brot-Baude (15 M. in 1 3/4 hr.).

Hirschberg, see p. 361. — Beyond (4 1/4 M.) *Lomnitz* we obtain a fine view of the mountains (right). — 6 1/4 M. *Zillertal-Erdmannsdorf*, junction for Krummhübel (see p. 365). *Zillertal*, 10 min. S. of the station, founded in 1837 by Protestant emigrants from the Ziller-Tal in Tyrol, contains a large spinning-mill. About 20 min. N. of the station (1/2 hr. N. of Zillertal) is the village of *Erdmannsdorf* (1260 ft.; Hotel Goldener Stern), with a Schloss and park belonging in 1816-31 to General Gneisenau, and a church designed by Schinkel (1840).

From Erdmannsdorf walkers may reach Schmiedeberg in 1 1/2 hr. by the direct route viâ (3/4 hr.) Buchwald (see below), or in 3 1/4 hrs. viâ the (1 1/4 hr.) village of *Fischbach* (1225 ft.; Hotel Forelle), which possesses a fine old Schloss, built in the 17th century.

To the N. of Fischbach rise the **Falkenberge,** of which both the most southerly, the *Kreuzberg* (2145 ft.; reached in 1 hr. from Fischbach), and the *Forstberg* (2105 ft.) to the N., are excellent points of view. To the S.E. of Fischbach rises the (1 1/2 hr.) *Mariannenfels* (2356 ft.), a huge group of rocks on the crest of the Fischbacher Gebirge, commanding a fine panorama.

From Fischbach or the Mariannenfels we may proceed to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Bolzenschloss* (1840 ft.; inn); the ruins of the old castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1645, command an admirable view.

9 1/4 M. **Schmiedeberg** (1470 ft.; Preussischer Hof; Goldener Stern, 16 R., well spoken of), an old town with 6000 inhab., stretching for a considerable distance up the valley of the *Eglitz*. Mining for magnetic iron-ore is carried on, and there are carpet and porcelain factories. Tobogganing to and from the Grenz-Bauden (p. 367; ascent 2 hrs., descent 20 min.).

Schloss Buchwald, 2 1/2 M. to the N., is surrounded by a park laid out in the 'English' style.

A pretty view is obtained from the *Buche* (inn), an old beech, 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. of Schmiedeberg, on the old road to Landeshut. A path diverging to the left from this road, 3/4 M. farther on, leads to (2 1/2 M.) the *Friesensteine* (3084 ft.; refuge-hut), which command a fine view. A path (green marks) leads hence to (3 1/4 hrs.) Jannowitz (p. 358).

Ascent of the *Schneekoppe* from Schmiedeberg, see p. 367. Motorbus to Krummhübel (p. 365), 4 1/2 M. in 1/2 hr.

From Schmiedeberg to Landeshut, $15^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. — 3 M. *Mittel-Schmiedeberg;* $5^1/_2$ M. *Ober-Schmiedeberg;* $7^1/_2$ M. *Dittersbach;* $10^3/_4$ M. *Pfaffendorf.* — $15^1/_2$ M. *Landeshut,* see p. 358.

The Railway from Zillertal (p. 364) to Krummhübel crosses the *Lomnitz.* — $2^1/_2$ M. *Arnsdorf* (Nitsche's Gasthof zum Riesengebirge) is a long village with 2000 inhab. and a Schloss of the 17th century. A path leads hence viâ *Steinseiffen* to Schmiedeberg $1^1/_2$ hr.; p. 364).

5 M. **Krummhübel.** — Hotels. At Krummhübel: **Berghotel zur Teichmann-Baude* (2766 ft.), 50 R. at 4-6, D. 4, P. 10-12 *M,* in an open and elevated situation above Ober-Krummhübel; **Weidmannsheil,* 60 R. at 2-4, D. $1^1/_2$-3, P. $7^1/_2$-10 *M; Goldener Frieden; Kur-Hotel.* At Brückenberg: **Germania,* 40 R. at 1-3, D. 1-2, P. 5-6 *M;* **Sanssouci,* 40 R. at $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, D. 3-5, P. 9-11 *M; Deutscher Kaiser,* 30 R.; *Wang,* 40 R. — Motorbus to Hirschberg, see p. 364; to Schreiberhau, see below; to Schmiedeberg, see p. 364.

Krummhübel (1755-2461 ft.) and Brückenberg (see below) are visited as summer resorts, as mountain health-resorts, and for winter sports. — Ascent of the Schneekoppe, see p. 367.

A little to the W. of Krummhübel is *Brückenberg* (2395-2904 ft.; hotels, see above), the parish church of which, the **Kirche Wang** (2900 ft.; fee), was re-erected here in 1842-44 at the expense of King Frederick William IV. out of material from the 'Stave-kirke' of Vang in Norway (built after 1200). The woodwork of the doors and columns is old. The detached tower is modern. — About 20 min. N. of the Kirche Wang is the *Brot-Baude* (2690 ft.; 18 R.).

Motorbus in $2^1/_4$ hrs. from the Brot-Baude viâ ($3^3/_4$ M.) Krummhübel station, ($5^1/_2$ M.) Arnsdorf, ($12^1/_2$ M.) Hermsdorf, ($18^1/_2$ M.) Mittel-Schreiberhau, and (20 M.) Ober-Schreiberhau to ($20^1/_2$ M.) Josephinen-Hütte (p. 363).

C. The Hochkamm. Schneekoppe.

Comp. the Panorama, p. 362.

Distances. From Schreiberhau to the Schneegruben-Baude $2^3/_4$ hrs., Schlesierhaus $4^3/_4$ hrs., Schneckoppe 35 min. (15 M. in all); from Agnetendorf to the (7 M.) Schneegruben-Baude $3^1/_4$ hrs.; from Seidorf to the Schlesierhaus 5 hrs.; from Krummhübel to the Schlesierhaus $2^1/_2$ hrs.; from Schmiedeberg to the (14 M.) Schneekoppe $4^1/_2$ hrs.; from Johannisbad to the Schneckoppe 6-7 hrs.; from Hohenelbe to the Schneckoppe $7^1/_2$-8 hrs.

In the height of the season visitors to the Schneekoppenhaus, the Schlesierhaus, the Prinz-Heinrich-Baude, or Schneegruben-Baude should engage rooms in advance by means of a reply-paid telegram.— Tobogganing, see p. 360.

From Schreiberhau (p. 363) to the Schneekoppe, 8-$9^1/_2$ hrs. (red and blue way-marks). The path ascends by the (40 min.) *Zackelfall* (p. 363), crosses a bridge (2779 ft.), and ascends a good path to the (50 min.) **Neue Schlesische Baude** (3921 ft.; 60 R.), on the crest of the mountains. We may then make a digression of 15 min. viâ the *Pferdekopfstein* (4232 ft.; view) and the E. side of the *Reifträger* (4469 ft.), with the ***Reifträger-Baude** (35 R. at 2-3, D. 2-3, P. 8-10 *M*), or we may leave the latter to the left,

proceed S.E., and then ascend past some groups of rock on the right, called the (25 min.) *Sausteine* and (10 min.) *Quargsteine*, below which, 8 min. W., is the *Wosseker-Baude* (comp. p. 364). Farther on, at the boundary-stone 112, we quit the ridge-path leading to the right of the *Veilchenspitze* to the (3/4 hr.) Schneegruben-Baude (see below), and diverge to the right (blue marks) to the (5 min.) *Elbbrunnen*, one of the sources of the Elbe. Hence we keep S. for 25 min. (red marks) and then turn to the E. (left) to the (1/4 hr.) ***Pantsche Fall** (striking view of the Sieben Gründe). The ***Elbfall**, 140 ft. high, is 20 min. farther on, towards the N. (blue marks; accommodation at the Elbfall-Baude). Hence to Spindelmühle (2 1/2 hrs.), see p. 368.

A path leads from the Elbfall-Baude, viâ the Pantsche Fall (see above), to the (3/4 hr.) **Goldhöhe* (4363 ft.; superb view). The descent may be made to (1 3/4 hr.) Spindelmühle (p. 369).

From the Elbfall we ascend N.E. (green and yellow way-marks) to the (40 min.) ***Schneegruben-Baude** (4890 ft.; 44 R.), lying on the brink of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Schneegrube*, two rocky gorges upwards of 1000 ft. in depth. View of the Hirschberg Valley, beyond the abyss, and of Silesia as far as the Zobten near Breslau; still finer view from Rübezahl's Kanzel ('Rübezahl's Pulpit'; comp. p. 363), a granite rock close behind the Baude.

From the Schneegruben-Baude we proceed E., passing the Grosse Schneegrube, to the (1/2 hr.) *Hohes Rad* (4950 ft.), with a mound in memory of Emp. William I., and fine view. Steep descent on the E. side in 1/4 hr. (ascent 1/2 hr.), then to the (5 min.) *Grosse Sturmhaube* (4670 ft.), from the saddle below which red-marked paths diverge (l.) to the *Korallensteine* and Agnetendorf (1 1/2 hr.; p. 363) and (r.) to Spindelmühle (1 3/4 hr.; p. 369). Passing the *Mannsteine* (4610 ft.) and the *Mädelsteine*, we reach in 1 hr. the *Peter-Baude* (4216 ft.; 44 R.), commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia. [Descent from the Peter-Baude to the left to Agnetendorf, or to the right to Spindelmühle, 1 1/2 hr.; both paths marked yellow.] We then descend, first to the left and then to the right, into the *Mädelwiese* (3855 ft.), the lowest spot on the ridge. At (10 min.) the fork we proceed straight on to the (1/2 M.) *Spindler-Baude* (3963 ft.; 50 R.), on the W. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4711 ft.). [Descent hence to Spindelmühle 1 1/2 hr. (blue marks).] The path on the N. side of the latter leads to the (2 2/3 M.) *Mittagstein*, a granite rock 40 ft. high, commanding a fine view towards Silesia. About 10 min. farther on is the ***Prinz-Heinrich-Baude** (4611 ft.; 30 R.; telephone), in a fine situation above the *Grosser* and *Kleiner Teich*. The Grosser Teich is the largest sheet of water in the Riesen-Gebirge. After 1/2 hr. we pass a guide-post (Wiesen-Baude 1/4 hr. S.; Hampel-Baude 1/4 hr. N.), and cross the *Koppenplan*, with its dwarf pines, to the foot of the Schneekoppe. On the German side (left) is the

***Schlesierhaus** (4577 ft.; 40 R.) and on the Bohemian side is the *Riesenbaude* (35 R.). A steep zigzag path, at the beginning of which a grand view is obtained of the Melzergrund to the left and the Riesengrund (p. 368) to the right, ascends hence in windings to the top of the Schneekoppe in $^1/_2$ hr., while the easier Jubiläums-Weg (left) takes 35 minutes.

From Seidorf (p. 362) to the Schneekoppe, $5^1/_2$ hrs. To the St. Anna-Kapelle (p. 362), 1 hr. In 1 hr. more (green and yellow marks) we reach the *Brot-Baude* (p. 365). The path then leads to the right (S.; green marks) to the (20 min.) Kirche Wang (p. 365). By the entrance to the parsonage the green-marked path ascends, past *Rübezahl's Kegelbahn* ('Rübezahl's Skittle Alley'; comp. p. 363), where it joins the direct path from Seidorf, to the (40 min.) *Schlingel-Baude* (3500 ft.; 11 R.). Then (red marks) by (10 min.) the *Grosse Lomnitz*, the outlet of the Grosser and Kleiner Teich (p. 366), to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) ***Hampel-Baude** (4127 ft.; 50 R.). From the Hampel-Baude we ascend to the (35 min.) Koppenplan (p. 366); thence to the Schneekoppe, see above.

From the Schlingel-Baude (see above) a blue-marked path leads by the *Hasen-Baude* and the *Drei Steine* (3950 ft.), rocky pinnacles on the crest of the mountain, to (1 hr.) the *Mittagstein* (p. 366).

From Krummhübel (p. 365) to the Schneekoppe by the *Gehänge* ($3^1/_4$ hrs.; somewhat steep; green marks); or by the *Eulengrund* and the *Schwarze Koppe* (4616 ft.; $4^1/_4$ hrs.; red and yellow marks); or viâ *Wolfshau* (Eulengrund-Baude; 3 hrs.; yellow marks at the end) and through the *Melzergrund;* or, lastly, viâ the *Hoser-Weg* (blue marks), the Schlingel-Baude (see above), and the Prinz-Heinrich-Baude (p. 366), in $3^1/_2$ hrs.

From Schmiedeberg to the Schneekoppe by the Forstkamm, $4^3/_4$ hrs. The path (red and blue marks) ascends to *Ober-Schmiedeberg*, passes the St. Anna-Kapelle (p. 362) on a hill to the right, then turns to the right, and ascends, chiefly through woods, to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) the *Grenz-Bauden* (3445 ft.; Goder-Baude; Hübner), $2^1/_2$ hrs. below the summit and both in Bohemia. Another route ($5^3/_4$ hrs.; blue marks) reaches the Grenz-Bauden in $3^1/_4$ hrs. viâ the *Tannen-Baude* (inn) and the *Forst-Bauden* (inn). At the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Hübner-Baude begins the steep Faltis-Weg (red and blue marks), which ascends past the Emma-Quelle to the (40 min.) *Schwarze Koppe* (see above), and then leads in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the summit.

From Johannisbad (p. 359) to the Schneekoppe the following are the two best routes. By the first (6-7 hrs.; motorbus to Freiheit, see p. 359; thence to Petzer, $8^3/_4$ M.) pedestrians ascend the N. slope of the valley, past the finger-post and the Waldhaus (blue and yellow way-marks) and then mount the slope to the right under the *Blaustein* (3163 ft.) to ($3^1/_3$ M.) Dunkeltal (see below). The road leads viâ Freiheit (p. 359) to the long village of *Marschendorf* (Hotel Brauhof) in the valley of the *Aupa*. Our road leads to the left, ascending the valley of the Aupa to ($^1/_2$ M.) *Dunkeltal*. $1^1/_2$ M. *Kreuzschenke* (route to the Grenz-Bauden, see p. 368). The

road proceeds to the left to (1½ M.) *Gross-Aupa* (Hotel Bönsch), a village consisting of huts scattered over the hillside. In ½ hr. more we reach *Petzer* (Hotel Petzerkretscham), the highest part of Gross-Aupa, where the road terminates. (A little above diverges the road leading across the Geiergucke to Spindelmühle; see p. 369.) A path diverging to the right at the hotel (yellow marks) ascends through the grand **Riesengrund* and the *Aupagrund*. At the (40 min.) *Grossmann-Baude* we have a splendid view of the Schneekoppe. Beyond the *Bergschmiede Inn* (3324 ft.), opposite the Brunnberg (see below), we ascend rapidly. The Aupa, pouring over the cliff to the N. in scanty runlets, here forms the so-called Aupa Fall. In 1 hr. more (4½ M. from Petzer) we reach the Schlesierhaus (p. 367); thence to the Schneekoppe, see p. 367.

[At the Kreuzschenke (p. 367) a road diverges to the right and leads through the valley of the Kleine Aupa to (3½ M.) *Klein-Aupa* (Hotel Mohornmühle) and (13¼ hr.; blue way-marks) the Grenz-Bauden (p. 367).]

The second route (6½-7 hrs.) ascends in 2 hrs. by the *Prellogg-Weg* (red and yellow marks), viâ the *Zinnecker-Bauden, Ochsen-Bauden,* and *Schwarzschlag-Bauden* to the **Schwarzenberg* (4262 ft.), commanding fine views of the mountains and the Bohemian plain. We then descend (yellow, and then blue marks) to the (25 min.) *Bodenwies-Bauden,* pass the *Töpfer-Bauden* and the (50 min.) *Fuchsberg-Bauden* (3865 ft.), and follow the long ridge of the (7½ M.) *Fuchsberg*, which affords an admirable view of the Riesengrund and the precipitous S.W. side of the Koppe. In 20 min. more we turn to the right at the *Hof-Baude* (red marks) and proceed to (1¼ hr.) the Geiergucke (p. 369), where we intersect the path from Spindelmühle to Petzer (p. 369). Thence viâ the *Brunnberg* (5118 ft.) to the (1½ M.) *Wiesen-Baude* (4593 ft.), the oldest inn in the Riesen-Gebirge (1625), and the Schlesierhaus (4 hrs.); thence to the top, see p. 367.

The ***Schneekoppe*** (5266 ft.), the highest mountain in N. and Central Germany, is a blunted cone covered with debris of granite and mica schist. On the summit are a chapel (erected in 1668-81) and a meteorological observatory (1900). There are also two inns, on different sides of the frontier (same landlord; 40 R.), the *Preussische Baude* and the *Böhmische Baude,* with post and telegraph offices. Travellers are awakened to view the sunrise, which, however, is seldom clear. A red flag or a red light indicates that no night-quarters are to be had.

*View (best towards evening) extensive and picturesque: to the N. the entire Hirschberg Valley; E. Landeshuter Kamm, Zobten, Breslau, Hohe Eule, Heuscheuer, Altvater; S.W. the Weisser Berg near Prague; W. the Jeschken and the Milleschauer near Teplitz; N.W. the Landeskrone near Görlitz. Imposing views of the deep Riesengrund (S.W.; see above) and of the Melzergrund (N.; p. 367).

From Schreiberhau viâ Spindelmühle to the Wiesen-Baude 8¼ hrs. or to Hohenelbe 9¾ hrs. — To the Elbfall 3¾ hrs., see p. 366. A good path (yellow and green marks) leads S.E. from the Elbfall-Baude along the slope of the *Korkonosch* (4655 ft.) into the *Elbgrund;* on the right rises the *Kesselkoppe* (4705 ft.). It then turns to the left, skirting the Hochkamm, which is rent and fissured by the *Sieben Gründe,* and follows the course of the *Elbseifen*. Near the confluence of this stream with the *Weisswasser,* a brook descending from the Sieben Gründe, the path unites with that coming from the Peter-Baude (p. 366) and turns towards the S. Here stands the *Mädelsteg-Baude*. About 1 M. farther on (2 hrs. from the Elbfall-Baude) lies Spindelmühle (p. 369).

Spindelmühle or *Spindlermühle* (2660 ft.; Grand-Hotel, 45 R.; Anton Hollmann; Hohe Warte, 35 R.; Schreiber, 30 R.; also Krone, 46 R., and Sonne, 20 R., in Friedrichstal, on the right bank of the Elbe) is a favourite summer and winter resort in Czechoslovakia. At the S. end of the village the Elbe is joined by the *Klausenwasser*, on which, 3/4 M. farther up, lies the village of *St. Peter*. The *Rosegger-Weg* (yellow and red waymarks) now ascends the S. slope of the *Ziegenrücken* (4672 ft.), passes the (2 hrs.) *Renner-Baude*, and reaches (20 min. more) the Wiesen-Baude (p. 368), whence we follow either the green way-marks E. (in 3/4 hr.), or the (1/4 hr.) red-marked path N. along the mountain-crest to the (1/2 hr.) Schlesierhaus (see p. 367). — Other routes lead by the (20 min.) Mädelsteg-Baude (p. 368) and the **Weisswassergrund* (green marks), or by the *Leier-Baude* (blue marks), whence a steep ascent reaches the Spindler-Baude (see p. 366) in 2 hrs.

The direct route from Spindelmühle to the Aupa-Tal (4 hrs.; red and green marks) descends from the village of St. Peter (see above), and then gently ascends the wooded *Langer Grund* to the (2 hrs.) crest of the *Geiergucke* (4470 ft.; p. 368), commanding a charming view of the Aupa-Tal. The path follows the N. slopes of the *Zehgrund* to the (25 min.) *Richter-Bauden*, the (1 hr.) *Petzerkretscham*, and (1/2 hr.; blue marks) the church at Gross-Aupa (p. 368).

By following the Elbe to the S. from Spindelmühle we reach *Hackelsdorf*, *Oberhohenelbe*, and (3 hrs.) *Hohenelbe* (9 M. from Spindelmühle; motorbus in 1 hr.); see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

D. Rocks of Adersbach and Wekelsdorf.

From Schmiedeberg (p. 364) a railway runs to *Landeshut* (15 1/2 M.; p. 365), whence another line leads viâ (9 1/4 M.) *Schönberg* to (12 M.) *Berthelsdorf*. Thence a footpath (blue and red marks) leads viâ *Ober-Adersbach* and *Nieder-Adersbach* to (1 1/2 hr.) the Adersbach Rocks.

From Friedland (p. 373) by train viâ (3 3/4 M.) Halbstadt to *Wekelsdorf Station* (8 3/4 M.; p. 373) and thence as below.

From Wekelsdorf Station (p. 373) by railway either to (2 1/2 M.) *Wekelsdorf Felsen (Teplické skály)* in 1/4 hr. or to (5 M.) *Nieder-Adersbach* (*Dolní Adrsbach;* Adersbach Rocks) in 20 minutes. The road leads through the (2 M.) town and diverges to the left for the rocks.

From Trautenau (p. 359), railway viâ (2 1/2 M.; p. 359) *Parschnitz-Ort (Poříčí u Trutnova místo)*, (9 M.) *Qualisch (Chvaleč)*, and (22 1/2 M.) *Nieder-Adersbach*, to (25 M.) *Wekelsdorf Felsen* (1 3/4 hr.).

The exploration of the Adersbach or Wekelsdorf Rocks, which are both in Czechoslovakia, occupies 2-2 1/2 hrs. At Adersbach, which should be visited first, we note the formation of the individual rocks, at Wekelsdorf their relation to one another. — The same admission fees (1 *K*) are charged at both places and gratuitics are also expected at various points. Owing to the low temperature among the rocks overcoats should be worn.

The ***Adersbach Rocks** (Hotel zur Felsenstadt, at the entrance to the rocks, 20 R.), resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very curious. They once formed a solid mountain of sandstone, the clefts of which have been worn away by water and frost. These rocks, thousands in number, some of them 130-160 ft. high, often assume grotesque shapes, and many of them have been named in accordance with some fanciful resemblance (sugarloaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.). A marble tablet commemorates Goethe's visit here in 1790. The path is often so narrow that we must walk in single file. A brook traverses this labyrinth, issuing in an artificial waterfall 40 ft. high from a little lake, to which a flight of steps ascends.

Part of the exploration is carried out by boat. At the egress a sevenfold echo is awakened by trumpet-blasts and shots.

The ***Wekelsdorf Rocks** (Hotel zum Eisenhammer, 22 R., very fair) adjoining those of Adersbach on the E. (entrance 2 min. from Wekelsdorf Felsen Station, see p. 369), are no less imposing. Adm., see p. 369. Here, too, various parts of the chaotic scene have their specific names. The finest point is the 'Cathedral', resembling a Gothic structure. Visitors generally return through the Neue Felsenstadt, with the 'Amphitheatre', the 'Anna-Tal', and 'Siberia', to the 'Markt-Platz'.

The Heuscheuer, see p. 374; carriage from Wekelsdorf to the foot of the Maria Stern in 2-2½ hrs.; carriage from Adersbach to Karlsberg (p. 374) in 6-7 hrs.

62. From Breslau to Dresden.

166 M. Railway. Express in 4½ hrs.

From Breslau to (85 M.) *Kohlfurt*, see R. 57. — 102 M. **Görlitz** (p. 354). To the left is the Landeskrone (p. 356). — Beyond (111 M.) *Reichenbach* (Hotel Sonne) we enter Saxony.

117¼ M. **Löbau** (870 ft.; Wettiner Hof, 30 R.) is a busy place with 11,800 inhabitants. The neighbouring country of *Ober-Lausitz* (Upper Lusatia) was colonized by Franks and Flemings; the Wends (comp. p. 354) are a survival of the former Sorbian population. The town lies at the foot of the *Löbauer Berg* (1475 ft.; inn and view-tower at the top, 660 ft. above the town and 1 hr. from the station).

From Löbau to Zittau, 21 M., railway in 1 hr. — 9½ M. **Herrnhut** ('Lord's Keeping'; Hotel der Brüder-Gemeine, 15 R.), a little place with 1300 inhab., was founded in 1722 by several families belonging to the Moravian brotherhood (afterwards called 'Herrnhuter'), who had quitted their country on account of their religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count Zinzendorf, the proprietor (1700-60; buried at Chelsea, London). The Moravian meeting-house contains a collection of antiquities (fee). View from the *Hutberg* (1221 ft.). — 14 M. *Ober-Oderwitz* (p. 371). — 21 M. *Zittau*, see p. 356.

About ¾ M. to the S. of (124 M.) *Pommritz* lies the village of *Hochkirch*, where, on Oct. 14th, 1758, Frederick the Great was attacked by the Austrians and, after a bloody battle, lost 8850 men.

Marshal Keith (James Francis Edward Keith; b. 1696), Frederick's well-known general, fell in this battle. He was the brother of the 10th Earl of Marischal, a Scottish peer, and an adherent of the Pretender. He took part in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715, and on its collapse escaped to Brittany, served in Spain, and afterwards entered the Russian army, in which he attained the rank of general. Having fallen into disgrace after the Russo-Swedish war (1741-43) he repaired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great nominated him a Prussian field-marshal (1747) and governor of Berlin (1749). In 1776 Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument in the church at Hochkirch to the memory of his kinsman, whose remains had been transferred to the garrison church at Berlin in 1759.

The ***Czorneboh** (i. e. black god; 1841 ft.) is a summit in the range which stretches to the S. of Hochkirch, 4½ M. to the S.W. of Pommritz. At the top are a tower and inn. Fine view of the populous and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia.

131 M. **Bautzen.** — Hotels. *Gude*, at the station, 40 R., well spoken of; *Weisses Ross*, Äussere Lauen-Str. 11; *Rachlitz*, 26 R. — Restaurants. *Fuchsbau*, Hintere Reichen-Str. 1; *Ratskeller*, in the Gewandhaus. — Post Office, Bismarck-Strasse.

Bautzen (720 ft.), the busy capital of the Saxon Upper Lusatia (34,400 inhab.), is picturesquely situated on a height above the *Spree*. In the Korn-Markt are the *Theatre* and the *Reichen-Turm* (1492), with a stone relief of Emp. Rudolf II. (1577). To the S. of the theatre is the *Serbski Dom*, a club-house containing a Wendish museum. The *Municipal Museum* (1912), on the W. side of the Markt, contains natural history and prehistoric collections, engravings and drawings, industrial art, modern paintings, etc. (Sun. and Wed. 10-1 & 3-6, in winter 2-4, Sat. 11-1 & 2-4; Sun. 30 pf.; on week-days and the last Sun. of the month 20 pf.; at other times 1-4 pers. 2 ℳ).

The centre of the old town is occupied by the *Haupt-Markt*. The *Rathaus*, rebuilt at the beginning of the 18th cent., contains a fine door (second half of the 17th cent.) in the council-hall. In the *Fleisch-Markt* is a fountain monument to Elector John George I. of Saxony (1585-1656), erected in 1865.

The late-Gothic *St. Petri-Kirche*, also in the Fleisch-Markt, was begun in the 13th cent. and completed in 1497. Since 1524 the nave has been used by Protestants and the choir by Roman Catholics. Fine view from the tower.

The stone head on the *Nicolai-Pforte* is said to represent that of a town-clerk who tried to betray the town to the Hussites in 1429 and was drawn and quartered. Beyond the former *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Estates, in Schloss-Str., rises *Schloss Ortenburg* (1483-1486), situated on a height on the Spree and containing government offices. On the tower is a figure of King Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1486). The audience chamber (first floor) has a stucco ceiling of 1662, with scenes from Lusatian history.

From Bautzen to *Schandau*, see R. 29c.

The valley of the Spree is now crossed by a long viaduct, which affords a fine retrospect of Bautzen. — 142½ M. *Bischofswerda* (pop. 8300). About 3 M. to the N. lies *Rammenau*, the birthplace of J. G. Fichte (1762-1814), the patriot and philosopher, with a monument (1912) to his memory.

From Bischofswerda to Zittau, 40 M. (by another route 46½ M.), railway in 2 hrs. — From (24 M.) *Ebersbach* (Stadt Zittau, 25 R.) a branch diverges to (11 M.) *Kreibitz-Teichstatt*, junction for Tetschen (p. 189). — At (28½ M.) *Eibau* the longer route to Zittau viâ *Warnsdorf* (p. 189) diverges. — 31¾ M. *Ober-Oderwitz* (see p. 370). — At (36 M.) *Scheibe* the two routes reunite. — 40 M. *Zittau*, see p. 356.

152 M. *Arnsdorf*.

From Arnsdorf to Lübbenau, 60 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 15½ M. *Kamenz* (Hotel Lehmann, at the station), with 10,500 inhab., was the birthplace of Lessing (in 1729; comp. p. 73), to whom a bust, by Knauer, was erected near the Wendish church in 1863. About 6 M. to the S.E. is the Cistercian monastery of *Marienstern*, founded in 1248. — 29 M. *Hohenbocka*; 34½ M. *Senftenberg*; 51 M. *Calau* (p. 229). — 60 M. *Lübbenau* (p. 353).

Another line runs from Arnsdorf to *Pirna* (p. 188).

155½ M. *Radeberg* (Hotel Grüne Tanne), with 12,900 inhab. and a Schloss (1543-46), 1½ M. to the N. of which lies the *Augustusbad*, with chalybeate springs and mud baths.

166 M. *Dresden*, see p. 156.

63. From Breslau to Halbstadt viâ Salzbrunn.

62½ M. Railway in 3½ hrs. — Best views to the left.

Breslau (Freiburg Station), see p. 347. — 12½ M. *Canth*. At *Krieblowitz*, 3 M. to the S.E., is the mausoleum (1853) of Blücher, who died here in 1819 at the age of 77 (comp. p. 137). — 19 M. *Mettkau*. To the right is the late-Renaissance Schloss of *Borganic* (1613). — To the left is the Zobten (p. 353).

30 M. *Königszelt*, junction for the Liegnitz-Kandrzin line (R. 65), derives its name ('king's tent') from the fact that Frederick the Great occupied a fortified camp near it, at *Bunzelwitz* (p. 377), in 1761.

36 M. **Freiburg** (915 ft.; Hotel Hirsch; Bär), a town with 8300 inhab., engaged in linen-weaving and watchmaking, is situated on the hillside.

About 1 hr. S.W. of Freiburg is *Schloss Fürstenstein*, the residence of the Prince of Pless, situated on the E. side of the valley of the *Hellebach* or *Polsnitz* and surrounded by extensive grounds (no adm.).

A walk through the valley and back to Freiburg, as follows, takes about 3 hrs. From the Schloss we descend to the left to (¼ hr.) the *Neue Schweizerei* (inn). Hence we ascend on the left bank of the Hellebach, through the deep and wooded ***Fürstensteiner Grund**, to the (¾ hr.) *Alte Burg* (restaurant), a small castle (1794), with old armour, etc. View from the tower (from the Alte Burg to Nieder-Salzbrunn, see below). We descend to (6 min.) the Hellebach, cross the rustic bridge, and ascend to the (¼ hr.) *Luisen-Platz* (view of the Schloss) and the (5 min.) *Charlotten-Platz* (view of the valley). A few paces to the right is the *Mausoleum* and farther on (7 min.) is the *Riesengrab* (view). — From the mausoleum we reach (¾ hr.) Freiburg by descending to the left.

The line ascends in a wide circuit. — 41 M. *Nieder-Salzbrunn*; hence to the Alte Burg (see above), ½ hr.

From Nieder-Salzbrunn to Dittersbach, 8 M., railway in ½ hr. — 2½ M. *Waldenburg-Altwasser* (route viâ the Wilhelmshöhe to Salzbrunn, 1½ hr., see p. 373.) — 5½ M. *Waldenburg* (1424 ft.; Hotel Schwarzes Ross; Gelber Löwe; Deutscher Hof; Goldene Sonne; Villa Nova), with 38,500 inhab., the centre of the Lower Silesian coal measures. — 8 M. *Dittersbach*, see p. 359.

The Schneekoppe is visible to the right in clear weather.

44 M. Bad Salzbrunn. — Hotels. **Schlesischer Hof*, 150 R. (25 with baths) at 5-10, D. 4½, P. 11½ *M.; Kurpark-Hotel; Preussische Krone*, 24 R.; *Sonne*, 25 R. at 2-4, D. 2-3½, P. 6-8½ *M.; Eisernes Kreuz.* — Numerous Lodging Houses.

Visitors' Tax. — Golf Course (18 holes). — Motor Mail to Bolkenhain (p. 377). — Electric Railway viâ Waldenburg-Vierhäuser to Dittersbach (p. 359).

Bad Salzbrunn (1362 ft.; ¾ M. from the station), belonging since 1401 to the Prince of Pless, is adjoined on the N. by the village of Ober-Salzbrunn, which stretches along the valley of the *Salzbach*. Its saline-alkaline waters are efficacious in pulmonary and intestinal complaints, gout, diabetes, and asthma. Gerhart Hauptmann, the dramatist, was born in 1862 at the Preussische Krone hotel.

At the upper end of Salzbrunn, near the entrance to the village of *Hartau*, the road to Altwasser diverges to the left (S.E.). Walkers should take the route by the (1½ M.) *Wilhelmshöhe* (1680 ft.; restaurant; view from the tower); descent on the E. side to Waldenburg-Altwasser (p. 372; ½ hr.).

The *Zeisburg*, 1½ hr. N. of Salzbrunn, was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The road to it leads through *Nieder-Adelsbach*. — The *Sattelwald* (2555 ft.; view-tower) is 4½ M. to the W.; descend viâ Wittgendorf (p. 359), ¾ hr. — The *Hochwald* (2790 ft.; inn; fine view from the tower) is ascended in 2 hrs. viâ *Idahof* and an avenue through the forest.

The continuation of the line affords beautiful views to the left. — 47½ M. *Konradstal* lies at the end of a curve which brings the train back to the vicinity of Ober-Salzbrunn.

52 M. *Fellhammer* is the junction for the line from Görlitz to Glatz (p. 359). — 58½ M. *Friedland* (1465 ft.; Hotel Weisses Ross; Schlesischer Hof), a little town on the *Steine*, with 5100 inhab., weaving-mills, and paper factories. To Adersbach, see p. 369.

About 3¾ M. to the N.E. of Friedland is *Görbersdorf* (1840 ft.; Hotel Gärtner), in a sheltered valley, frequented by consumptive patients (Dr. Brehmer's Establishment, 175 R.; Dr. Römpler's; Dr. Weiker's).

The Czechoslovakian frontier is now crossed. — 62½ M. **Halbstadt** *(Meziměsti)*. Customs examination. — From Halbstadt to Nachod and Chotzen (Choceň), see Baedeker's 'Austria'. The second station on this line is (5 M.) *Wekelsdorf (Teplice n. Metuji;* Hotel Bayrischer Hof), 2 M. distant from the village (see p. 369).

From Halbstadt to Mittelsteine, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5½ M. **Braunau** *(Broumov;* 1330 ft.; Stadt-Hotel; Birke), with 8000 inhab. (Germans) and a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1322 and rebuilt in 1735. — We enter Germany. — 15 M. *Mittelsteine*, see p. 359.

From Braunau to the Heuscheuer viâ the Stern, 5¾ hrs. About 2½ M. to the W. of Braunau is the village of *Weckersdorf*, from (½ M.) the W. end of which a route (marked by white crosses) ascends to the (¾ hr.) Marien-Kapelle on the *Stern* (2210 ft.; restaurant), which commands a fine view. About 1 M. off are the *Weckersdorf Rocks*, a 'Felsenstadt' resembling those of Adersbach and Wekelsdorf (p. 369). A visit occupies 2 hrs. — From the Stern a route leads to the (4¼ hrs.) Heuscheuer (p. 374), viâ (½ hr.) *Gross-Labney*, (½ hr.) *Dürrengrund*, (1 hr.) *Bielai*, (40 min.) *Melden*, (¼ hr.) *Nausenei*, and (25 min.) *Passendorf*.

From Mittelsteine to Nachod viâ Wünschelburg and the Heuscheuer. — From Mittelsteine (p. 359) we proceed by a light railway in 1/2 hr. to (6 M.) *Wünschelburg* (1210 ft.; Nitsche, 8 R.; Schwarzer Adler), a small town with 2600 inhab. on the *Posna*. — The Walking Route thence to the Heuscheuer (2 1/2 hrs.) follows the road S.W. to (35 min.) the Grüner Wald Inn and then ascends to the right (white and red marks) through woods and along the Posna to (25 min.) the *Posna Falls*. Thence we ascend to (25 min.) the *Karls-Baude*, turn first to the left and then (1/4 hr.) to the right, and finally climb the steps to (3/4 hr.) the Heuscheuer. — The Road from Wünschelburg (3 1/2 hrs.) to the Heuscheuer ascends gradually from the Grüner Wald Inn (see above) along the flanks of the Heuscheuer (views) to *Karlsberg* (2 1/4 hrs.; 2303 ft.), on the S. side of the Grosse Heuscheuer, whence we reach the top in 1/2 hr.

The ***Heuscheuer** (3015 ft.; Hotel Schweizerhaus) rises about 500 ft. above the plain. The grotesque rock-formations here have various whimsical names (walk through them, with guide, 3/4-1 hr.; fee). An inscription on a rock commemorates the visit of Goethe here on Aug. 28th, 1790. The highest point is the *Grossvaterstuhl*, commanding a fine view.

Beyond Karlsberg the road descends rapidly to (7 1/2 M.) Kudowa (p. 376). — The road from Kudowa to (4 1/2 M.) *Nachod* joins the Glatz and Nachod road at the village of Sackisch (p. 376).

64. From Breslau to Mittelwalde viâ Glatz.

Railway to *Glatz*, 58 M., in 1 3/4-2 1/2 hrs.; to *Mittelwalde*, 81 M., in 2 1/2-4 1/2 hrs. Best views to the right.

Breslau, see p. 347. — 23 M. *Strehlen* (Hotel Schwarzer Bär), junction for Brieg (22 M.; p. 379), with 9200 inhab., on the *Ohle*, which the train ascends. — 32 M. *Heinrichau*, with a Cistercian monastery founded in 1225 and fitted up in 1863 as a Schloss. The early-Gothic church, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., was altered (with the chapter house) in the baroque style at the end of the 17th century. The late-Gothic bell-tower was begun in 1608.

45 M. **Camenz** (Park Hotel), on the *Neisse*, is the junction for the line between Liegnitz and Neisse (R. 65). Frederick the Great escaped capture by the Croatians here in 1741 by assuming the garb of a monk and singing in the choir of the church (14th cent.).

Near the village is the modern Gothic Schloss (1838-63) of Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia; in the park behind it fountains play on Sun. and Thurs. afternoons in summer. — A light railway runs from Camenz to (7 1/2 M.) *Reichenstein* (Hotel Weisser Löwe), with arsenic mines, whence a road leads to (13 M.) Bad Landeck (p. 375). Pedestrians should choose the route (4 hrs.) through the *Schlacken-Tal* and past the *Rosenkranz Chapel* (inn).

52 1/2 M. *Wartha* (850 ft.; Hotel Stadtbahnhof; Gelber Löwe), a small town, with 1600 inhab. and a frequented pilgrimage-church (1686-1704). A steep path ascends to the (1 hr.) St. Anna-Kapelle on the *Warthaberg* (1913 ft.; view). Tunnel.

58 M. **Glatz** (1001 ft.; Kaiserhof, 22 R., Stadtbahnhof, both good; Goldenes Schwert; Weisses Ross), the capital of a countship, with 15,300 inhab., is prettily situated on the Neisse and is com-

manded by the conspicuous keep of the old castle (tickets at the Kommandantur). Excursion to the Glatzer Gebirge, see below.

Railway from Glatz to *Görlitz*, see R. 60; to *Seitenberg*, see below; to *Kudowa*, see p. 376.

65 M. *Grafenort* is a village with 1100 inhab., where a Passion Play was acted for the first time in 1922 in the Schloss park. The Schloss (16th cent.) is an important Renaissance building.

69 M. **Habelschwerdt** (1200 ft.; Hotels Deutsches Haus, Drei Karpfen), a town with 6200 inhab., situated on the Neisse. The *Chapel of St. Florian*, 1 M. to the E., affords a fine view; another good point of view is the *Dohlenberg* (1956 ft.), 4 M. to the W., beyond the forester's house of ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Wustung* (inn).

$73^1/_2$ M. *Langenau*, $^3/_4$ M. from the pleasant little *Bad Langenau* (1170 ft.; Kurhaus; Annahof), with chalybeate and mud baths. There are several good points of view in the neighbourhood. — $75^1/_2$ M. *Ebersdorf*. Road to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) Wölfelsgrund (p. 376).

81 M. *Mittelwalde* (1445 ft.; Hotel Goldener Stern), the Prussian frontier-station, with 2800 inhab., on the Neisse. The Czechoslovakian State Railway runs hence to (58 M., in 3 hrs.) *Königgrätz*, etc.; see Baedeker's 'Austria'. Pleasant excursions may be taken to *Burg Littitz*, *Pottenstein*, *Grulich*, etc.

The Glatzer Gebirge.

The finest points among the Glatzer Gebirge may all be visited from Glatz within two days. — 1st Day. By railway to Landeck and Seitenberg; walk through the Klessengrund and ascend the Schneeberg, spending the night at the Schweizerei. 2nd Day. Walk to the Wölfelsfall and Mariaschnee and thence to Habelschwerdt or Bad Langenau.

Railway from Glatz to Seitenberg, 19 M., in $1^1/_4$ hr. — $15^1/_2$ M. **Landeck** (1411 ft.; Hotel Blauer Hirsch), a town with 3350 inhab., on the *Biele*. About $^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. is *Bad Landeck* (1476 ft.; Hotels Schlössel, Monopol, Hohenzollern, 30 R. at 3-5, D. $1^1/_2$-3, P. 8-10 *M*, Düppeler Hof, Merkur; visitors' tax), with warm sulphur springs, used for women's diseases, gout, rheumatism, and nervous complaints.

To the N. of Bad Landeck is the *Marienhöhe* (1525 ft.; view); to the S.E. is the *Waldtempel* (restaurant); to the S. the *Schollenstein* (1770 ft.); to the E. the *Dreiecker* (2526 ft.), with view stretching to the Riesen-Gebirge; still farther E. the ruin of *Karpenstein* (2546 ft.); view of Landeck from the *Bismarckkoppe* (1752 ft.), and still finer from the *Überschaar*, a basaltic rock, $^3/_4$ hr. N.E., or from the *Harte*, $^3/_4$ hr. N. — Pleasant drive from Landeck viâ Seitenberg (see below) to the (9 M.) rustic inn on the *Puhu* (2950 ft.), and thence straight on to ($2^1/_4$ M.) a guide-post, showing the route straight on to Mariaschnee (p. 376), and to the left to (3 M.) Wölfelsgrund (p. 376).

17 M. *Olbersdorf*, with a hydropathic. — 19 M. *Seitenberg* (Hotel Preussischer Hof), with a Schloss and a glass-factory.

From Seitenberg we may walk on to *Altmohrau* (black and white way-marks), and, bearing to the right (S.W.), through the *Klessen-*

grund to the *Schweizerei* (3983 ft.; inn), beyond which we reach the (4 hrs.) ***Grosser Schneeberg.** On the summit (4672 ft.) stands the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm (100 ft. high; plain inn), affording a view of the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the Altvater-Gebirge (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the south.

About 1/4 hr. W. of the Schweizerei a route leads W. (white and green way-marks) through the wooded valley of the Wölfel to the hamlet of (2 1/4 hrs.) *Wölfelsgrund* (Gute Laune, 50 R., good; Weiss; Forelle), frequented in summer and for winter sports. At the W. end of the village is the **Wölfelsfall*, which leaps from a height of 90 ft. into a narrow rocky basin, whence it escapes through a deep gorge into the plain.

Pedestrians should ascend to the left at the post office (yellow and green way-marks) and make a circuit (1 hr.) to the N., in order to visit the pilgrimage-chapel of *Mariaschnee* (2569 ft.); near by is the hotel Schöne Aussicht. Extensive *Panorama from the view-tower, on the *Spitziger Berg* (2779 ft.), 10 min. above the chapel (key kept at the chapel). From the chapel a path (yellow and red way-marks) leads N.E. to the Puhu inn (1 3/4 hr.; p. 375). Diverging to the left (N.W.) from this path, 1/2 hr. from Mariaschnee, we reach Habelschwerdt (p. 375) in 2 1/2 hrs.

Railway from Glatz to Kudowa, 27 1/2 M., in 2 hrs. — *Glatz*, see p. 374. — 9 M. *Altheide* (1245 ft.; *Kurhaus, 150 R.; Tiroler Hof; visitors' tax), a watering-place with chalybeate springs. Motor mail to Heuscheuer-Karlsberg (p. 374) in 3 hrs. viâ (4 1/2 M.) Rückers, (7 1/2 M.) Reinerz, and (16 3/4 M.) Kudowa; or in 2 1/2 hrs. viâ (10 1/2 M.; p. 374) Wünschelburg. — 12 1/2 M. *Rückers* (1500 ft.; Hotel Germania), with *Schloss Waldstein* (1831).

16 M. *Reinerz* (1820 ft.; Schwarzer Bär, 27 R.; Deutsches Haus), a small town of 4000 inhabitants. The Roman Catholic church contains a pulpit in the shape of a whale. Reinerz is connected by an avenue as well as by the road with (1 M.) **Bad Reinerz** (1874 ft.; *Kurhaus, 70 R.; Park-Hotel & Villa Hygiea, 75 R. from 3, D. 2-3 1/2, P. 9 *M*; Germania; visitors' tax), a favourite watering-place, with alkaline springs, which are efficacious for dyspepsia and diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, etc. Charming environs. The *Hohe Mense* (3557 ft.), 1 3/4 hrs. S., commands an extensive view towards Bohemia; we may return thence viâ *Grunwald* and the *Seefelder*, a high-lying moor.

The train (pretty scenery; views to the right) penetrates the *Ratschenberg* (2635 ft.) by a tunnel and then descends viâ (25 M.) *Lewin* (1445 ft.) to (27 1/2 M.) *Kudowa-Sackisch* (1265 ft.). About 1 1/2 M. to the N. of the station lies **Kudowa** (1270 ft.; *Fürstenhof, 120 R. at 3-8, D. 4, P. 10-15 *M*; Graf Moltke; visitors' tax), with five chalybeate springs, containing carbonic acid and efficacious in diseases of the heart, blood, nerves, etc. There are several good points of view in the vicinity. — From Kudowa to Nachod, see p. 374.

65. From Liegnitz to Kandrzin viâ Königszelt and Neisse.

136 M. Railway in $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ hrs.

Liegnitz, see p. 346. — The line crosses the Katzbach, and between (4 M.) *Neuhof* and ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Brechelshof* intersects the field of the *Battle of the Katzbach*, in which, on Aug. 26th, 1813, Blücher signally defeated the French under Macdonald.

At **Wahlstatt**, $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of Neuhof, Duke Henry II. of Liegnitz defeated the heathen Mongolians in 1241, but fell in the battle. His mother St. Hedwig (p. 381) erected a chapel here, round which a monastery afterwards grew up. From 1838 to 1920 it was used as a military cadet school; Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the famous airman Baron von Richthofen (killed in action, 1918) studied here. In the middle of the W. side of the former monastery is the Roman Catholic St. Hedwigs-Kirche, erected in 1727-31, one of the most noteworthy baroque buildings in Silesia.

11 M. *Jauer* (11,600 inhab.) is noted for its sausages. — 23 M. *Striegau* (748 ft.; Hotel Graul; Deutscher Kaiser), a town with 14,200 inhab., granite quarries, and a church of the 14th century. A victory was gained here in 1745 by Frederick the Great over the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine; the battle, however, is better known as that of *Hohenfriedeberg*, where the Austrians took refuge. On the 'Siegeshöhe' (rfmts.) is a memorial tower.

From Striegau a branch-line runs to *Merzdorf* (23 M.; p. 358) viâ ($12^1/_2$ M.) **Bolkenhain** (1050 ft.; Hotel Schwarzer Adler), a little town with 3600 inhab., commanded on the S.W. by the ruins of the *Bolkoburg* (view from tower). About 2 M. to the N.E. is the ruin of *Schweinhaus*, in the early-Renaissance style.

29 M. *Königszelt*, see p. 372. The train skirts the village of Bunzelwitz (p. 372) and crosses a long viaduct.

$35^1/_2$ M. **Schweidnitz** (810 ft.; Hindenburg-Hof, at the main station, 36 R., good; Goldene Krone, 12 R.; Goldenes Zepter), a town with 27,000 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality of the same name (Prussian since 1742), is prettily situated on the left bank of the *Weistritz*. The old fortifications were removed in 1868 and converted into promenades. In Wilhelm-Platz, near the station, a monument (1922) commemorates the loss of Upper Silesia. The tower of the Roman Catholic Church (14-15th cent.) is the highest (338 ft.) in Silesia. The Prot. Friedens-Kirche was built in 1656-57. In the Markt are four fountains and the Rathaus, with an oriel of 1716 and a tower rebuilt in 1765.

From Schweidnitz to Charlottenbrunn, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. — From (6 M.) *Breitenhain* walkers should follow the valley of the Weistritz, here called the *Schlesier-Tal* (now filled in by the *Weistritz Dam*, constructed in 1911-14), to (3 M.) Kynau. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Kynau* (1265 ft.; Hotel Kynsburg), a village of 500 inhab., dominated by the (20 min.) extensive ruin of the *Kynsburg* (1475 ft.: inn). — 10 M. *Hausdorf*. — 15 M. *Charlottenbrunn* (p. 359).

Railway viâ *Zobten* to *Breslau*, see p. 353.

39½ M. *Kreisau.* On a hill to the left is a red chapel in which Field-Marshal Moltke (d. 1891; comp. p. 38) is buried.

46½ M. **Reichenbach** (850 ft.; Kaiserhof; Goldene Krone), a cotton-weaving town of 15,200 inhab., with a late-Gothic Rom. Cath. church and a Protestant church designed by K. G. Langhans (p. 32).

The **Eulen-Gebirge,** a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from Reichenbach as follows: by light railway to (3 M.) *Mittel-Peterswaldau* (Hotel Völz), with a Schloss of Count Stolberg; thence on foot to (¾ hr.) *Steinseifersdorf* (Hotel Lindenruh), and through the *Schmiedegrund* to (1¾ hr.) the hotel *Sieben Kurfürsten* (12 R.), at the highest point (2477 ft.) of the road. We then follow a path (red and white marks) to the left to (1 hr.) the **Hohe Eule* (3327 ft.; view-tower), the culminating point of the group, and descend in 1½ hr. to the industrial village of *Wüste-Waltersdorf* (1770 ft.; Hotel Kasino). From the Hohe Eule to Wüstegiersdorf, see p. 359.

From Reichenbach to Neurode. Light railway to *Ober-Peterswaldau* (see below). Walk thence to (2½ M.) *Steinkunzendorf* (inns) and to the (50 min.) *Hausdorfer Kreuz* (2625 ft.), *Reimskoppe* (3012 ft.; 20 min.), *Kalten* (2920 ft.; 10 min.), *Sonnenkoppe* (10 min.), and viâ the *Bielauer Plänel* (2625 ft.; 40 min.) to the (¼ hr.) *Ascherkoppe* (2809 ft.). Then back to the (10 min.) Plänel and down (S.W.) to the (20 min.) forester's house in the *Tränkegrund.* Thence to Neurode (p. 359) in 1¾ hr.

From Reichenbach to Mittelsteine, 28 M., light railway in 2½ hrs. — 4½ M. *Ober-Peterswaldau* (see above). — 7 M. *Ober-Langenbielau* (Hotel Preussischer Hof), with 18,900 inhabitants. — 16 M. *Silberberg-Stadt* (1509 ft.; Hotel Kaiserhof; Prinz von Preussen) is a small town (1070 inhab.), with fortifications constructed by Frederick the Great in 1765-77 and largely hewn in the rock. — 18½ M. *Silberberg-Festung* (1870 ft.). — 28 M. *Mittelsteine,* see p. 359.

54 M. *Gnadenfrei* ('Free by means of grace'), a Moravian colony. — 60 M. *Frankenstein* (Hotel Umlauff), a town with 9300 inhab., is engaged in the grain trade. — 66 M. *Camenz,* junction for the Breslau and Glatz line (R. 64). — The train follows the course of the Neisse. — 73 M. *Patschkau* (Hotel Sachs), with 6250 inhab., a church renewed in the 15th and 16th cent., and completely preserved town-walls.

90 M. **Neisse** (610 ft.; Kaiserhof, 29 R.; Liebig's; Weisser Schwan) is a town, with 28,000 inhab., in a pretty district on the *Neisse.* In the Ring are the Rathaus (rebuilt in 1592), with a tower 295 ft. in height, the Stadthaus (1876), and the *Kämmerei, a handsome building in the late-Renaissance style (1604), with a façade adorned with paintings and statues. The Roman Catholic Jakobi-Kirche was completed in 1430. The Kreuz-Kirche dates from 1715-30. The poet Josef von Eichendorff (1788-1857), who is buried in the Jerusalemer Kirchhof, is commemorated by a monument (1888). The Davidshöhe (restaurant) is a good view-point.

Branch-lines run to *Oppeln* (31½ M.; p. 379) and to *Brieg* (29½ M.; p. 379).

97 M. *Deutsch-Wette,* where a branch-line diverges for (3¾ M.) *Ziegenhals* (for Troppau and Olmütz; see Baedeker's 'Austria').

107 M. *Neustadt* (Goldenes Kreuz, 20 R.), with 16,200 inhabitants. — 115½ M. *Deutsch-Rasselwitz,* junction for Ratibor

(see below; 33 M., in 1½ hr.) viâ (10 M.) *Leobschütz* (Hotel Weisses Ross; pop. 12,300) and (18 M.; see below) Bauerwitz.

121 M. *Ober-Glogau* (Koschel, 18 R.), with the Schloss of Count Oppersdorff (17th cent.), containing works of art and antiquities.

133 M. *Cosel* (Kronprinz, 14 R.), a town with 7100 inhab., on the Oder, was fortified down to 1874. Monument in memory of the defence of the town against the French in 1807.

A branch-line runs from Cosel to *Bauerwitz* (24¼ M.; see above) viâ (17½ M.) *Chrost*, ½ hr. S. of the Moravian colony of *Gnadenfeld* ('Field of Grace').

We now cross the Oder. — 136 M. *Kandrzin*, junction of the Breslau and Oderberg line (R. 66).

66. From Breslau to Cracow viâ Oderberg.

Express to (112 M.) *Oderberg* in 3½ hrs. — Railway (no through-trains) to (283 M.) *Vienna* in 12-15 hrs.; to (196 M.) *Cracow* in 10-16 hrs.

Breslau, see p. 347. — 16½ M. *Ohlau* (10,200 inhab.; Hotel Löwe), on the Oder, with mills and cigar and white-lead factories. — To the right, near Brieg, is the church of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great in 1741.

26 M. **Brieg** (485 ft.; Hotel Goldenes Lamm; Reichskrone, 20 R.), a town of 30,000 inhab., on the Oder, was the residence of the Dukes of Brieg from 1311 to 1675. The former Piasten-Schloss was begun in 1544, and completed by Lombard and German architects in the most tasteful Renaissance style in 1547-86. The finest part of the building is the *Portal, constructed of sandstone and covered with figures and rich ornamentation. The Rathaus dates from 1569. The most noteworthy churches are the Protestant Nikolai-Kirche (1340-1416) and the Roman Catholic Pfarr-Kirche (1735). — Branch-lines to Neisse (p. 378) and Strehlen (p. 374).

The Oder is crossed near (50 M.) **Oppeln** (Form's Hotel, 45 R., very fair; Deutsches Haus; Central), since 1919 the capital of the province of Upper Silesia, with 35,200 inhabitants. The Schloss, on an island in the Oder, was founded in the 14th cent., and is now occupied by officials. The Protestant church (14th cent. choir) and the Roman Catholic church both contain tombs of the Dukes of Oppeln.

Branch-lines run from Oppeln to *Neisse* (p. 378), viâ Vossowska to *Tarnowitz* (48 M.; p. 381), to *Beuthen* (p. 380; 51 M., in 2½ hrs.), and to *Namslau* (p. 381; 37 M., in 2½ hrs.).

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a pilgrimage-church). — 76 M. *Kandrzin*, junction of the Cosel and Liegnitz line (R. 65). To Cracow, see p. 380.

90 M. *Nensa*, junction for Kattowitz (p. 380). The train crosses to the left bank of the Oder.

96 M. *Ratibor* (Hotel Knittel; Prinz von Preussen, 32 R.), with 37,000 inhab., possesses a Gothic church (15th cent.), containing

a monstrance of 1495, an important example of late-Gothic goldsmith's art. Railway to Deutsch-Rasselwitz, see p. 378.

109 M. *Annaberg.* — The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Czechoslovakia, and stops at (112 M.) *Oderberg;* customs examination either here or at Annaberg. — From Oderberg to *Vienna* and to *Cracow*, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

The **Upper Silesian Coal Measures** occupy in the S.E. of Upper Silesia (Ober-Schlesien) a triangular area of 306 sq.M., the corners of which are Tarnowitz (N.), Gleiwitz (W.), and Myslowitz (E.). In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles a plebiscite took place in Upper Silesia on March 20th, 1921. Although 60% of the population preferred to remain German, the Council of the League of Nations decided to hand over the greater part of the industrial districts to Poland. The latter thus came into possession of 1089 sq. M. of new territory with 877,000 inhab. and the towns of Kattowitz, Königshütte, and Tarnowitz. Of 61 coal-mines 50, of 37 blast-furnaces 22, of 18 steel-works 9, of 16 zinc and lead mines 12 were lost to Germany, in addition to all her iron-mines and zinc and lead works.

From Kandrzin to Cracow, 97 M., railway in 5-6 hrs. Travellers to E. Upper Silesia, now Polish territory, require a Polish visa. — *Kandrzin*, see p. 379. — 23 M. **Gleiwitz** (Hotel Goldene Gans; Schlesischer Hof), with 70,200 inhab., on the *Klodnitz*, is the seat of various industrial concerns. Air service, comp. p. xviii.

From Gleiwitz to Kattowitz viâ Hindenburg, 17¼ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 5½ M. *Hindenburg* (customs and passport examination; Kochmann, 30 R.), known until 1915 as *Zabrze*, with 64,000 inhab., cable factories, mills, breweries, etc. — 8 M. *Ruda*, a coal-mining place (20,300 inhab.). — 10 M. *Morgenrot (Chebzie)*, junction for Beuthen (5 M.; see below). — 11¾ M. *Schwientochlowitz (Świętochłowice;* pop. 23,200), with iron-foundries and coal-mines. — 13 M. *Bismarckhütte.* Thence to *Kattowitz*, see below.

35 M. **Beuthen** (Kaiserhof, Pl. e, good; Reichshof, Pl. c; Schlesischer Hof, Pl. d, 50 R.), with 80,000 inhab., is surrounded by coal-pits and zinc-mines. Customs and passport examination.

Railway to *Oppeln*, see p. 379; to *Ôls* and *Breslau*, see R. 67; to *Morgenrot*, see above.

The train enters Polish territory. — 41 M. *Königshütte (Królewska Huta;* Hotel Graf Reden, 25 R.), with 75,000 inhab., is the centre of a coal and iron district. — 42¾ M. *Bismarckhütte (Hajduki)*, where the line from Gleiwitz (see above) unites with ours.

47 M. **Kattowitz** (*Katowice;* Hotel Savoy; Monopol, Pl. b; Erholung), an industrial town with 55,000 inhab., is the capital of E. Upper Silesia (now Polish) and the chief seat of the Upper Silesian coal-trade. A bronze group (1898) of Emp. William I. and Emp. Frederick III., in Wilhelm-Platz, was destroyed by the Poles in 1920.

Railways run from Kattowitz to *Nensa* (45 M.; p. 379), to (30 M.) *Dzieditz (Dziedzice)*, on the Oderberg-Cracow line (see above), and to *Ôls* and *Breslau* (R. 67).

53½ M. *Myslowitz (Mysłowice;* Hotel Grunwald), a town of 18,500 inhab., with coal-mines. — 97 M. *Cracow*, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

BEUTHEN
Innere Stadt
1 : 25.000
100 200 300 M.
1 Friedrich d. Gr.
2 Krieger-Dkm.
KATTOWITZ
Innere Stadt
1 : 25.000
100 200 300 M
Tarnowitz
Naklo
Bobrownik
Rudy-Piekar
Orzech
Trockenberg
Radzionkau
Josephstal
Deutsch-Piekar
Lazy H.
Buchatz
St. Schars
Schürler
Kamin
Bergwerke: Kohle & Eisen, Zink und Blei
H-Hütte
Hauptbahn
Nebenbahn
Strassen (Klein-) Bahn
Miechowitz
Rokittnitz
Karl
Bossog
Birkenhain
Dombrowka
Przelaika
Bendzin
Czeladz
Michalkowitz
Siemianowitz
Chorzow
Bittkow
Laurahütte
Pogonia
Schwientochlowitz
Friedenshütte
KÖNIGSHÜTTE
Karlshg.
Josephsdf.
Bismarckhütte
Bismarck
Antonienhütte
Zalenze
Kattowitz
Nikolai
Janow
Myslowitz
Modrzejow
Preiswitz
Klodnitz
Kochlowitz
Ida-Marien-Hütte
Idaweiche
Pless
Slupna
Schönwald
Halemba
Neudorf
Sandhäuser
Halemb. Forst
Elgoth
Kokocinietz
Henckelsche Forst
Myslowitzer Forst
Susanagrube
Barbarad. Grube
Ki-Panow
Rybnik
Anschwitz
Soltau
Schoppinitz
Rosdzin
Bogutschütz
Bogutschütz
Ostrowska
Sosnowiec
Bilkowice
Piaski
Eichenau
Laurahütte
Zawodzie
Karbowa
Stawisk
Ellguth
Zernik
Mikultschütz
Schakanau
Labander Forst
Katharinenhof
Wessolla
Ludwigsgrube
Biskupitz
Hindenburg
Zaborze
Matheshof
Gleiwitz
Sosnitza
Ellguth-Zabrze
Kuhnerwitz
Paulsdf.
Bielschowitz
Wymyslowitz
Schönwald
Preiswitz
Borsigwerk
Borsigwerk
Tarnowitz
Ruda
Lipine
Chropaczow
Godulla
Orzegow
Scharley
Hohenlinde
Antonienhof
Przelaika
Bittkow
Laurahütte
Pogonia
Karlshg.
Bilkowice
Sosnowiec
Eichenau
Ostrowska
Rosdzin
Bogutschütz
Schoppinitz
Zawodzie
Karbowa
Janow
Myslowitz
Modrzejow
Stawisk
Elgoth
Kokocinietz
Henckelsche Forst
Myslowitzer Forst
Susanagrube
Pless
Idaweiche
Slupna
Hultschiner Ecke
Bahnhof
Theater
Post
Rathaus
Gymnas.
Synag.
Bhf.
Gleiwitz
Myslowitz
Kandrzin
Orpeln
Pelsdretschan
Rathsdorf
Rybnik
Warschau
Polen

67. From Breslau to Kattowitz viâ Öls.

136 M. Railway in 7½ hrs. — Polish visa for E. Upper Silesia, see p. 380.

Breslau, see p. 347. — 8½ M. *Hundsfeld*, junction for (12½ M.) **Trebnitz**, with the Hedwigsbad (chalybeate baths).

The *Cistercian Nunnery* at Trebnitz, founded in 1203 by St. Hedwig (d. 1243), the patron saint of Silesia, was rebuilt in the 18th cent. and suppressed in 1810. The *Church, the oldest preserved building of any size in Silesia, was finished before the middle of the 13th cent. and rebuilt in the baroque style in the middle of the 18th century. The W. tower was added in 1789. Interesting tombs and a rich treasury. The Hedwigs-Kapelle, built after 1267, is the finest example of early Gothic in Silesia.

12½ M. *Sibyllenort*, with a Schloss rebuilt in 1851-67 in the English Gothic style and now occupied by ex-King Frederick Augustus III. of Saxony (b. 1865).

21 M. **Öls** (Hotel Goldener Adler), with 13,700 inhab., was in 1312-1492 the capital of a principality, which passed to the Dukes of Brunswick in 1768 and to the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1884. The Schloss, built in the 16-17th cent., with a fine gate of 1603 and an interesting courtyard, is the residence of the ex-Crown Prince of Prussia, who returned here from exile in Wieringen (Holland) in 1923. Branch-lines run hence to (34 M.) *Freyhan* and to (16 M.) *Gross-Wartenberg*, both on the Polish frontier.

38 M. *Namslau*, 7½ M. to the S. of which is *Minkowsky*, where General Seydlitz died in 1773. To Oppeln, see p. 379. — 60½ M. *Kreuzburg* (pop. 11,600; Hotel Fürst Bismarck) was the birthplace in 1816 of Gustav Freytag (Gustav-Freytag-Str. 1; comp. p. 255). A railway runs hence to (123 M.) *Posen*, and a loop-line viâ *Vossowska* (23½ M.; p. 379) to (38 M.) Lublinitz. — We enter Poland. — 92 M. *Lublinitz* (*Lubliniec;* customs and passport examination). — 113 M. *Tarnowitz* (*Tarnowskie Góry;* Hotel Freie Bergstadt), a mining town with 15,300 inhabitants. Railway to Oppeln, see p. 379. — 123 M. **Beuthen**, see p. 380. — 131 M. *Laurahütte (Siemianowice Sl.)*, with large ironworks. — 133 M. *Eichenau (Dąbrówka Mała Sl.)*. — 135 M. *Bogutschütz (Bogucice);* branch-line to (2 M.) *Schoppinitz-Süd* (*Szopienice Połud;* for Warsaw). — 136 M. *Kattowitz*, see p. 380.

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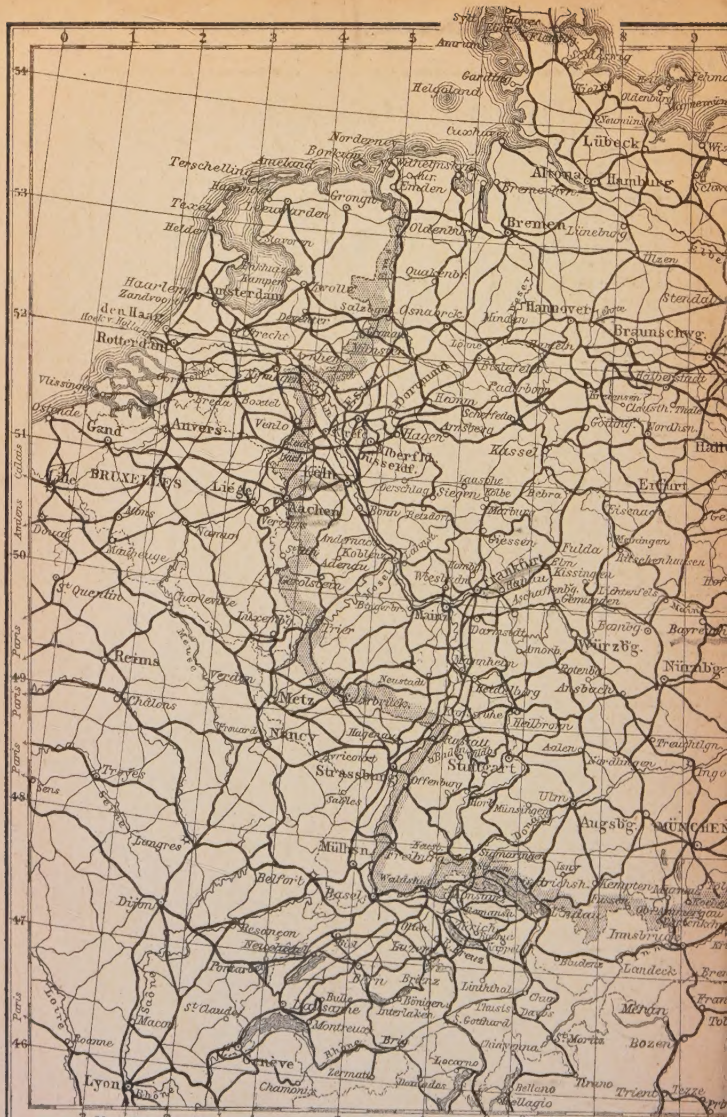
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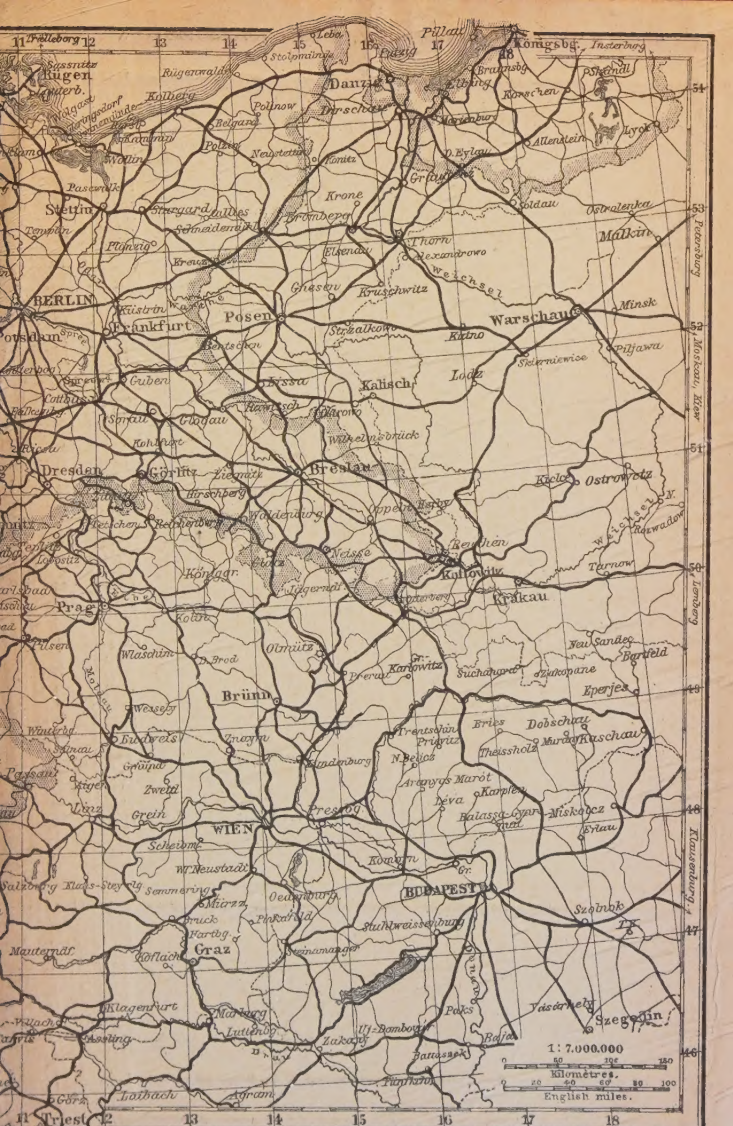

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